MEDICINE
DENTISTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR
OVER THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES

PHARMACY
NURSE-TRAINING

Meharry Medical College

JOHN J. MULLOWNEY, M. D., PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

DIVISION OF PATHOLOGY

April 12, 1923.

1928

Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Would you please publish in the next issue of THE CRISIS the enclosed clipping from one of the local papers of this city. I thought by inserting same in THE CRISIS the matter would be given even greater publicity.

Hoping you will grant this request, I beg to remain

Yours truly,

William S. Quinland

WSQ/E
Enc. Clipping.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW JERSEY
OLIVER RANDOLPH
NEWARK, N. J.

August 31, 1923.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Attention: Miss Pocahontas Foster.

4/12/13

My dear Miss Foster:

I enclose herewith photograph of myself and other information requested by you in your letter of the 29th inst.

I trust that the information contained will suffice.

Yours very truly,

Oliver Randolph

[ENCLOSURE]

OLIVER RANDOLPH ~~was~~ the recently appointed Special Assistant United States District Attorney for New Jersey, on recommendation of Senator Walter E. Edge, and other leading Republicans of his State.

He is a lawyer by ~~profession, with offices in~~ Newark, N.J. Lawyers' Building, 164 Market Street. ~~He was born in Mississippi in 1882,~~ being the younger of two children of John W., and Mary E. J. Randolph. He inherits his profession from his father, John W. Randolph, who is also a lawyer, was active in Mississippi politics in Reconstruction days, served in the Legislature and other State offices, and also held Federal positions in that State. His brother, Joseph B. Randolph, is president of Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Mr. Randolph who is a graduate from the law department of Howard University, ~~and received his college training at~~ and an alumnus of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

~~He~~ was and elected to the Legislature as a Republican from Essex County, New Jersey, in November, 1922, being nominated by the organization Republicans of Essex County. He received 61,376 votes, which was more than 9,000 ahead of his nearest Democratic opponent. He ~~was~~ has been chairman of the Committee on the Bordentown Institute and was active in securing an appropriation of nearly $400,000 for that institution this year, including $186,000 for a new boys' dormitory.

He is the author of the present Anti-Lynching Law of the State of New Jersey; and has introduced anti-Ku Klux Klan bills in the New Jersey Legislature; and a bill to create a regiment of colored soldiers.

Mr. Randolph has been successful in having Mr. Henry J. Stanfield, another colored lawyer, nominated to take the place made vacant by his appointment as Assistant United States District Attorney.

835 Nebraska Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas

August 29, 1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is my first attempt but ever since I read the article in the Times of last Monday I have felt what I believe they call "the urge" and just had to put this down on paper. Now, if it is not worthy of going into the Crisis, even over my poor little signature, won't you write something yourself? I do think we ought to make much of this and shall say so to Mr. Johnson when I see him.

I wrote the article on the train and am also writing this letter in shorthand hoping to be able to type both as soon as I reach Kansas City.

I do hope Mr. Turner has given you your seventy-five dollars by this time. It was good of you to advance it.

The trip has been wonderful - the longest I ever had.

Sincerely,
Roberta B. Randolph

4/7/47

THESE ARE NOT CRISIS NOTES

L. 1923

4/7/91

January 11th, 1923.

Miss Amanda E. Reed,
34-47th Street,
Corona, N. Y.

Dear Madam:-

We are herewith enclosing full and detailed information relative to the "Short Story Contest" as mentioned in the January number of The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Detroit Mich
Feb. 7th 1923

DU BOIS
FEB 9 - 1923

Editor of the Crisis
Dear Sir.

In the Febuary Crisis I saw where you sent letters to fifty six colored leaders for a statement in fifty words or less, in view of the defeat of the Dyer Bill. You recevied twenty eight answers and three desired to make no statements; I am not calling my self a leader, but I am for the race from my heart not only our race, but every race of human being, and all man kind should be.

First we must be fair with our selves, and the way I see it we are lack in our leaders ship, our leaders must stick to gather, they are too narrow hearted, they must learn not to hurt the race to make them selves big. I mean. They hurt the race as much as the daily press, when they talk about the other we need real leaders ship in the colored press, I have noted that all of our good men have been talked about.

When a man speaks ill of the N.A.A.C.P. or any of its officers he hurts the race, when a man speaks bad of one trying to do some thing for colored people he hurts the race, our editors of the colored press when they speak of this man running and what did he do, and he sent his child to a white school and he is a democrat now that is what spells the race, and our leaders ought to stop it they do more harm than good. Leaders are kicking on Kelley Miller calling a race conference, if you or I would call a conference every so called leader in the U. S. A. ought to be there, and there is where they ought learn how to get along with each other, work the thing out, does

senate and congress close for the United States, learn to work with each other and help the race, stop pulling this way and that way, and back biting each other, saying what did he do and she did not do any thing, and I like him or her best, because one speaks in his or her favor.

I belive that every man should profit by his mistake, or even the other fellow's mistake, we often comfort ourselves too much with the thought "To err is human". We should not make the same mistake over and over again and we ought to not consider them small conveniences.

Every time we make a mistake it ought to be food for some good solid thought, that we should profit by it that is what it takes to make head way. If our leaders would take the above few words under consideration, and work from their hearts, in the interest of the race, we would soon see a new day. Now let every man and woman of the race ask his self this question, "Am I making a mistake by voting the Republican Ticket," "Am I letting the same be seeing me twice". What will he or she say, I know this is more than fifty words, I wish, you would get my thoughts from this letter and reduce it down and send it to the press every reader of this letter knows my thoughts I could not send a letter to this office with out speaking of Mrs Livingston and the beautiful and most wonderful address that she made in our city recently I am sorry that it was not ten times as many people there to hear it also sorry so many dimes and quarters hit the contribution plate instead of dollars after the address,

I will close trusting God that our leaders will get right, get in one solid band, get in union where there is union there is strength, they are too divided to far apart how can a body live with a bad head, when the brains are in the head, and the brains of our race are in our leaders, I pray God to gather.

From a Race Lover

Irvin Reed #2824 Beaubien st

Detroit Mich

1923

February 14, 1923.

Mr. Irvin Reed,
2824 Beaubien Street,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of February 27th. We have had so many letters that we cannot publish all, but I agree with much that you say.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/PF

[Reid]

11/7/11

Phila. Pa. 2313 Montrose St.

Aug 7. 23

The Crisis.

Dear Publisher.-

I am sending a total of my self which please enter in your great and wonderful Crisis

I am your respectfully

Rev. D.H. Reid

P.S. All so you may enter the 11th. 1 Kings - Kings 17 chapter and first verse

A man cannot serve

serve two opinions. If the Lord be God follow Him: but if Baal then follow him.

Elijah answers by saying if the Lord be God.

[REID]

'23

4/7/23

April 12, 1923.

Rev. C. H. Reed,
2313 Montrose Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for sending this photograph, but regret to say that our limited space makes it impossible for us to use it at present.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/PF

4/7/38

469 Bartram Avenue,
Lansdowne, Pa.
June 2nd, 1923.

Editor of The Crisis:
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in informing you of one of our coming young chemists, in the person of Dr. Leon T. Fisher, the discoverer of the only decolorized Iodine, of its kind, known as Rexine.

He is one of our leading chemists, and has done some research work of an extensive nature. We feel that the much cannot be said in praise of the valuable preparation he has contributed to the scientific world,

He has recently returned from and eight months' tour of the southland, representing the Rex Laboratories, of Philadelphia, Pa., located at 1537 Lombard Street, which is the only colored chemical house of its kind in the United States, manufacturing scientific preparations.

I hope that you will find it convenient to insert the above in the next issue of your valuable paper, and that you will forward me a copy of the same.

Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Lillian M. Rhoades

[redacted] 663 - 21st Street
Ogden, Utah.
3-20-23.

The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

MAR 24 1923
MAR 26 1923

Gentlemen:

In the February issue of your magazine I notice an editorial referring to the Negro Art exhibits in Boston and New York.

You say you will gladly explain any of

said items not understood
as I take the liberty of
asking you where
can get some information
regarding said exhibits
and other other Artwork
done by negroes through
out the country.

Thanking you and
enclosing postage for your
kind reply, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Adele D. Richmond.

March 27th, 1924.

Miss Adele D. Richmond,
643 - 21st St.,
Ogden, Utah.

My dear Madam:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the office, April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

1923

April 12, 1923.

Miss Adele D. Richmond,
533 Twenty-first Street,
Ogden, Utah.

My dear Madam:

The art exhibits which we mentioned were arranged for in Boston and New York by local artists. In Boston a very large and striking exhibit was made at the public library in memory of the late Miss Marie Baldwin, a teacher in the public schools. In New York an annual exhibit is made by the local colored artists in the branch library in Harlem. It is usually a very creditable effort.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FP

February 8th, 1915.

Mr. William Mitchell,
c/o E. & A. Milch Art Gallery, Inc.,
108 West 57th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

The Crisis would very much like to have your permission to reproduce your picture of "Ata of Moopea".

If you will give us permission can we have a photograph?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Homer Roberts,
1126 Vine Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Sir:-

Mr. James Weldon Johnson has kindly handed me some photographs of your automobile establishment. I will be very glad if you will send us some facts concerning your own life and the business which you have established.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Boston Mass.

The Crisis

This is the photo of
Halimae Roberts. 9 months old
The only child of
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Roberts
252 Ruggles st. Boston.
Halimae was elected
as one of the most
charming & fascinating
baby during the childrens
Outing at Nantasket
beach, by the Boston American
1923

From friends of the Crisis to
Mr & Mrs Joseph Roberts, 252 Ruggles st

30-16-18

August 13th, 1923.

Mr. Joseph Roberts,
252 Ruggles St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

Of course, no cut can be made from an unfinished proof and I regret to say that it is too late to receive further pictures.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

[1923?]

DIRECTORY OF SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

Divine Services, Sunday
11:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 1:00 p. m.
Teachers' Meet'g, Tues., 8 p.m.
B. Y. P. U., Wed., 8 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Fri., 8 p. m.
Business Meetings, Second Monday in each month, 8 p.m.

John H. Watson, Treasurer
T. Austin Carter, Church Clerk

Shiloh Baptist Church

A. R. Robinson, D. D.
1639 CHRISTIAN STREET

Vice-President
Baptist World's Alliance

Chairman
Foreign Mission Board, N. B. C.

Member
State Executive Board
Pennsylvania

Pastor
Shiloh Baptist Church

Philadelphia, Pa., 192

Miss Pocahontas Foster
70 Fifth avenue
New York city, N. Y.

Dear Miss Foster:

4/12/23

I have just discovered, two very important things were omitted in the data sent you concerning the life of my late husband Rev A. R. Robinson. If not too late Will you kindly add, while pastor of the Shiloh church he raised two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) And was a director of "The Brown & Stevens Bank and Trust Company."

Trusting this will not prove too much trouble, you received the photograph and thanking you again for your kindness

Respectfully
Mrs A. R. Robinson
Per A. L. R.

MEDICAL
REVIEW of REVIEWS
220 WEST 43RD ST. - NEW YORK

July 10th 1923.

To the Literary Editor,
The Crisis,
70Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I take the liberty of enclosing to you a few clippings from from the effects of my late husband, Mr. Frederic H. Robinson,- all of them you will note have reference to a certain phase of the treatment of persons of your race. My husband, as you undoubtedly know, was an ardent friend of the Negro and it was his intention to arrange his notes on this particular question, that of unfair treatment, in a series of scathing editorials directed to the Caucasian.

Death has cut off this line of his activity, as is Death's wont, except for a certain heritage which has in due course descended to me as heir. I cannot hope to supplant Frederic H. Robinson in any of his various works but I can endeavour to carry on his ideals of fair play and cooperation in all that will make for the giving to the Negro as to the oppressed of any people his due.

It will be a pleasure to know that The Crisis will accept this continuation of friendship from The Medical Review of Reviews.

Yours very sincerely,

Alice Wade Robinson,

AWR/HU

Literary Editor.

1923 July 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Alice Wade Robinson,
220 West 43rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

I appreciate very much your kindness in sending me the clippings.

I regret very much to know of the death of your husband whose sympathy with us I have long felt. May I express my deep condolence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

New Orleans, La.
May. 2, 1923

Dear Sir:

In your copy of May
ap[illegible]ared a two-act play.
It struck me, at first reading
to be wonderful play for
displaying a person's dramatic
ability.

At once I decided I would
like to present it at a concert
in connection with the Sunday
school and I ask your
permission to reproduce it
Hoping to receive a favorable
answer, I am

Miss Bermudina Robinson, 718 So. Claiborne St.

May 8th, 1923.

Miss Bernardino Robinson,
718 South Claiborne St.,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Madam:-

We are charging a fee of Five ($5.00) Dollars for the use of the play entitled "Holiday" published in the May Crisis. Also upon the programs there must be printed after the name of the play, "From the Crisis magazine". One half of this fee goes to the author and half to the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

TELEPHONE MAIN 2886-W

4/7/87

FRENCH MODEL LAUNDRY

ROBINSON & MIR, PROPRIETORS

E. W. ROBINSON

414 FOURTEENTH ST.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. E. W. Robinson,
414 Fourteenth St.,
Sacramento, Calif.

4/7/25

My dear Mr. Robinson:

I should like to have for The Crisis magazine an account of your laundry. Could you send me a picture of the laundry in operation and of yourself and some account of both?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. William W. Robinson,
1657 West 37th St.
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter, photograph and the statement of your career. We are still intending to publish it at some time in The Crisis.

The Crisis is a small magazine, and we often keep material several months before we can place it. We should be glad to keep this longer unless you are in immediate need of it. But if you wish, we shall, of course, return it.

Very sincerely yours,

4/7/86

WEBD/W

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

July 31,1923.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to tell you how heartily I appreciate your fine, thoughtful editorial, 'The tragedy of "Jim Crow"' which I have just finished reading. It went right to the heart of the matter, to my mind, and separated the true from the false. I congratulate and thank you.

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:L

4/2/193

-

TEL. COPLEY 7732-J

DR. JAMES T. ROSSER
SURGEON-DENTIST
786 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

1/14/13.

The Crisis

Dear Sir:

I read in the Oct. issue of Crisis, page 274 a letter from Miss Zetta Clay Fresno California. I would like to have her address if you please.

Oblige
Jas. T. Rosser

4/21/14

1923

January 23rd, 1923.

Dr. James T. Rosser,
786 Tremont Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

According to your request of recent date, we are herewith sending you the address of Mrs. Izetta Clay, 1403 F. St., Fresno, California.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/W

1923

February 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Russell, Supervisor,
Baltimore Colored City Schools,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:-

Unfortunately I do not know your initials or address, but I write to say that The Crisis would like very much to have your photograph and an account of your life and education and present work. We cannot use cuts but have to have original photographs. I trust you will kindly favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

JAN 26 1923
1923
DU BOIS

Chicago Ill
1-23-23

Crisis Magazine

Please find inclosed a Clipping from the Colored Harvest (Catholic) for Pub in the next issue of the Crisis if not Satisfactory you may return it find Stamp inclosed for return and let me know if it will be accepted

Signed
Frank St Claire
4602 Federal St apt 2
Chicago Ill

PS The article was taken from the D&C issue of 1922

1923

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. Frank St. Claire,
4602 Federal Street, Apt. 2,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for the clipping sent me which I shall be glad to use sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Npvember 15,1923.

Jessie Redmon Fauset,
Literary Editor,
THE CRISIS,
New York,N.Y.

Dear Madam:

I thank you very much for yours of the Ninth Instant. I appreciate very much securing the address of Mr.Bristow , and I have written to him.

The election was quite harmonious at the Detroit Branch. Mr. Mc Kinney , the retiring president, declined to allow his name to be presented,and the other nominee, Mr.Fred Williams ,of the County Treasurer's Office,was elceted unanimously.

Judge Jayne, Mr.Fairfax and the writer were chosen out of five candidates for the vice-presidencies.

The secretary remains as before,Mrs.Henderson,and the treasurer also. A very representative Board was elected and accepted office. Lawyer Perry, Lawyer Mahoney (Prest.United Civic League) and others upon it.

I desire to know if I have permission to quote from THE CRISIS, in our little paper,THE VOICE, article on"Sanctified Prejudice", providing proper credit is given ?

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. St. Clair.

November 17th, 1923.

Rev. R. P. St. Clair,
3446 Mack Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Rev. St. Clair:-

Thank you for your interesting note. Of course we are glad to give you permission to quote from the Crisis on "Sanctified Prejudice", providing, as you suggest, that proper credit is given.

I want to consult you about another matter: Dr. Du Bois is thinking of lecturing in the Middle West sometime in February or March. As you perhaps know, his lectures are individual enterprises and he does not act as one of the Field Secretaries of the N.A.A.C.P. He is lecturing particularly this year on the "History of the Negro in the World War" which he has been writing, also on "Africa", "Socialism" and "The Third Pan-African Congress".

If you think this Spring would be a good time for him to attempt lectures in the Middle West, would you kindly send me the names and addresses of persons with whom I can communicate for him. An

early reply would be greatly appreciated.

He does not want branches of the N.A.A.C.P. to take this matter up as a duty or in any way which would interfere with the obligations of the central office. If, however, they would find his coming an advantage in any way, he, of course, should be glad to serve them. His charges will depend on the number of engagements he can get. His trip to England, Portugal and Africa will have been completed by the end of January and this will lend new interest to his lectures.

4/18/21

Very sincerely yours,

JRF/W

1923

January 11th, 1923.

4/25/17

Mrs. Carrie L. Shepperson,
912 West 14th Street,
Little Rock, Ark.

My dear Madam:-

Answering your letter of December 10th, I beg to say that The Crisis is a small magazine and tries to keep a record of persons and not to publish news.

When we said we would be glad to use data about the late Mr. Shepperson, we expressed the intention which we still have. Sometimes, matter of that sort has to be held in our office for months and await its regular turn.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Shepperson

4/25/90

912 West 14th St.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Feb. 17, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Please permit me to make an acknowledgment of appreciation to you for having published the "write up" of my late husband in the February issue of the Crisis. Kindly send me a statement of your charges for the same and I shall promptly remit.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. Carrie L. Shepperson.

February 23rd, 1923.

Mrs. Carrie L. Shepperson,
912 West 14th St.,
Little Rock, Ark.

My dear Mrs. Shepperson:-

We are very glad if our write-up in The Crisis, helped to assuage your sorrow in the least.

There are no charges whatever for the article.

Very truly yours,

JEF/W

4/25/24

June 19th, 1923.

Mr. Bernard Shorts,
Delaware Avenue,
Penn Grove, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for the information sent me. Can you send me a photograph of Douglass Shorts and Bertie Burton? Also let me know how many graduates there were this year and just what happened on Monday night, June 18th.

Very sincerely yours,

WBBD/W

4/25/23

Penns Grove N.J.
July 28, 1923.

JUL 31 1923

Dear Sirs-

Did you recieved yet the pictures of Douglas N. Shoote + Burtis Bunton, which I mailed four or more weeks ago.

Information

A week ago the flowing circulars were thrown around all parts of the town, which has resulted in jim crow cars runing from the Dye works

of Dupiont Dye work of Coneys Point
Penns Grove New Jersey. (This train runs for
the accomadations of the employes only)
The fair is ten cents a round trip.

They also have begain to have
seperate toilets, chane houses, and
The lunch room is also petition
off.

This should be a warning for
those already south, for they send
~~for~~ free ~~transpor~~ transportation from
Baltimore Md.

What can be done?

Bernard Shortt.
c/o H. S. Barbour
Cor. Harmony & Del. Aves,

4/25/92

August 3, 1923.

Mr. Bernard Shorts,
c.o H. S. Barbour,
Harmony & Delaware Aves.,
Penns Grove, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the information sent me. The picture of your son will be published in the October number of The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Mr. McDonald of our
Ord Office brings this
address - also paper.
&c.

Hon: the A. L. Surgeon

Com: Kingston & St Andrew

Kingston, Jamaica

B. W. I

4/25/05

4/25/104

July 30, 1923.

Honorable H. A. L. Simpson,
Commissioner of Kingston & St. Andrew,
Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

My dear Mr. Simpson:

I have just learned of the new honors that have come to you and I write first to congratulate you and secondly to ask if you would not be so kind as to send us a photograph for use in The Crisis. I should like, if possible, a recent one in your robes of office and also some account of your life and previous career. I am sure our readers would appreciate this very much and I should be under great obligations to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1119 Myrtle ave. Walnut Hills.

Cincinnati. Ohio. March 3rd 1923.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
70 Fifth ave. New York.

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois,
Dear Sir:—

A few years ago we use to subscribe for the Crisis, but for some cause we have neglected taking it. In looking among my books I found a number of copies. We wish to know if we may become a subscriber for your book. If, so, we will send one dollar as soon as we hear from you. We are very much interested in the Crisis and its workers, and we wish you much success. I shall always remember your address

12/15/21

at the Union Baptist Church - Richmond and Mound St. You may know some of our friends here. Mr + Mrs Jos L. Jones. Mr Stays + others. May the Lord bless you in your excellent work. I am sure you are a race man and, if, at any time you are in Cincinnati we hope you will visit our Barber Shop. Henry S. Skillman 432 Vine Street the name is on the window. It is an old historic Barber Shop. It was the old Fountain Lewis barber shop. We hope to hear from you immediately.

4/25/22

Yours Truly.

Mrs Lillian Crutchfield Skillman.

1119 Myrtle ave W. H.

Cincinnati. Ohio

4/25/120

1923

March 6th, 1923.

Mrs. Lillian Crutchfield Skillman,
1119 Myrtle Ave., Walnut Hill,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madam:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, who is lecturing on the Pacific coast, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to him under date of March 3rd.

Replying would say that Dr. Du Bois would be glad to number you among the subscribers to The Crisis, the cost of which is $1.50 for one year's subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

W

BELL TELEPHONE

DR. WILLIAM M. SLOWE
DENTIST
1436 LOMBARD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 19 - 1923

Dear Miss Fauset —

I thank you for yours of the 16th. and assure you we are glad to give the matter our best Consideration.

I have been sick all winter but am glad to say I am much better now.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Lanning,

I am,

Sincerely,

W. M. Slowe

4/125/119

I am sending you under separate cover a marked copy of the April Crisis. Will you and Rev. Jones let me have your opinion as soon as possible, certainly by March 30. I shall be glad to allow you as much space as Mr. Hill has taken, about 1500 words.

Many thanks.

4/25/118

March 23rd, 1923.

Dr. William H. Slowe,
1436 Lombard St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Slowe:-

I am sending you under separate cover, a marked copy of the April Crisis. Will you and Rev. Imes let me have your opinion as soon as possible, certainly by March 30th. I shall be glad to allow the two of you as much space as Mr. Hill has taken, about 1500 words. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

JF /W

4/25/108

1923

July 13th, 1923.

Mrs. Mary Smack,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

My dear Madam:-

We have the picture of your baby but regret to say that we are afraid it is too indistinct and small to reproduce well. Could you get a larger and clear picture?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Mr. Albert A. Smith,
American Express Company,
11 rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Smith:-

Enclosed please find a small draft.

I have not been able to use the other two paintings which you sent us; and I am afraid they cannot be used on account of the condition in which they arrived. The paper in which they were packed, stuck to them and has left a large number of splotches, so that I fear they will not engrave well. I hope from time to time, you will remember us with copies of your work which we shall be glad to reproduce. And now and then, when we can, we shall send you a small check.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

Albert A. Smith
ARTIST

Liege, Belgium
January 27, 1923

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Editor of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

This morning I received your check and letter. Allow me to thank you.

It is lamentable that the two paintings were spoiled in transit from Italy — but in the future I shall adopt better means for their secure expedition.

When I have a thought sufficiently worthy to put on paper and equally worthy to grace the pages of your magazine I shall not hesitate to send it to you.

At present while here in Belgium I have entered the Academie Royale des Beaux-Arts and under the tuition of the Belgian master of etching M. Marechale, I hope to stride along ~~along~~ further on the shadowy road to success.

Thanking you again, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours
Albert A. Smith

American Exp. Co
11 rue Scribe
Paris. France

Smith

35 Rue Pont d'Avroy
Liege, Belgium

Albert A. Smith
ARTIST

Liege, Belgium
March 8, 1923

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have sent you a cover in pen-and-ink, entitled: "Vision of Ethiopia" done in a manner to comply with the quality within the outer pages.

I submit it for your possible acceptance, and if not suitable for the periodical please send it to my father 229 East 5th St. - who attends to such matters for me.

I would like to send in some cartoons but I am not certain if my thoughts, artistically expressed, might adhere to the policy of your magazine. But I shall attempt one or two, at least.

Thanking you for your many kindnesses to me in the past.

I am
Very respectfully yours
Albert Smith

4/11/23

March 30th, 1923.

Mr. Albert A. Smith,
35 Rue Pont d'Avroy,
Liege, Belgium.

Dear Mr. Smith:-

Dr. Du Bois has been absent on the Pacific coast for seven weeks, and in his absence, I am answering your note to him.

Your cover has finally come, and I am writing to say that we shall be glad to make use of it, though I cannot tell just when. We shall be glad to see some of your cartoons. Perhaps something that you may hear about Black Troops in the Ruhr, may serve as an inspiration for your work.

It is very nice of you to remember us, and we are always glad to receive and make use of whatever you care to send us. I shall, of course, call Dr. Du Bois' attention to your letter on his return.

With many good wishes, believe me

Sincerely yours,

JRF/W

June 2nd, 1923.

Mr. C. S. Smith,

My dear Mr. Smith:-

I thank you for sending me the photograph of Miss Atwood. We cannot include her in the Education number, which is confined to those persons receiving degrees, but we may be able to mention her in some future number of the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

August 27, 1923.

Mr. James Smith,
47 Greenwich Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I am not at all satisfied with the enclosed bill. It seems to me extraordinary that you should charge us forty five dollars for installing one small radiator while you have charged the N.A.A.C.P. only sixty five dollars for all the work which you did in their offices. Three fourths of the time that your men spent here was spent in work at the N.A.A.C.P. offices. It seems to me that there must be some error in your calculations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/pp

MAY 26 1923

Mr. W. C. Smith, Box 765, Charlotte, N. C., our CRISIS agent, writes and encloses picture of his daughter, Miss Rosa V. Smith, President Class 1923, Slater State Normal School, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He wishes picture to go in the Educational number of THE CRISIS. He says if picture is put in CRISIS it will greatly aid him in selling the same.

21/4

1923

May 28th, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Smith,
Box No. 765,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:-

The Education Number of the Crisis is devoted to college graduates and not to normals. In future numbers of the Crisis, we shall say something about normal and high school graduates, but the picture that you sent is too small for that purpose.

If you will send us a picture in which the girl's figure is larger, we may be able to use it in some future number. Thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Cassells
Park Co
Colorado
7/3—23

Editor, "The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
N. Y.

Dear Sir: Just be-
fore the beginning of
the late war against
Germany, I, at the
instance of the "Penn-
Germania" magazine,
wrote for his magazine,
a historic piece, call-
ed "The Underground
Railroad", as the
Editor desired to

1/13/24

that the Pennsylva-
nia Germans had
done great service
to humanity in fur-
thering the liberation
of slaves, and as my
early home was one
of the stations on
the Underground R. R.
Immediately after
I had written it,
the "Penn-Germania
was (perforce, I think)
discontinued. So,
I laid away my MS.
Lately, it occurred to
me that you might
value it. It is 9½
large pages. As I

1/13/24

cataract, my sight
is very defective and I
count the words, not
the lines. I think about
eleven hundred words.
Would you, perhaps,
purchase it.

With high regards,

S. Emma Snyder.

N. B. Cannot read
the foregoing,

SES

July 20th, 1923.

Miss S. Emma Snyder,
Cassells, Park Co.,
Colorado.

My dear Madam:-

It would be impossible for us to judge the value of your work for our purposes unless we could see it. If you will kindly send it to us with return postage, we shall be glad to give our judgment and return it to you if we cannot use it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/13/45

Return to W.E.B.D

Macon N. Carolina
Feb. 6, 1923.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois
New York City.

FEB 7 - 1923
Cl 6 pv
4 SUBSCRIPTION D

My dear Mr DuBois, -

In reply to your letter with request may I say that I have been a reader of "The Crisis" for more than twelve years and I am always pleased in having it comes to my home.

I am especialy interested in assisting in the launching of the wonderful drive to add twenty-five thousand readers to your list.

Enclosed you will find a money order for four subscribers who desire to become readers at once. Names and addresses as follows. Mr J. D. Green Stanrenton N.C.
Mr R. P. Green Stanrenton N.C.

over

Dr. T. A. Haywood, Warrenton N.C.
Miss Carrie L. Gaines R. # 1
Manson N.C.

May I wish success for you, success for the Crisis as it enters into many new homes.

I am, very sincerely yours
George Schuyler.

Warrenton, N. C.

1923

February 8th, 1923.

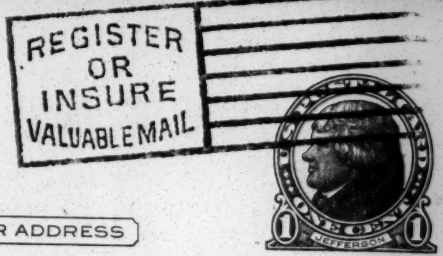
Mr. George Somerville,
Macon, North Carolina.

My dear Sir:-

I am deeply grateful to you for your kind assistance in our subscription drive.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

4/20/121

To the President,
Leland Stanford Junior University,
Stanford University, Cal.

70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
May 16th, 1923.

May we beg an answer to our letter of May 9th.

The Crisis.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

8 June '23

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

4/20/122

Dear Sirs:

We are unable to locate the letter referred to on the enclosed post card. Will you kindly furnish us with a copy.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

Helen E. Tuttle

Secretary to
the President.

Enc.

4/20/20

June 14th, 1923.

Miss Helen M. True,
Leland Stanford Junior University,
Stanford University, California.

My dear Madam:-

Your answer to our questionnaire came after we had mailed the card of reminder.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

G Stewart

222 North 21st Street,
Columbus, Ohio,
January 17, 1923.

The Editor
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/18/41

Dear Sir:

I send you herewith a manuscript for your consideration. If it should not prove suitable, kindly return it to the address above.

Very trulyyours,

G A Stewart

1923

222 North 21st Street,
Columbus, Ohio,
February 13, 1923.

Dr W. E B DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I did not reply at once to your letter in which you stated that I might care to write the facts concerning Wilberforce about which I had previously written you, because I wanted first to discuss the advisability of my doing so with my father, Chaplain Steward, who resides at Wilberforce. He is of the opinion - or was at the time I talked with him - that it would be inopportune to do so then, as the school was in the midst of a campaign to secure funds to rebuild Shorter Hall, and he believed that any publication of such facts as I indicated to you might do more harm than good. Now, my purpose was and is to do Wilberforce good. Consequently, while I am not sure that I agree with him, still I'd rather play safe than be sorry. And so I have not taken the trouble to work up the facts as they have been brought to my attention.

Nevertheless, I notice that the New York Age and the local paper here are this week discussing the situation at Wilberforce, and I suppose that the matter will be receiving increasing attention both from our press and from groups here and there. The trend of newspaper comment so far is that Bishop Jones is the chief obstacle to a desirable Wilberforce. I think, too, that that is the opinion of the folks who live there and those who know anything about the place. I trust that only good will come from the revelations which are now, I think, bound to be made, since the press is taking up the situation.

Some days ago I sent The Crisis a manuscript entitled The Negro's Loyalty. If you find that it is not to be used, will you be good enough to see that it is returned to me? I shall thank you for doing so.

Very truly yours,

G A Steward

I think I ought to add that no one who knows the NAACP, you, Mr. Johnson, Miss Overton and the others ~~are~~ is for a moment taking seriously the great cloud of dustwhich which Mr. Ben Davis is creating in The Atlanta Independent.

February 20th, 1923.

Mr. C. A. Steward,
222 North 21st Str et,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Steward:-

Thank you for your valuable article. I am expecting it to appear in the April number of The Crisis.

Very truly yours,

JEF/W

[ALICE STEWART]

1923

January 31st, 1923.

Mrs. T. McCants Stewart,
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands,
U. S. A.

My dear Madam:-

I have heard with great distress, of the death of your husband.

Will you kindly, at your earliest convenience, send me one of his latest photographs for use in The Crisis magazine? I shoul be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

St. Thomas,
Virgin Islands, U.S.A.

July 21, 1923.

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.,
Editor of "The Crisis
NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:-

We received your copy of "The Crisis" carrying my late husband's picture the late Judge McCants Stewart and sketch of his life. We appreciate this compliment to his memory paid him by your good self.

We get The Crisis every month which we are greatly interested in and we follow your work for the race with interest. You have our hopes and prayers for the Dyer Bill. Should it succeed it would be a great triumph for the work of The Crisis and a great blessing to humanity in general if that spectre Lynch Law could be done away with forever.

With best wishes for your health and continued success in which my daughters join, I remain,

Sincerely,

Alice McCants Stewart

HOTEL WINDSOR
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

February 12/23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

If you care to have the enclosed poem for the Crisis, please overlook my very incorrect way of sending it folded and untyped. I am travelling and not in touch for the moment with anyone I know who could type it and I don't care to hand it over to just anybody. I enclose stamped envelope for return in case you don't think it suitable.

Sincerely Yours,
Clara G. Stillman

2/18/23

February 20th, 1923.

Mrs. C. C. Stillman,
Hotel Windsor,
Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear Mrs. Stillman:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am writing to tell you that we are very much pleased with your poem. It will probably appear in the April number of The Crisis.

I should like it very much if you could send us a short sketch of conditions which must strike the northern observer in a town like Jacksonville. If I am not asking too much of you, will you oblige me shortly with such a sketch?

Very sincerely yours,

JRF/W

308 Lea St, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Aug. 1, 1923.

The Crisis,
697 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

4/10/23

Dear Mr. Du Bois: —

I am enclosing a print of my twin sons, Francis and Junius Stokes, which I hope you will be able to use in your Baby Number.

The many friends of the family and admirers for pictures of the babies. This of course would be

too expensive. I then thought that if I could prevail upon your kindness to allow me to use the Magazine as a medium of distribution, I could solve the problem. I would simply tell my friends here and in other parts of the country to buy the Crisis, in case they were not already subscribers and in this way they would have a good picture of the boys.

I hope I am not too late sending the print. Mr Seurlock just brought it to me to-day and I am sending it to you immediately.

Thanking you for your kind indulgence to me in this matter, and wishing you every success in your work, I am

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs) Vivienne Cooke Stokes.

308 Lea St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
October 6, 1923.

OCT 8 1923

The Crisis
6 9 7 fifth ave., EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir! —

When I sent you the picture of my twins, I enclosed a ~~Two~~ cent stamp for its return. I am now enclosing another to make sure the return of the picture.

I was very much disappointed because it was not in the Annual Children's Number and more

4/18/24

so because as my cousins
Mr + Mrs Cheney remarked
there no picture of twins
in the magazine.

Hoping that you will
return the picture very
soon as I want to use it,
I am

Sincerely yours,
Vivienne C. Stokes.

October 11th, 1923.

Mrs. Vivienne C. Stokes,
308 Tea Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:-

I am very sorry that the picture of your children did not appear in the Crisis. We tried to make the largest and best selection we could. As we said editorially, we could n t undertake to insure the return of pictures but if yours can be found we will be glad to return it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

April 6th, 1923.

Mr. P. C. Stone,
226 William St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Stone:-

The Editor of the Crisis has been in California on a lecture tour for two months. I have been holding the photograph of Mr. Dejean and wife for his consideration. He is returning in a few days, and I shall advise you shortly as to his decision.

Yours truly,

JHF/W

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Dec. 19, 1923

Personal

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis - 69-5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother:

I am writing to say that I am the editor of the Sunday School Teacher, a monthly magazine published by this Board, and I have ordered the Crisis placed on our excahnge list, and am writing you to request that you would see to it that the Sunday School Teacher is placed onyour exchange list. In fact, I would greatly appreciate it if you would have the Crisis sent in my own name so that I would be sure to get it. I would like to make quotations from your excellent magazine from time to time.

By the way, Dr. DuBois, have you seen a copy of my book, "How to Study and Teach the Bible", published by this Board? It seems to me that I ordered a copy sent to you some time ago. At any rate if you think enough of the matter to let me know whether you received it or not I will have a copy sent you again if none has come to you.

We had hoped to have Mr. James Welden Johnson here the first of January, but the committee drew back at the expenses. However, when he does come we hope to rally to him in such a way as to greatly strengthen the Association in Nashville. I am making my home here now as Secretary of Religious Education of this Board and I am editing the Teacher as demonstration work in my department. With all good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

S. N. Vass

Sec. Religious Education

SNV: IDW

Rcd. Sept. 28 (W.E.B.)
Rfd. to The Crisis
Ack.
D. O.

6594 SEP 27 1923
SEP 28 1923

Topeka Kans Sept 24 - 1923

The Crisis

yours received. yes I told mr Pickens this. I offer my services to appeal at every Branche meeting for subscribers to the Crisis. and the same to be published in Crisis so the people will know of my authority to act.

again I object to the word Negro being used in the magazine at all. one reading who does not understand conditions. would think there are a race of Colored People and a race of negroes now then, Negro in Spanish means black. as we are not Spanish Speaking. then say black. and as this Organization is for the advancement of Colored people then lets use Colored. I had the proposition before our resolution Committee at K.C.K. think on these matters lets get rid of all the nick names given to degrade and belittle our people. I would like for the Crisis to put this subject before its many branches for replys. we are what we say we are. so lets be Colored people another idea is to have a column in the daily press edited by a Colored man or woman. in all Cities where we have a branche. and the word Colored or Colored Caucasian, used. so we can grow on all lines

S. H. Tarbet
201 Jackson St

4/26/25

SEP 28 1923

6594 [ENCLOSURE]

SEP 28 1923

4/26/27

You may use my name as a help to secure more subscribers for The Crisis and at ever meeting of our branch I will appeal for subscribers and if I can do you any good I will

S. H. Tarbet
201 Jackson st
Topeka Kansas

The persons whose addresses are given below might be interested in THE CRISIS if they received sample copies.

Names	Addresses

Accompanied by Subscription

[ENCLOSURE]

6594

SEP 28 1925

12/92/h

RESOLVED: That the N. A. A. C. P. through its Secretary use his good offiue to secure a colored reporter from various branches in the United States and the different branches secure a column or section of the daily newspapers in our various cities to be known as the colored section or column, and all news pertaining to the colored people to be reported and printed in a respectful manner, and the word colored to be used an all articles of news.

Talbert

By- S. H. ~~Talbert~~
201 Jackson Street
Topeka, Kan.

October 5, 1923.

4/20/24

Mr. S. H. Tarbert,
201 Jackson Street,
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

We would appreciate anything that you can do to increase the circulation of the Crisis. At the same time I must tell you frankly that The Crisis has used and proposes to use the word "Negro" which it thinks is a dignified and proper term. I am sorry not to agree with you in this matter, but surely a name is of little consequence in the far greater matters which we have to contend for.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/20/11

15 of May

MAR 7 • 1923

DU BOIS

Va. Sem. & College
Lynchburg, Va.
March 6, 1923.

Gentlemen:

I am seeking information as to the Education number which comes out in your magazine.

I am finishing my course the fifth of June, with the degree of B. S. and would like to get my picture in the Crisis.

Very truly yours,
Geo. A. Thomas

4/20/10

March 8th, 1923.

Mr. George A. Thomas,
Virginia Seminary and College,
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Sir:-

The Educational number of The Crisis appears for the month of July; your picture would have to be in this office not later than May 15th.

Sincerely yours,

W.

Box 1234, Lincoln, Nebr.,
September 20, 1923.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

SEP 24 1923
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen:

I wwonder why. A mistake no doubt.

I returned the information that you sent me relative to my graduation from the College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska this June passed, accompanied by the photograph asked for but have failed to find the same among the other Negro graduates of this year, in the July or August numbers of the Crisis.

4/2468

Respectfully yours,

J. Rector Thomas.

J. Rector Thomas.

4/20/67

October 5, 1923.

Mr. J. R. Thomas,
Box 1234,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

My dear Sir:

I presume that your picture was received too late or lost in the mails. There was no other reason for its failure to appear. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/DF

PARSONAGE 220 23RD STREET
PHONE MAIN 5474

1923

SHORTER CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH
COR. 23RD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

WM. H. THOMAS, MINISTER

DENVER, COLO. May 19th 1923

My dear Dr. Du Bois: I am sending you by parcel post, material for article on Homer. The Governor has especially pleased to be included in the write up. You must personally write him all of our white friends included in the collection, except Judge Ben Lindsay who was out of the city. I shall be pleased to know previously of the issue containing our write up so you may be assured of help have a large sale in Denver.

Yours truly

Wm. H. Thomas.

4/20/16

May 23, 1923.

4/20/5

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you for the excellent lot of material which you collected concerning Denver. We will have a Denver number of The Crisis. I am not sure when, probably not before September. Meantime I am returning the cuts to you. We have to make our own cuts for The Crisis so as to have them of uniform and proper screen for our paper. I shall be glad if you would ask the persons who furnished these cuts to send us original photographs instead. Also I am returning the photograph of your church. This is photographed from a print and would not make a good picture. Please send us an original photograph.

I remember my Denver trip still with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT
Rev. W. H. Thomas,
23rd & Washington Streets,
Denver, Colo.

4/20/64

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
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If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1923 AUG 16 PM 11 59

O VA442 39 3 EXTRA NL

DENVER COLO 16

DR W E B DUBOIS

69 5 AVE NEWYORK NY

WE ARE SENDING ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR THE DENVER ISSUE OF CRISIS IF TOO LATE FOR THAT ISSUE KINDLY PUBLISH IN THE FOLLOWING ISSUE OF CRISIS HOPING MATERIAL SENT IS NOT TOO LATE FOR REGULAR DENVER ISSUE

W H THOMAS C E TERRY.

October 15, 1923.

Rev. W. H. Thomas,
220 Twenty-third St.,
Denver, Colorado.

4/20/63

My dear Sir:

The November number of The Crisis is Denver number and is going to contain the enclosed pictures. I hope you will see what you can do to see that the number gets a wide circulation in Denver.

I remember with great pleasure your kindness to me and your service in helping with this article.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/25/30

Beatrice Sumner Thompson
Los Angeles, California

Jan. 24-1923-

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois -

The reproduction of Anita's photo on the Crisis cover is splendid. Have ordered a number of extra copies from a dealer here. I am intensely interested in both the artistic and financial success of the Crisis but my official N.A.A.C.P. duties &c. prevent my being as helpful as I would like. Although the awakening of racial consciousness something that is to be done to stimulate an intellectual awakening.

We will be glad to have you with us next month. Sorry the Bradley was not given the opportunity to feature your Art but it is thoroughly understood that this is not due to any stated preference on your part.

Activities are well under way to make your trip profitable as well as enjoyable.

Very truly yours
Beatrice S. Thompson

Knabe

4/25/29

February 3rd, 1923.

Mrs. Beatrice S. Thompson,
1883 West 23rd Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mrs. Thompson:-

I am glad you liked your daughter's Crisis Cover.

I thank you very much for you kind cooperation in my lecture trip. You, of course, recognize that I would be only too glad to always give the branches first choice as to my lectures, but there has been in the past, some criticism; many branches thinking that they were compelled to arrange for my lectures as a part of their duty to the National office. However, I shall of course speak for and about the National Association under all circumstances.

I shall be glad to see you in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923]

ALFRED E. MARLING
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of
Young Men's Christian Associations
347 Madison Avenue, New York.

4/24/11

In view of the fact that the Dyer Bill was not killed by a majority vote but was lynched by a filibuster; in view of the expressed disapproval of the filibuster by many leading Southern white people, and in view of the number of lynchings that have taken place since the defeat of the bill, I would strongly urge that a similar bill be presented to the next Congress. The kind of persistence shown by the proponents of national prohibition and woman's suffrage must characterize our efforts.

C. V. Vickrey

637 - 4th Ave.
West Palm Beach Fla.
Apr - 30 - 1923
— " —

MAY 4 1923
DU BOIS

The Crisis Pub. Co.

Gentlemen.

Having read with interest your Book "The Crisis" & being an ardent lover of race progress, & taking a practical course in cartooning, it came to my mind that to be a coloured cartoonist for a coloured magazine would be an interesting undertaking. So I am writing you to allow me to send you a sample of my work, & may-be I would be of service in rendering my assistance as a cartoonist for the Crisis.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date

I remain

Yours Truly

Hartley W. Toote

4/20/105

May 8th, 1923.

Mr. Hartley W. Toote,
637 Fourth Ave.,
West Palm Beach, Fla.

My dear Sir:-

We can only judge of the availability of matter for the Crisis magazine by actually seeing specimens. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/20/24

NICK CHILES, EDITOR AND OWNER.
MRS. RAE MORGAN HARRIS, CITY EDITOR

4/20/99

GEO. C ANDERSON, MANAGER
MISS MATTIE A. PERKINS, BOOKKEEPER, & CASHIER

1923

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1899
10,000–GUARANTEED CIRCULATION–10,000

The Topeka Plaindealer

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.50; 6 MOS. $1.00: 3 MOS. 50c

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Exchange

May 18 23

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor Crisis
Dear Sir

I am writing that you will please place our name on your exchange list, I have always enjoyed reading your Periodical, but have not

4/20/00

NICK CHILES, EDITOR AND OWNER.
MRS. RAE MORGAN HARRIS, CITY EDITOR

GEO. C ANDERSON, MANAGER
MISS MATTIE A. PERKINS, BOOKKEEPER, & CASHIER

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1899
10,000–GUARANTEED CIRCULATION–10,000

The Topeka Plaindealer

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.50; 6 MOS. $1.00: 3 MOS. 50c

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

received a copy for some time. Thanking you kindly for this favor.

Yours for success

Nick Chiles

Editor

[illegible]

1923

May 11th, 1923.

Professor W. J. Trent,
Butler Street Y. M. C. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

4/20/106

Samuel G. Daly, a graduate of Gammon, Class '21, has written us asking for the position of travelling subscription agent for the Crisis magazine.

We seldom appoint such agents because a dishonest man armed with our authority might do us untold damage, and even a careless person might hurt us. I write, therefore, to ask if you know Mr. Daly personally; is he efficient and thoroughly honest; where was he last employed, and why is he at present out of work?

I should be glad to have any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/20/02

2565-20 Street

Sacramento Calif

Sept 3rd 1923

Mr. W. E. B. Du. Bois.
Editor of the Crisis

Dear Sir

Just a thought that I am going to express to you at opportune time why not start a campaign for Subcriptions to place the Crisis and other N.A.A.C.P. Literature in every Public, College, Junior College High School and Grammar School Library where it would be accepted

I hope that you will give this Thought. Serious attention at your earliest possible convenience

Yours
Respectfully
B. F. Sisk

4/20/03

September 20th, 1923.

4/20/14

Mr. B. F. Turk,
2565 - 20th Street,
Sacramento, California.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for your suggestion of September 3rd. We may be able to do this sometime in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

May 8th, 1923.

Dr. Edwin J. Turner,
Columbus, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

4/20/15

I am returning the check which you sent us in your letter of April 30th. The Crisis never accepts pay for news which appears in its news columns.

I am not sure whether or not we can use your son's picture. In our regular Education Number, the space is all devoted to college graduates, but we may be able later to do something with regard to high school graduates. I thank you very much for giving me the information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

G. R. HUTTO, G. C., Box 52, Bainbridge, Ga.
B. W. WARREN, G. K. of R. and S., Americus, Ga.
DR. G. N. STONEY, G. M. E., Augusta, Ga.
CHAS. H. MACARTHY, Sec'y and Treas., E. R., Albany, Ga.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias

N. A., S. A., E. A., A. and Australia

JURISDICTION OF GEORGIA

EDWIN J. TURNER, Ph. G., M. D., Grand Medical Register

1923

Columbus, Ga.,

DEAR BROTHER:—

All Medical Certificates are forwarded to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals from my office. After initiation, send to Brother B. W. Warren, the fee for policies. Be sure to send the names of the beneficiaries. The following have been approved:

Columbus, Ga. May 10th, '23.

4/20/116

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,

New York, N.Y.

My Dear Doctor BuBois:

Your letter with refunded check received. Many thanks for the information relative to the policy of The Crisis in accepting pay for write ups. Pardon my seeming stupidity. Having no previous business in this respect with your splendid magazine, I was under the impression that your custom in a matter like this was the same as obtained with the majority of our race periodicals.

If you can find space for the matter contributed, I shall feel very grateful.

Wishing you good health and prosperity,

I am,

Edwin J. Turner

Very Sincerely,

[UTOPIA NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB]

ALBERT S. REED, M. D.

OFFICE
127 WEST 130TH STREET
TEL. MORNINGSIDE 5085
NEW YORK CITY

RESIDENCE
129 E. HAYES AVE.
TEL. HAVEMEYER 1349
CORONA, N. Y.

1923

4/7/14

Jan. 7. 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 - 5th Ave.,
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The Utopia Neighborhood Club meets January 8th. It will be a hard task to get together even fifty of the one hundred members to have a photograph made. However I will make an attempt and let you hear from me in the next ten days.

Thanks for the suggestion and offer to publish same.

Very truly yours.
Daisy E. Reed.

[Fragment]

ALBERT S. REED, M. D.

OFFICE
127 WEST 130TH STREET
TEL. MORNINGSIDE 5085
NEW YORK CITY

RESIDENCE
129 E. HAYES AVE.
TEL. HAVEMEYER 1349
CORONA, N. Y.

4/7/78

March 7, 23.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I thank you for the Crisis article on the work of the Utopia Neighborhood Club. Your opening paragraph alone was enough to make us feel proud of the effort we have made to do our bit toward ameliorating social conditions in our neighborhood.

We feel honored to have had Dr. DuBois interpret so beautifully our sincerity of purpose.

A part of the article, has placed the Club and especially me in a very embarrassing position. You know in helping social agencies an organization

must be very careful to not take more credit for a co-operative job than is its due. The Utopia Neighborhood Club has never taken credit for work it has not actually done.

In the notes I sent you was the paragraph you find inclosed. In the Crisis article the paragraph was cut to read, "In 1916 the club raised $300 to pay off the mortgage of the Hope Day Nursery." This statement is false. The campaign was conducted by the Board of Managers of the Nursery assisted by 17 individual members of the Utopia serving as captains.

Will you please publish in the next issue of the Crisis a correction of this error in the form of the original para-

[enclosure]

In 1916 Mrs. Reed our president who at that time was also president of the Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery appealed to individual members of Utopia Neighborhood Club to assist in a campaign to raise funds for the Nursery. 17 members responded and joined with 14 members of the Board of Managers of the nursery all serving as captains of teams.

By this bit of co-operation $8,300 was raised freeing this deserving and much needed institution from indebtedness and paying off the mortgage on the building.

4/24/32

4/7/23

March 13th, 1923.

Mrs. Daisy Reed,
129 W. Hayes Ave.,
Corona, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Reed:-

Dr. Du Bois is on a lecture tour in California, to be gone until after April 5th. In his absence, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter with enclosure of check for extra copies of the Crisis which we have sent; also noting correction which you wish to appear, regarding the Utopia Neighborhood Club. This shall be brought to his immediate attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

W.

4/7/19

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Daisy Reed,
129 [illegible]. Hayes Avenue,
Corona, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Reed:-

I have sent a letter, copy of which I enclose, to the President of the Hope Day Nursery, which I trust will straighten out matters.

Sincerely yours,

WHBD/W

(Enc)

The Nation

20 Vesey Street
New York

June 29, 1923

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I congratulate you warmly on your stirring editorials in the July issue of the Crisis, and the article on Charles Young. Have you seen the enclosed? I hope you will make use of it.

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

P.S. I find I am unable to turn up the clipping; it was in the Globe of Friday evening on the 3rd or 5th page, upper right hand, telling of the indignant protest of a Paris newspaper against Americans drawing the color line; I hope you can turn it up.

4/25/101

D. J. WALLACE

J. H. STEPHENS

WALLACE & STEPHENS

ATTORNEYS- AT- LAW

WALLACE BUILDING
617 1-2 EAST SIXTH STREET

PHONE 118

OKMULGEE, OKLA. Oct. 8, 192

[1923]

4/17/97

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of the Chrisis;
69 5th. Ave.

New York City, Ny.

My dear sir:

Find enclosed a photograph of my family.

[redacted]

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

The four sons are numbered accordian to their ages No. 3 oldest etc.

You will please have a cut made of this photograph and print the same in the Chrisis, with the inclosed short sketch of our family, and after you use the cut you will please send it to me as I want to keep it.

If you want to retain the cut for your use then in that event have two cuts made and send one of them.

Please notify me at once what it will cost to have the cut made and printed in the Chrises including the short sketch herein and twelve extra copies of the Chrisis, and I will forward the money to pay for the same at once.

I remain yours respt.

D. J. Wallace

P.S. I am sending photograph under separate cover

October 15, 1923.

Mr. D. J. Wallace,
517 East Sixth St.,
Okmulgee, Okla.

My dear Mr. Wallace:

The Crisis never charges for the insertion of news matter nor the making of cuts. We will be glad to use the picture of your sons and yourself some time in the future. We cannot, however, undertake to furnish you with the cut.

I remember my stay at your house with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

New York City January 11,1923

Doctor W.E.B. DuBois
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

In the current issue of the "Crisis" there appears an article under your pen which purports to say that ex-President Wilson filched from the late Bishop Alexander Walters the letter that the colored people were pleased to term "That Famous Letter of Justice".

In reference to this publication I wish to say that you have been misinformed -no such incident ever occurred.

A few months ago an officer of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders rehearsed this same story to me saying that she intended to use it as the basis of an article which would subsequently appear in the "Crisis".

At this time I stated that the story had not a scintilla of truth in it and were the story published I could have none other recourse than to brand it as a wanton and malicious falsehood.

I am pained and surprised to know that the "Crisis" without investigation or any attempt at verification -on mere unsupported rumor would publish a story defaming the living and belittling the dead .

Such a canard published broadcast becomes a part of the historical record of a President of The United States Hence my eager desire to set you straight.

My dear Doctor Dubois let us fight our battles with none other than the invincible weapon of truth.

If this denial on my part is not acceptable or convincing I would beg to suggest that you interrogate Mr. Wilson as to the truthfulness or falsity of your statement.

Respectfully yours,

Alex F. Walters (Mrs Alexander Walters)

4/17/37

January 11th, 1923.

Mrs. Lelia Walters,
210 West 134th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Walters:-

I took up the matter of the statement in The Crisis, concerning which you telephoned me, with Alain Leroy Locke who was secretary to the late Bishop Walters at the time.

Mr. Locke has written me a statement which I consider, fully substantiates the story published in The Crisis. I have also other persons who are willing to come forward and make similiar affidavits.

If, therefore, I publish your statement that there is "not a word of truth" in The Crisis story, I should also publish the other statements; and I am afraid the whole thing will arouse an unpleasant and unnecessary controversy and bring in a whole question of appointments and other things before and since the Bishop's death.

I shall, therefore, say nothing about the matter in the February Crisis; and unless I hear from you on the contrary, I shall drop it altogether. If, however, you insist, I shall publish your statement and the

other statements in the March Crisis.

With all good wishes for your health and success

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

04/11/45

New York City

Jan 12,

My dear Doctor Dubois:

In reply to your letter received to-day, I am enclosing a letter that I wish you to publish as my reply to your article.

You are at liberty to publish all the statements and affidavits that you leave me to infer that you are able to secure.

I still insist that Canard is an infamous lie from an infamous source and infamously prosecuted.

Very truly yours

Lelia Walters

208 W 134 St

H11738

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Mrs. Lelia Walters,
208 West 134th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Walters:-

I have your letter of January 12th. I am willing to publish in the March issue of The Crisis, the first three paragraphs of your letter as follows:

> "My dear Dr. DuBois:-
>
> In the current issue of The Crisis there appears an article under your pen which purports to say that Ex-President Wilson filched from the late Bishop Alexander Walters the letter that the colored people were pleased to term 'That Famous Letter of Justice.'
>
> In reference to this publication I wish to say that you have been misinformed - no such incident ever occurred."

If this is satisfactory, the letter will so appear. I cannot, of course, publish a letter which brands the Editor of The Crisis as a malicious liar.

I trust, therefore, you will be willing to let the controversy rest with the

publication of these paragraphs.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

4/7/47

June 2nd, 1923.

Mr. Harold W. Waters,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

I am returning this photograph with regret. The head is too small for a successful reproduction in the Education number of the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

1923

Orange & Cedar sts,
Syracuse, N.Y.
Mar. 1, 1923

Editor. Crisis -

MAR 2 . 1923

Dear Sir -

I am asking you to send me the street address of mrs Izetta Clay, Fresno. California.

I understood that this address could be got thru your office (The Outer pocket, December number Crisis) so early in December I wrote mrs Clay and sent the letter thru your office asking that the street address be inserted and the letter be forwared. A letter from you informed me that my letter had been forwarded. But the letter was returned unclaimed from Fresno as mrs Clay's street address was not inserted.

So I shall be very glad if you send me as early as possible mrs Clay's street address.

Sincerely,
Edward Waters.

4/12/24

March 3rd, 1923.

Dr. John L. Waters,
Orange and Cedar Streets,
Syracuse, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter to him under date of March 1st; and beg to say that the address of Mrs. Izetta Clay is 1403 - F. St., Fresno, California.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

4/17/28

[July ? 1925]

My dear Mr. Du Bois, -

I have a negro play which owes a great deal to you. Will you read it?

Sincerely yours,

Maurine Watkins.

1358 N. Dearborn Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois.

July 31, 1923.

Mr. Maurice Watkins,
1358 N. Dearborn Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis is always glad to read manuscripts bearing upon the Negro.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Editor The Crisis--

I was interested to read the Symposium a propos of the Dyar bill, and it seems to me that Bishop Wallace summed up the whole effect of the agitation when he said," It has served as an eye-opener to the Negro people..."

I have no doubt that there are many of the same mind as Rev. W.H.Jernagin who is "surprised and hurt by the weakness of the Republican Party..." One can only observe, Better late than never! and, A broken reed is a poor support under any circumstances! Mr. Murphy of the Afro-American exhibits a different, but quite as pathetic dependence, when he writes," Vote for Democrats," and Mr. Kelly Miller, when he asserts that despite its apostasy the Republican Party is still the best existing instrument of racial service." It takes some people many years to get their eyes opened, alas!

I want to comment on the last statement of Mr. Miller's letter," The Negro is too helpless to practice vindictive politics." Until we people in the West-- and more particularly we Christians-- realize with Jesus of Nazareth that vengence is no part of human activity and progress, the better it will be for our future, if we are to have any. Let us take the word if Mahatma Gandhi, the "greatest man in the world to-day" that no one is strong enough to practice vindictiveness, that strength which is strong is the strength of the spirit. The Mahatma is trying to lead the world out of the vicious"circle of sin", where one act of violence leads to another and a worse one, that to still another, that to something worse etc., etc. Let us learn that refusal to cooperate with evil, whether it be of violence, vengence or what not, is a sign of nobility, of real strength, of vision. And "where their is no vision the people perish."

If the two old parties have not vision enough to see that the defeat of the Dyar bill is their defeat (not a defeat for the Negroes) let them perish . The hand-writing has already appeared on the wall. Let the Negroes read it aright. I take these extracts from the various letters as showing that some Negroes have already done this.,--

The two major parties are now indisputably aligned with the capitalist interests. Bishop Hurst.

... but America has been compelled to look Lynching in the face. John Hope

The spirit of Lincoln is dead. ... The President invites us out. Burton Ceruti.

Stop cursing the South. Robert L. Vann.

The most effective protest against the defeat of the Dyar bill must be economic. Robert S. Abbott.

The Dyar bill was slaughtered in the house of its friends. . The last resort, an enlightened public conscience. C.S.Brown.

And what is the way to get at the public conscience? Take the advice of Dr. Du Bois-- Spread propaganda in the interests of the Negro, by advertising!

Blanche Batson.

4/24/27

1923

August 3, 1923.

4/12/95

Mr. E. E. Watson,
56 a Linden Avenue,
Duquesne , Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis never makes any charge for the insertion of news matter or pictures in its columns. On the other hand the decision as to what shall appear and when depends entirely upon the editor's judgment and some times on account of our small size there is long delay.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

56 N. Linden ave,
Duquesne Pa
Oct. 27/23

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois—
Editor of the Crisis

Dear Sir—

I Sent two
Photographs to your office
last February and
they have never Been
Published. I also Written
you Concering them
a Couple of Months ago
and you did not Consider
the Matter at all
Will you please
foward the Photographs
to me at once. The

Names are Mrs Etta E. Frost
Miss Emma Elwyn Watson
Kindly Consider this
matter oblige
Emma E. Watson
56 a. Linden ave
Duquesne Pa,

4/12/67

"ج" حدث وانتبه

October 29th, 1923.

Mrs. Emma Watson,
56A Linden Ave.,
Duquesne, Pa.

My dear Madam:-

The pictures to which you refer in your letter to us under date of October 27th, are going to be used in the December issue of the Crisis.

Yours truly,

4/1295

1923

July 13th, 1923.

Mr. A. L. Weaver,
4623 Evans Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Weaver:-

I am very glad to have the facts concerning Mr. Gainey. I shall publish the picture in the September Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

June 6th, 1923.

Mr. Zero W. Webb,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

I regret to say that we are unable to use in The Crisis, the pictures mounted separately on cardboard.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

April 12th, 1923.

To the Dean of Wellesley College,
Wellesley, Mass.

Dear Madam:-

We have been informed that Mary Elizabeth West of Washington, D. C., has made a good record in your institution as follows:

A: - That she was one of 24 students out of the Freshman Class of 400, to win a place in the first-honor group.
B: - That this year, she has won a Durant Scholarship, which places her in the honor class.
C: - That she made "A" in the French course #102; is doing "distinguished work" in English poetry; and made "A" in Education.

Would you be willing to confirm these facts, as we would like to mention the matter in our Magazine?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY 81, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 13, 1923.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

APR 14 1923
DU BOIS

Gentlemen:

You are for the most part correct in your facts with regard to Mary Elizabeth West. She has made an excellent record at Wellesley College.

(a)The inaccuracy in your first statement is that although she was one of twenty-four students of the Freshman class to win a place in the first honor group, the number is 426 not 400. (b) She has this year a Durant Scholarship which places her in the senior ranks and (c) she has made an A grade in Education and in the one-hour course in English Poetry and although it is also true that she has an A in the French course 102, this is only second year French so that it does not seem to me a subject for so much congratulation since it is a grade one course that we do not expect the advanced students to be taking. Miss West however is an excellent student.

Yours very truly
Alice D. Walton
Dean

4/7/24

[REBEKAH WEST]

924 M St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. Mch. 10, 1923.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Knowing you are always keenly interested in the progress young colored students are making in the different colleges, I thought you would be glad to have for publication, in the Crisis, the following facts about my daughter, Elizabeth, who is a junior at Wellesley.

Mary Elizabeth West, twin daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chas. L. West of Washington, D.C., was graduated from Dunbar High School June

4/12/08

1920. She entered Wellesley College in September and has done uniformly excellent work since her entrance. She was one of twenty-four students out of a freshman class of over four hundred, to win a place in the first honor group.

This year she is one of a small number to win the coveted Durant scholarship. This is the higher of the two honor classes at Wellesley. For the purpose of giving recognition to a high degree of excellence in Academic work, the school offers two honorary Scholarships (without stipend) Students in the first class are termed Durant Scholars; those in the second class

are termed Wellesley Scholars. The standard in each case is absolute, not competitive.

Perhaps, my dear Mr. Dubois, from the above facts you will be able to make a paragraph or two for publication.

You will be glad to hear that Elizabeth was the only student to make "A" in the French course (02) she is taking and is said by her professor in English poetry Miss Caroline Bates, to be doing "distinguished work." She was also one of a very small number to receive "A" in Education.

With regards and best wishes,

Yours cordially

Rebekah B. West.

over

P.S.

Did you know that my other twin daughter, Charlotte, is at Brown University? She too is doing fine work. She is specializing in History and has made "A" on the course. As this was your field of distinction, I am sure Charlotte's success will interest you.

Sincerely

P.B.W.

[REBEKAH B. WEST]

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Rebecca West,
924 M. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. West:-

Thank you for the information about your daughter. I shall be glad to use it in the near future.

With best regards

Yours sincerely,

WEBD/W

4[illegible]107

September 20th, 1923.

Mrs. Rebekah West,
924 M. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. West:-

The Crisis would like for use in its columns, a photograph of your daughter, Mary Elizabeth West. I trust you can let us have it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

724 M St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. Sept. 23, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70, Fifth Ave. N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

In reply to your note of September 20, I am enclosing a photograph of my daughter, Elizabeth. I regret it is not a better one but it is the only one I have.

Very sincerely yours
Rebekah B. West

III/21/4

[J. D. WETMORE]
[c. JULY 1923]

1923

SIXTY-THREE PARK ROW
NEW YORK CITY

Monday, 9:40 A.M.

Personal and confidential.

My dear DuBois,

I have just come off the Sandy Hook Boat, on which I commute every day, as I recently took in trade two very nice houses in the hills of New Jersey, above Atlantic Highlands, and all the way up this morning I was in company with Mrs. George Silzer, wife of the Governor of New Jersey, and had quite a talk with her on the Labor and Race Questions, and found that she had never heard of the Crisis or of its distinguished editor, and I promised to mail her a copy, but I have decided to subscribe for the Crisis for a year, and make it a present to her, and I am herewith enclosing a check for One and 50/100 ($1.50) dollars, and wish you would put on your subscription list, the name of Mrs. George Silzer, Governor's Summer home, Sea Girt, N.J., and begin with this month's issue.

I tried at least one half dozen times last Winter and Spring to get you on Sunday afternoon over the telephone, as my wife and I, wanted you to take a ride with us, but never got any answer, and I suppose you were out riding yourself.

I have had so many wonderful experiences in the last few years in discussing the Race Question, with all kinds of people, the majority of whom had no idea of my personal interest in the subject, and I should like very much to spend at least one hour with you sometime, telling you about them, as I think you could get a great deal of good material from my experiences that might be of service to you.

I am busy, and I know you are even busier than I am, so if I do not see you, please remember, that my wife and I agree with nearly everything you write, and we are both very proud of knowing you, and hope you will be spared for many years so as to continue the good work you are now doing.

With kindest personal regards, I am, with best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

JDWDFB.

Dr. W.E. DuBois,
69--5th Avenue,
City.

1923

July 11th, 1923.

Mr. J. D. Wetmore,
63 Park Row,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Wetmore:-

Thank you so much for the subscription of the wife of Gov. Silzer. I am having it entered.

Your encouraging words from time to time are very welcome. I am hoping we may get together sometime this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

OFFICE HOURS:
8 to 10 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
7 to 9 P. M.

DR. EDWARD J. WHEATLEY
1230 DRUID HILL AVE.

1923

BALTIMORE, January 18 1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In reply to your letter about the Crisis, the secretary of a sorority came to me last evening for suggestions for a definite field of action; for something constructive to do. I gave her your letter to read concerning the Crisis, the need of increased circulation, etc; so she left me saying she would see to it that the national body of the Z Φ B should subscribe to the Crisis and Φ for N.A.A.C.P. I suggested that she write Dr. Bagnall and inquire of him what the organization could do that would help most. I hope you may soon hear from her. I asked her to mention my name when she writes and also assured her of satisfactory distribution of the Crisis should the organization subscribe.

Yours truly Edna Wheatley

4/20/24

OFFICE HOURS:
8 to 10 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
7 to 9 P. M.

DR. EDWARD J. WHEATLEY
1230 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE, January 18 1923

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending this note in the event I made the mistake of saying "Zion A. M. E. church" in the article I sent you about Dr. Hill of Hot Springs, National Park, Ark. I don't think I did make such a mistake but in the event I did I offer the following correction that the right name is "Zion Methodist Church" one of the oldest white Methodist churches in Western Canada. The Methodists in Canada have not developed an Episcopacy, but are rather independent in their management, resembling very much the Congregational and Baptist churches. Zion Methodist church is a white church (white people).

Sincerely Yours, Laura Wheatley

1923

January 23rd, 1923.

Mrs. Laura Wheatley,
1230 Druid Hill Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mrs. Wheatley:-

You did say "Zion A. M. E. Church" which made me suspicious about the facts un il read the clippings, and then I saw you had inserted "A" unwittingly.

Will you please send me a photograph of Dr. Hill? I cannot use a cut or a print; and send me more facts about his life, when he was born and where, and where he was educated, etc.

I thank you very much for the statement about The Crisis. I hope you will not let the young lady mix up "Crisis" subscriptions and N.A. A. C. P. memberships. The Branches attend to the memberships, but we want to make a special drive on "Crisis" subscriptions. Please, therefore, send us the name of the young lady and let us arrange with her. It is very good of you to be interested.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[WHEELER]

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

Principal
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

Officers of State Board of Trustees
JAMES G. BIDDLE, *President*
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A State Normal School

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CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

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GEORGE VAUX, Jr. Bryn Mawr
DAVID G. YARNALL Wallingford

Jan 15, 1922 [1923?]

4/17/71

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I was very glad to hear from you and to have a commission from "The" Crisis. I shall try to do a good drawing in black and white for the Easter number. The Crisis does not owe me for any work that I have kept a record of. Thank you.

Sincerely

Hallie Q. Brown

1923

January 17th, 1923.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney Training School for Teachers,
Cheyney, Pa.

My dear Miss Wheeler:-

I am very glad to have your prompt reply. I shall now begin dunning you for the fulfillment.

Remember the drawing should be in our hands by March 1st at the very latest. If it is here February 1st, so much the better.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Monday -

Feb 1923

Wheeler

Dear Dr. Eastburn:

I am working on a cover for the Easter Crisis - I wonder if it will suit you - I couldn't think of anything strikingly racial but lately I have been much impressed by the Egyptian sculpture. This led me to making an Egyptian Lady in silhouette playing an old Egyptian Harp - authentic design - typifying an awakening - spring -

9/14/23

anything — Am I
way off? If you
send me a note at once
with your opinion, I'll
start another or go on
with this — It is black
and white throughout.
Do you mind
if I lend an
Egyptian touch to
the lettering finishing? I don't
interfere with its legibility?
I will anxiously await a
word from you —

Sincerely, Lamar

1923

February 14, 1923.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney, Pa.

My dear Laura:

I think your idea is excellent in every respect. Go to it.

I am leaving February 15th for a lecture trip on the Pacific coast, but I know you won't disappoint us and will have the cover in on time.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

A State Normal School

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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DAVID G. YARNALL	Wallingford

May 6 1923

Dear Dr. Da Bois:

I am deeply grateful for the check you have just sent me. I would like to make a request. Will you please send me the original of the case. I am very anxious to have it. Now please have some one do this soon for me.

Very sincerely yours,

Laura Wheeler

4/17/68

1923

May 9, 1923.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney Training School,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

My dear Laura:

The picture went forward to you today. Remember it is not yours. The Crisis bought it, albeit for a small sum, so I shall expect it back for my collection.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

July 20th, 1923.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
529A Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1923

Dear Laura:-

I hope you haven't entirely disappeared; I had meant to see you before this. Have you any afternoon free next week? If you have I shall be glad to bring the car around. Let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

A State Normal School

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CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

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GEORGE VAUX, JR.	Bryn Mawr
DAVID G. YARNALL	Wallingford

Oct. 1, 1923

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Mr. Robt. L. Kerlin has asked permission to use the printing I made for "The Crisis" of a pamphlet or a book he is publishing. He wants it as a frontispiece and has just thought of it at the last minute - It has to be sent immediately. My judgment is that it is a very good thing to do and I am thinking that you would not object. If you do not object all right - If you do I shall telegraph him.

4/17/24

to stop. (perhaps)

Do you know I thought "you all" paid me very little for that. It took a long time to do and besides I was languishing with influenza — at the time.

You haven't said a word about remuneration for the pictures for the story. The paper I use costs something, you know also postage — It pains me to tell you this frankly.

With best wishes for further success, I am, sincerely yours,

Vance W.

P.S. When do you go to Boston?

October 5, 1923.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

My dear Laura:

You know we have moved and I haven't the slightest idea now as to where the sketch which you made for the April number is. I will try and look it up and send it to you. One of these days we are going to send you a small check for your other work. How is everything?

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/PF

[c. Oct. 1923]

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

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LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

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4/17/24

Dear Dr. DuBois: Monday

I thank you for your note. You had already returned the design, I was asking permission to use it again. Now I have decided to make another & different character.

I hope you are well and not working too hard — Sincerely yours

Fannie Hurst

Dear Dr. Du Bois: Cheyney 18th

I received your note this morning and hasten to say that I have the pictures in mind and partly on paper. Lessee, the 25th is one week from today. I shall probably deliver them in person on that day or the next. I will be in Brooklyn the end

[Laura Wheeler]

4/17/23

1923

the week. I have something to do here and can't tell just when. My Brooklyn address is changed being now 529a Macon Street. I want to spend a bit of time at Helen's (Hagan) this summer otherwise I'll be in Bklyn and later go to Washington —

Very sincerely yours, Lamar.

[WHEELER]

Wednesday

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Now that you are back in New York I can thank you for the note from the west. I am glad you liked the picture for The Crisis. Let me do another later on. It whets my artistic edge to have such a problem for such discriminating people.

4/12/09

I will have business in Philadelphia Friday afternoon and will be glad to ride out if I will not be too late. I don't know what time your host expects you - Let me know where you can be in Philadelphia at 4:30 or 5 and if I can possibly be there I will.

We are looking forward to you next week.

Sincerely yours.
Laura Co -

You should be here anywhere by 6:30 - 7:

7733 Baptist St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
June 18, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor "Crisis",
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me the cost for publishing in the July issue of the "Crisis" the following enclosed write-up: (classified).
"Pittsburgh, Pa."

Colored Southern students have begun to invade the industrial centers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. N. E. White has

secured, in coöperation with Mr. Cyrus T. Greene, work for the following young men of the High Point High School: ~~Rosoie~~ Rossie M. Graves, Weldon Williamson Fletcher Haywood, Clement Brewer, James Ross, P. J. Cooke, and Warren Baldwin. The boys have been well placed at the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. of E. Pittsburgh Pa. and are enjoying their work.

Mr. White, who is an instructor in Mathematics at High Point, also an honor graduate of Atlanta University, will enter the Harvard Summer School July 2 - to pursue work for his Master's degree in Education"

(over)

Thanking you very kindly,

I am =

Very truly yours,

N. E. White,

4/17/10

June 21, 1923.

Mr. W. E. White,
7733 Baxter Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis does not sell space in its news columns.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3 Beverly Apartments
Durham, N.C.
October 2, 1923.

Editor of The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Sir -

Professor W.C. Jackson, of N.C. College for Women, and I are publishing through the Trinity College Press an anthology of poems by American Negroes. Most of the material is ready for the press - is, in fact in the galley proof stage - but we are holding open for a little while in order to include some recent material not included in our original connection. Three of these poems (Oriflamme by Jessie Fauset; Old Things, by Charles Bertram Johnson; and The Touch, by Countee P. Cullen) appeared originally in The Crisis. May we have your permission to reprint them? We receive no royalty on our book, nor does the Trinity College Press expect to make any profit, so we can not afford to pay a fee for permission to reprint.

If you will be so good as to grant this permission, will you also forward the enclosed to Countee P. Cullen. Yours truly,

Newman I. White

2011/11

October 5, 1923.

Mr. Neuman I. White,
3 Beverley Apartments,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis will be quite willing for you to use the three poems by Jessie Fauset, Charles Johnson and Countee P. Cullen, if you will give credit to the authors and to this magazine. I am forwarding the letter to Mr. Countee P. Cullen.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

4/28/6

May 2, 1923.

Mr. George E. Wibecan,
434 Pulaski Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Mr. Wibecan:

I have just learned that during my absence in California you were celebrating something in which I did not have the pleasure of participating. Please let me know just what happened and if there were any photographs of the event. We should be glad to use them in The Crisis if there were.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[WILKINSON]

1923

1923

January 17th, 1923.

Miss Hilda Wilkerson,
671 East 225th St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Wilkerson:-

Could you draw a cover for the June number of The Crisis which should be in our hands May 1st?

We should be glad to pay you a modest sum for it. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

251 N. st. N. W.
Washington, D.C.
January 27, 1923

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I will be very glad to draw a cover for the June number of The Crisis. You can expect it in some time soon.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the letter of recommendation that you sent to Mr Garnett C. Wilkinson for me. I passed the

examination at the top of the list, in fact was the only one successful and expect to be appointed soon.

I will be glad to do a cover for you at any time that ~~xx~~ you need one as I will have plenty of time now.

Very sincerely yours
Hilda Rieloeckmeon

[Wilkinson]

251 W. 135th St. New York City

February 5th, 1923.

Miss Hilda Wilkerson,
671 East 225th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Wilkerson:-

I am so glad to know that you were successful in passing the examination, and I hope your appointment will come soon.

The June number of The Crisis, as you know, appears May 20th, so that the cover ought to be in our hands before May 1st. I am glad that you are willing to do this for us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

April 16th, 1923.

Miss Hilda Wilkinson,
1703 - 13th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Wilkinson:-

I know you have not forgotten our June Cover. It ought to be in our hands on or before May 1st.

I hope your work is going well.

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1923 MAY 2 PM 11 18

WC1118 20 6 EXTRA NL

FY WASHINGTON DC 2

W E DUBORN

CRISIS MAGAZINE 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

TELEGRAM RECEIVED LATE TODAY LOST ADDRESS COVER WILL BE SENT

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY TOMORROW

H R WILKINSON 251 N ST NORTHWEST.

[WILKINSON]

1923

May 22nd, 1923.

Miss Hilda Wilkerson,
251 N. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Hilda:-

4/17/18

Enclosed please find check for $10. as a slight return for your beautiful June cover. We are always glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS
3545 S. STATE STREET
CHICAGO

May 24th, 1923.

Dr. W.E. DuBois,
#70 - 5th, Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In the May issue of the Crisis you asked all graduates to send their pictures to you immediately. Herewith I am enclosing photograph of my niece, Miss Elizabeth P. Neely who received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago at the One - Hundred and twenty-seventh Convocation.

I would be pleased to have you publish her photograph in with your annual July graduate number.

I am enclosing $1.00 and should there be any extra expense I will forward the stated amount to you.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

Yours respectfully,

A. Wilberforce Williams

L1127th

May 28th, 1923.

Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams,
3545 S. State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Williams:-

We have the photograph of your niece which we will be glad to use. I am returning the check. The Crisis never receives pay for news articles.

I wonder if your niece could send us the names of all other colored persons graduating from the University of Chicago this year?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

BRADFORD G. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

(1)

4/27/25

May 29, 1923

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to express the utmost admiration of yourself and of your associates who conduct The Crisis. I am sorry it hasn't a larger circulation here and I was obliged to make inquiry as to the reason. I found what you no doubt already know that certain ill-advised and self-appointed guardians of the colored people here had suggested that it was "safer" to discontinue the solicitation of subscriptions and the delivery of copies of your paper. Personally, I am convinced that your paper should be in the hands of every intelligent negro, as well as that if the truths which you so eloquently and so appealingly present could be realized by colored people generally there would be no "problem".

I enclose a check for $1.60 to cover exchange and subscription as follows:

Major Parrish,
Ocala, Florida,

Major Parrish is a worthy representative of your race. I desire him to have the June issue.

Sincerely,

Bradford G. Williams.

4/27/24

June 2nd, 1923.

Mr. Bradford G. Williams,
First National Bank Building,
Lakeland, Florida.

My dear Sir:-

I appreciate very deeply your kind letter of May 29th, and the enclosed subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

BRADFORD G. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

1923

July 6, 1923.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

4/27/32

Dear Sir:-

I shall be greatly obliged to you, as I am indeed already greatly obliged to you, if you will advise me whether or not it is possible to obtain phonograph records made by Florence Talbert, Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes. I noted with interest the paragraph concerning these artists in the last CRISIS but looked in vain through a Victor catalogue for a listing of their work.

Cordially,

Bradford G. Williams.

Talbert
Talbert

1923

July 10th, 1923.

Mr. Bradford C. Williams,
Box No. 38,
Lakeland, Fla.

My dear Sir:-

I would advise you to write concerning phonograph records, to Mr. Harry H. Pace, 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City, in care of the Black Swan Phonograph Company.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/W

4127h

[c. March, 1923]

Williams

Box 616.
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

4/26/15

Crisis
70 - 5th Ave N.Y.C.

Dear Sir:—

Please send explanation about Charles Young als Bert Williams, if they come under the head in Feb. No. that you said you would explain. I haven't rec'd my March Copy. as yet.

Thanking you—

E. M. Williams.

March 22nd, 1923.

4/20/14

Mrs. A. M. Williams,
Box No. 616,
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

My dear Mrs. Williams:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am undertaking to answer your question about Charles Young and Bert Williams.

You notice that Dr. Du Bois has included the names of these two men in the Debit list. By that he means that we have lost both of these men during the preceding year by death, and by that much, our race was the worse off. I hope this explanatory is satisfactory to you.

JRF/W.

Sincerely yours,

P. S. - The March copy of the Crisis was posted you at the regular time. If you have not yet received it, let us know and we shall be glad to send you another copy. JRF

April 18th, 1923.

Mrs. E. M. Williams,
Box No. 516,
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

My dear Mrs. Williams:-

I do not know whether the letter from Miss Vaunet was sufficient explanation. If you wish the facts about Charles Young, you will find them in the following numbers of the Crisis:

March	1916
October	1917
March	1918
February	1922

The life of Bert Williams has been published by The English Crafters, No. 12 West 69th Street, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4126/13

1729 Bainbridge St
Phila. Pa
Aug. 13, 1923

ret

4/27/28

The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:— I am enclosing a picture of our baby who is just 9 mos old and weighs 21 lbs. which we hope is not too late to get in the Crisis Baby Number. His name is Clarence Edward Williams

Yours for success
(Mrs) R. W. Williams

Office Hours
8:30 to 11:30 A. M. 2 to 4 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.

Phone Lakeside 6419

W. D. Wilson, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE: 1136 8th STREET

Oakland, Calif., March 15 192 3

Mr. Augustus G. Dill,

7o Fifth Ave.,

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I would like to have my baby's picture put in the baby issue of the "Crisis." Will you please send me full particulars about the matter?

Yours truly,

Mrs. D. D. Wilson.

3/17/13

[E. G. Wilson]

1923

March 21st, 1923.

Mrs. S. G. Wilson,
1136-8th St.,
Oakland, California.

My dear Madam:-

Acknowledging receipt of your letter addressed to Mr. Dill, we are asking that you have the picture of your baby in this office no later than August 1st. This will insure its appearance in the Childrens' Number, October, '23.

Very truly yours,

W.

4/17/23

Office Hours
8:30 to 11:30 A. M. 2 to 4 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.

Phone Lakeside 6419

W. D. Wilson, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE: 1136 8th STREET

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 16, 1923

69 Fifth ave., New York City.
The Crisis:

Please return baby photo of Bernice Wilson of 1136-8th St. Oakland Cal. "Baby in black". Enclose, find addressed stamp envelope.

Respectfully
Mrs. E. G. Wilson

4/17/17

October 22nd, 1923.

Mrs. E. G. Wilson,
1136 - 8th St.,
Oakland, California.

My dear Madam:-

As we stated in our editorial asking for children's pictures, we cannot undertake to return any of those used.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Nelson

no address found

1923
1922

To the Editor of the "Crisis"
New York City.

I have been reading in your February issue, the opinion of some of our leading men as to what should be our future campaign in our fight on Lynching.

As a member of the race may I not intrude a suggestion which may be of some service to the "Cause"?

We should designate some one day in each year as a national "Give A Thought To Lynching" day.

On this day meetings are to be held simultaneously all over the country.

Speakers just as prominent as can be secured are to address these meetings and lynching should be publicly discussed in all of its features.

The President of the United States

4/17/26

should be asked to make a public statement in regards to lynching.

Newspapers all over the country should be asked to run editorials on the subject on this day, and parades can be held also.

When the matters is thus so forcefully brought to the public attention, in so many ways and from so many places we will need only a few of "these" days" before old Judge Lynch will be decidedly on the run.

Respectfully Yours.

J. W. B. Wilson
Detroit, Mich.

L 2/2 1/14

02/127/h

June 14, 1923.

Mr. William Winberg,
15 East 13th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Can you come in some time Friday afternoon or Saturday morning and get the figures concerning the partitions which we want taken down and put up. I have the plans here.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Telephone 3264 Stuyvesant

Office of William Winberg

Carpenter and General Contractor
All Kinds of Alterations
No. 15 East 13th Street

Cabinet Work, Store and Office Fixtures a Specialty

New York, June 25 th 1923 *19*

The Crisis

70 Fifth Ave,

N.Y.C.

4128 12

Gentlemen;

At # 67 East 14 th Street I propose to furnis all nessesary materials for and put up about one hundred and sixty (160'- of beaver board par_ tition seven feet high , with sash on top to cieling except the hall all paneled off to corespond with Youre oak partition wich I am to take down at #70 and place as indicated on Youre plan,also make and put up 10' new oak partition with glass to cieling and one new section off sash on top to ciealing also furnish (3) -3' doors now in my posession wic have ben used but is practical good as new an compleat the said jo b for the sum of two thousand and fifteen ($ 2015.00) Dollars

Respectfully Yours

Wm Winberg

1821

June 29, 1923.

Mr. William Winberg,
15 East 13th Street,
New York City.

1923

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that we are unable to accept your terms for installing partitions as we have had another and more favorable bid.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Crisis-Woodruff3

4507 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis Ind.
Feb. 7 1923

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Editor "The Crisis"
Dear Sir,

Please send information to the above address concerning the cover design competition as mentioned in the December "Crisis." I wish to become one of the competitors.

Yours very sincerely
Hale A. Woodruff

1923

49-13-132

1923

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. Hale A. Woodruff,
450 N. Senate Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Sir:-

I have not yet arranged for any Crisis Cover competition.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

49-13-131

Subject

Submitted by

Sheet No.

Dearborn, Mich., Feby. 3, 1923

1923

W. E. B. Du Bois,
Publisher The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
Bew York City:

Dear Sir:

An unknown friend, whose name and address Iwould be pleased to learn, has favored me during the past year with occasional copies of The Crisis, for which he has my sincere thanks. The last issue received was that for January.

Permit me to extend to you my sincere opinion that if the members of the race you are seeking to uplift will follow your advice, they will find a better feeling toward them than they imagine now exists.

The slavery to party naturally consequent on gratitude due the Providence which made that party an instrument in bringing them to a full equipment of citizenship, is as base as any other form, and race solidarity is an obstacle to a full development of the manhood which alone can make any man, white or black a true citizen, a free man.

Race antipathy is commonto the Republican as to the Democrat. Why must the Negro serve either? The party lines of today are not those of the Civil War period, for the closest friends of Lincoln left the old Republican party in the '70s, and few ever returned, while many of the old lone Democrats pf the days of reconstruction are now high in Republican councils, having followed the Golden Calf in The '90s. Party allegiance thus is but fealty to a name and not a principle, hence is the greatest danger to the Republic.

But I did not intend to say as much as I have. It came just "nacheral-like," as the preacher said. Wisdom would have counseled less frankness, for one is apt to be misunderstood by the very people he would assist.

In the first copy I received of The Crisis I was struck with the justice of your analysis of the President's social equality plea at Birmingham. The legal barriers to full individual freedom should be removed, and that is all the race asks, or can ask. All the sophistry in the world can not justify the carriage of a cold and warm plan into effect. But he who seeks to please all pleases none, and the white or black who lends approval to the sentiments the President there expressed lacks in understamding.

You will pardon this verbosity and frankness I know, and I will now proceed to one of my objects in writing. The enclosed clipping is from The Watchman, of Uniontown, Penn., a rather impulsive weekly which approves the Volstead law, the Ku Klux Klan, and the making ofpetty crime a felony. He dare not charge such troubles as he tells of to the mine owners and oper tors, who import the scum of all races and keep them in virtual slavery, but declares the races to blame. The editor is another of those well-meaning pests who does not consider fundamentals.

Widhing you success in the work you have undertalen, I remain,

Very truly yours,

MARCUS T. WOODRUFF.

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. Marcus T. Woodruff,
Dearborn, Michigan.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for your kind words and for the clipping which you sent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/26/59

Ms. arrived Nov. - no name, no address
letter Dec. address in Cleveland.
Ms. sent. returned.
Send on receipt of this letter to address below, Jan 3.
J.T.

Box 97.
East Durham, N.C.
January 2, 1923.

4/26/75

Editor, The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Sir:

Will you kindly oblige me by returning the manuscript entitled "The Stained Bank Note" sent you under separate cover with letter of November 11.

Kindly attend to this at once since I have written you several times without receiving a reply.

I have changed my address from the one following to that indicated above: 2212 East Fortieth St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Thanking you for your immediate attention to the above, I am.

Yours very truly,

Geo. D. Woody.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Mr. George I. Woody,
Box No. 97,
East Durham, N. C.

4/26/174

My dear Sir:-

Answering your letter of January 2nd, I beg to say that your manuscript arrived in November, without name or address. In December there came a letter giving an address in Cleveland. The manuscript was sent to Cleveland and returned to us as undeliverable.

We are now sending the manuscript again to your North Carolina address; and we beg to say that a little more businesslike methods on your part, would save us and yourself a good deal of unnecessary trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Box 97,
East Durham, N. C.
January 10, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 8, in regards to the manuscript I mailed you in November last and which was returned to me on January 6, would say that I'm indeed sorry that it has caused both parties concerned so much unnecessary worry and trouble--you because of the time lost and worry experienced in trying to return it to me and me because I was never sure as to whether or no you received it.

On the other hand would you allow me to state, I can truthfully say that I wrote you a separate letter concerning the manuscript which I mailed on Saturday November 11 and I also mailed the manuscript proper on November 13, the envelope of which bore a return address written in the upper left hand corner. I did not put an address on the inside because I felt sure that the one written in ink in the afore mentioned place would suffice.

I see also that it caused you as well as the manager of the editorial rooms to become peeved to the extent of "giving vent to your feelings."

I am at a loss to know why it wasn't delivered to the Cleveland address if sent there prior to December 18 as I didn't leave that address until that date. I feel very grateful to you for reading it and maybe my next attempt will merit a space in your paper.

In conclusion would say that if you will state the amount of postage used in trying to return the manuscript to me I shall gladly refund same to you.

Yours very truly,

Geo. D. Hoody.

1/26/23

1923

January 13th, 1923.

Mr. George I. Woody,
Box No. 97,
East Durham, N. C.

4/26/72

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of January 10th. May I suggest that when you send manuscripts to a publication, do not write a separate letter. Or if you do, be sure to put on the manuscript and not merely on the envelope, your name and address.

It is quite possible that your name and address was on the envelope which enclosed the manuscript to us; but if so, the envelope was removed by a clerk and thrown away and although they are cautioned in such cases, always to copy the address, this does not often happen and once the envelope is thrown away, we are absolutely helpless.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

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THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF
COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

January 30, 1923.

4/26/19

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

It would be of great convenience to those of us who wish to publish references to articles in the Crisis, if an index of the various issues of your valued publication was made.

As a suggestion it would be convenient if an index of all the past issues were made and then an annual or a quarterly index was regularly issued.

Yours very truly,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work,
Editor Negro Year Book.

MNW:J

FEB 1923

February 3rd, 1923.

4/26/78

Mr. Monroe N. Work,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Mr. Work:-

I recognize the need of an index for The Crisis, but we record such a large number of items that an index would be a rather large undertaking, and we have never felt that we could spare the money for it. Perhaps, however, we can do this some time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF
COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Mrs. Walker

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WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

February 17, 1923.

412713

Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending the attached form letter and questionnaire to the various colleges and universities of the country. I will greatly appreciate it if you will kindly furnish me with similar information concerning any research work which is being carried on by the Department of Publicity and Research of the N. A. A. C. P.

Thanking you in advance for your favor in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work,
Editor Negro Year Book.

MNW:JE

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH

FOUNDED IN 1852

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PH. D., EDITOR

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

January 4, 1923.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter with regard to the next step for the Dyer Bill, I have only to say the following: I think the fight for the Dyer Bill was magnificent; it ought to be kept up. I would suggest enlisting larger sympathy of a larger group of Negroes and a larger group of whites, both North and South.

We cannot make the Dyer Bill purely a Negro affair, nor merely an N. A. A. C. P. movement, but an effort to improve the National morals. I rather look upon the Dyer Bill as a moral rather than a political issue. It was defeated not by the politicians, but by the lack of educated sentiment.

I took occasion to ask a large number of colored people standing on a corner one Sunday afternoon what they thought of the Dyer Bill; and a tremendous majority had never heard of it. Only three or four of them expressed any interest.

Without doubt the agitation on account of the Dyer Bill has had a great deal of good influence. Even its defeat has brought helpful advertisement. My suggestion is to keep the fight up.

RRW:BC

Respectfully yours,

R R Wright Jr

R R Wright, Jr.
Editor, Christian Recorder

August 14th, 1923.

Miss Josephine S. Yates,
1217 Paseo,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Madam:-

The Crisis will be glad, in some of its future numbers, to mention the late Dr. Yates. I am, however, returning your post office order. The Crisis never receives pay for news articles. If you wish to order extra copies we would be glad to have you do so.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

O. M. Thomas, President
C. S. Clarke, Vice-President

P. W. Phillips, Cor. Secretary
E. H. Lawrance, Rec. Secretary

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

RICHMOND, VA.

Myerby

Feb. 14, 1923.

FEB 16 1923

The Crisis Co.—
New York.

Dear Sirs:—

I saw in your February number of the Crisis, that information could be obtained on the subject of the "Liberian Loan." Please send me what information you have on that subj., and kindly let me know where other information can be obtained as we are planning a debate on that subject. Thanking you in advance. Enclosed please find stamp for return.

Yours truly.

W. D. Myerby.

4/12/78

Miriah Cruers

Thos

February 19th, 1923

Mr. W. D. Yerby,
Young Men's Christian Association,
Virginia Union University,
Richmond, Va.

4/12/23

My dear Mr. Yerby:-

You will be interested to know that information on the subject of the Liberian Loan, will appear in detail in the March Crisis. The article is vouched for by a former resident of Liberia.

Very truly yours,

JEF/W

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MICHIGAN STREET
AUTOMATIC LINCOLN 6661
CIRCLE 6874

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L. F. ARTIS, ASST. SECY.
MORRIS R. TAYLOR, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR
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Colored Men's Branch

Young Men's Christian Association

Indianapolis, Indiana

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Le Frantz

March 16, 1923.

Miss Jesse R. Fausett,

75th Avenue,

New York City, New York,

My dear Miss Fausett :-

We have received your request for an article regarding our Y.M.C.A. and we wish to thank you for the invitation. We will be able to send you an article by June 1st. Will you please state about how many words you will desire?

I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. E. DeFrantz
Secretary.

FED-AM

4/10/24

[Y.M.C.A.-INDIANAPOLIS]

March 19th, 192[illegible].

Mr. F. H. DeFrantz,
Senate Ave., & Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:-

I am very glad that you will be able to do the article for us. A four page article, approximately three thousand words, will suit us very well. Please do not forget that we should be glad to have the article accompanied by interesting photographs. Is it impossible for you to send it to us before June 1st? You see if it comes as late as that, that will mean that it cannot appear before August; for by June 1st, we shall be making up the July Crisis, and that is always devoted, first and foremost, to information about college graduates, and we are always pressed very greatly for space.

I should like it very much indeed, if you could let us have it no later than May 1st, which will insure its appearance in the June Crisis.

Sincerely yours,

JHF/W

December 28, 1923.

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz,
Y. M. C. A.,
Senate Ave.& Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

Mr. Johnson has turned over to me your letter concerning the article on the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A. An overflow of material made it necessary for us to defer the publication of that article in The Crisis indefinitely. I am glad to be able to say, though, that it is scheduled to appear in the March Crisis which will be published February 20th.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

Louisville, Ky., March 14-1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
My dear Sir:

In keeping with the request in your letter I send you twenty-six cash subscriptions.

I found it difficult to organize as you suggested, so I did the work.

Please to send the subscribers the March issue if possible. If not begin with the issue of April.

I also offer you two compositions for publication in The Crisis.

Here is postage for their returns. If you can not use them,

Please to return to me the composition, "A Black Bouquet" I sent you some seven years ago. If you are not going to use it in the near future.

No. 0-39. Received New York 4/14/23 with list 26 subs.

No. 0 39.

26 subarctes

NEGRO LEADER TAKES RAP AT BLACK MOSES

Clinton Street Woman Says Marcus Garvey Is Indian Not Negro

Marcus Garvey, the self-styled Moses of the black race, who proposes to take the negroes back to Africa for the establishing of a negro republic, has no particular following among the intelligent negroes of Buffalo, according to Mrs. Mary N. Talbert, 179 Clinton street, leader of negro thought here.

"Garvey is erratic," said she, "everyone knows that. Moreover he is not an African, but an East Indian and not even a citizen of America. Of course it is ridiculous for us to consider such a republic in Africa unless a wall thicker than the wall of China were built around it, for with all the riches that there are in Africa, the white people would soon be there to get them."

Mrs. Talbert further asserted that Garvey is under indictment for obtaining money in connection with his famous Black Star steamship line which was to carry his followers back to Africa, but which never materialized.

She believes that the Negro question is very perplexing now.

"I see a revolution in America in the near future unless better feeling is prompted between the black and white races," she said. "There are more than 15,000,000 Negroes in America, and they are being greatly incited at the injustice which enforces the eighteenth amendment but does not attempt to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth, and never has. If the representation of the South in Congress were reduced to a quota of its male population, it would have thirty less representatives there.

"The negro boys gave their lives in the Argonne, and their lives were as sweet to them as the white boy, yet I sometimes wonder when I see the outrages that are perpetrated against them now if we did go into the War to make the world a better place to live in, or if we simply went into it for commercial reasons.

"I don't see how you white people can ever understand the feeling of a negro when he does his best to be a man and help to his race and his country, to find the door slammed in his face all the while because he happens to be wearing a black skin. The amalgamation of the races that the white dread so much is being brought about by themselves, for at least 3,000,000 negroes of America are passing for white! I know of at least fifteen colored men in this city who are married to white women and passing for white men, because they do not wish their families to suffer the degradation that they have seen inflicted upon their race. One can't blame them for passing the line as soon as they can.

"The one good thing that Garvey has done is to stimulate a race consciousness among the colorer people, so that they are beginning to realize that they are a race and have some pride and traditions.

"The only rift I see in the clouds of the future of our colored people," Mrs. Talbert continued, "is the work of the women's clubs in the North and the South. They are taking up the inter-racial question and the lynching question, and the white women of the South and the black women of the South are workinb side by side for a common good. The work is being done through the churches, and I have great faith in the work of the churches. After all, prayer is our greatest aid now."

Mrs. Talbert has issued an open letter to the ministers of the country requesting that they preach an anti-lynching sermon on Ftbruary 11.

"There lies our hope," she continued referring to the churches. "As for Garvey, I think he is in it for the money more than anything else."

Garvey spoke Sunday night in Miller's Hall in Genesee street.

He calls himself president of the Negro Republic and is the leading spirit of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

THIS NEGRO BRUTE TURNED OUT TO BE A WHITE MAN.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1.—Following the publishing of reports throughout this section, inflammatory articles under heads "Black Brute Assaults Little White Child," "Mob Forming to Lynch Negro Brute When Caught," and other such headlines, the articles giving the story of a small white girl, who stated that a Negro had criminally assaulted her while she was playing near her home here and following the arrest of a dozen Negroes, two of whom narrowly escaped the hands of a mob that scoured the country for miles around, the thorough grilling of the white child by the police officers resulted in the little girl finally admitting that no Negro attacked her, but that a white man, aged 50 years and a member of one of the most prominent white families of this section, was the one who assaulted her.

The man whose name has been suppressed by the papers, was rushed to Frankfort upon orders of Circuit Judge R. C. Stoll, for safe keeping. The girl stated that she had placed the blame on a Negro because the white man had threatened her with death should she tell of his relations with her.

The mother of the child, noting her soiled clothing, questioned her as to the cause and it was then that she stated that a Negro had assaulted her.

Geneva Mitchell, principal in "Sally,"

THREE WOMEN

Slain in Southern Hills

When Two, in Disguise, Try To Steal $18,000, Says Report From Tennessee Farm.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Bowling Green, Ky., May 28.—Reports have reached this city of a triple killing in Clay County, Tennessee, 40 miles from here in which three women met death. The names of the dead were not learned and few details are available because of the extremely isolated section in the Tennessee hills where the murders took place.

It is said that a Clay County man sold his farm for $18,000. This became known, and neighbors went to his house and asked him to go hunting.

Wives of two of the men who planned the fox hunt then prepared to take the money.

They dressed as men, and, with blackened faces, went to the farm after he left. They trie dto force the farmer's wife to give up the $18,000, and, failing, are alleged to have cut her throat.

A boarder shot the two women dead, believing they were negroes. The boarder fled, the report says, leaving the women dead, the bodies being found by the fox hunters.

SUNDAY CONVERTS 5,007.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Richmond, Ind., May 28.—Rev. William A. "Billy"

control and co-operation.

Forward Movement at Howard.

Fred D. Wheelock, of Hampton, Va., Hampton '88, chairman of the Alumni Association executive committee, acted as master of ceremonies. "Today we are starting a movement that will add to the physical development of young men," he said. "The whole world is taking to the idea of physical education, which offers the following: First, for the nation, increased productive power and a lower death rate, physical fitness for defense in an emergency, reduction of juvenile delinquency and lawlessness, and promotion of co-operation and sanity; second, for the individual, good health, mental alertness, perseverance, endurance, self-control, unselfishness, and co-operation.

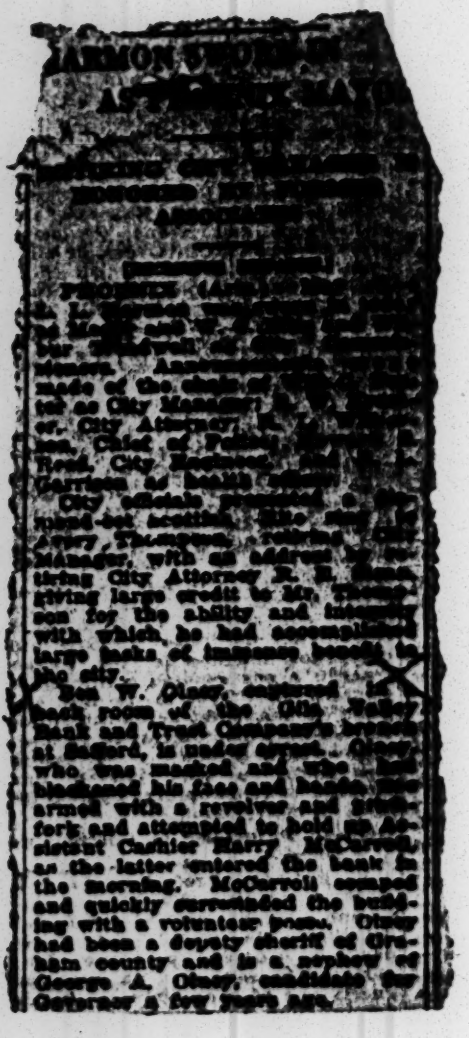
"ASHEEKO."

An African Drama by Native Africans, Academy of Music, January 12, 1922. G. Grant Williams, Manager. Tickets on Sale December 1st, 926 S. 16th street.

GREAT CHRISTIAN MINISTER HONORED BY PRESBYTERIANS

(Continued from page 1.)

and offered to the public with the earnest desire that all may share in and enjoy it. From Richard Allen and Absalom Jones and the Gloucesters, both father and sons, on to the men who live and lead in every branch



3 WOMEN KILLED IN STRANGE FIGHT IN TENNESSEE

Bowling Green, Ky., May 28.—(Special.)—Reports have reached here of a triple killing in Clay county, Tenn., about forty miles from here, in which three women met death. Their names were not learned, and few details are available from the isolated section.

It is said that a Clay county man sold his farm for $1,900. Neighbors went to his house and asked him to go fox hunting. Wives of two of the men then went after the money. Dressed as men and with blackened faces they tried to force the farmer's wife to give up the $1,900 and failing, are alleged to have cut her throat.

A boarder, hearing the commotion, rushed to the scene and shot the two women intruders dead, believing they were colored men. The boarder then fled, the story says, leaving the three women dead, the bodies being found by the fox hunters on their return.

DU BOIS

JUN 4 1922

437 E. 48 Place.
Chicago, Ill.
June 1, 1922.

Crisis.
N. Y. City,
Gentlemen:
The enclosed clippings are sent for whatever purpose you may see fit to use them.

Sincerely,
M. Lemons.

MIGHT TIE IT BUT CAN'T BEAT IT

BLACK-FACED BOMBER SHOT TO DEATH

High School Student One of Four Caught in Popular Trend

(Crusader Service)

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16.—His face smeared with charcoal and his body clothed in overalls and a jumper, Ray C. Bishop, nineteen, white, student and member of the Central High school football squad, turned bandit last night, robbed two gasoline filling stations of approximately $25 and was shot to death in a gun battle with policeman after wounding the latter.

Lawrence W. Ferguson, twenty-five chauffeur at the Sheffield Police Station, wounded by the youth, is in the General Hospital with a bullet in his groin. He will recover.

Through tear-dimmed eyes, the youth's gray haired mother, Mrs. William H. Bishop, looked at the black smudged face of her son two hours after the tragedy.

"I can't believe it's my boy," she said brokenly. "He was too good for that." The youth came to Otto Duncan, principal of Central High school, [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Bishop [illegible] a splendid [illegible] rugged, [illegible] and loved [illegible]

[illegible] Sergeant at [illegible] .32 [illegible] the lad's [illegible] of overalls. The [illegible] with blood, [illegible] and $23 in bills.

And in the General Hospital, Ferguson, bullet through his right groin and the red streak of another across his chest, testified between groans that Bishop fired first.

WHITE MAN CONFESSES CRIME.

CHARGES HIS GANG KILLED

Danville, Va., Feb. 28.—About [illegible] store at Dry Fork was robbed. Bloodhounds were used to apprehend the thief they went to the home of an aged Negro and stopped. This man's home was searched and none of the goods could be found and after considerable detective work watching the activities of the Negro no clews as to his guilt could be established and the case was never brought to attention of the grand jury for lack of evidence.

Recently a "bellmont revival" struck Dry Fork and several hundred of white persons were converted. One evening last week a prominent white man came to Mr. Jones and told him that the Negro was not guilty of robbing the store last year, but that he was one of a party of three who did the robbing. He said "Jones I just had to come and tell you as since I got religion my conscience plagues me up. Please don't prosecute me or make this public for I will pay for the goods. I cannot tell the names of the other men, but they have got religion too and maybe they will come and confess to you."

Baltimore Herald

CROWD CEASES TO CLAMOR FOR A LYNCH BEE WHEN BURNT CORK IS REMOVED

Chicago March 8.—A man of gigantic stature, 'black complexion' and roughly dressed, leaped out from an alle yoff Southport Ave near Addison street at 5:30 on last Friday afternoon just as Miss. Vivian Cunnally, 22, 3600 Greenview avenue, was returning from work at the Peoples Trust and Savings Company about 5:30 p. m.

The man seized Miss Cunnally and attempted to drag her into the alley. The young woman frightened into desperation, screamed and tried to break the hold and fight off her assailant but her efforts were in vain.

Just as the burley fellow had succeeded in dragging the frantic struggling girl a considerable distance into the alley, and was tearing at Miss Cunnally's clothing her cries attracted Charles Gohl, 3629 N. Halstead street and George Miller, 1132 Montana street. They grappled with the man but he threw them off with great strength.

Policemen Thomas Geary and Mark Munroe from Town Hall Station rushed into the alley and joined the fight.

Within two minutes [illegible] officers arrived and half a hundred women joined the crowd. All were cursing and yelling, "Kill the Nigger, lynch him! lets get him, and burn him alive" and many other such "choice" shouts were rended out.

The assaulter fought the police and his would-be captors with demoniac fury; several of them were injured before the giant was beaten into submission.

Six other policemen from Town Hall Station had rushed to the scene in response to a call for aid and more were responding. The mob charged forward to get the "Nigger." The officers with drawn guns held the mob in check until the wagon arrived with twenty more policemen, who formed a cordon about the prisoner and rushed him into the "Maria" and he was taken to Town Hall station, where he gave his name as Peter Saito, 30, of the Stag Hotel. All he would say was, "Don't hit me any more."

"Examination by the police revealed that Satio is a white man; he had covered his face, neck, hands and forearms with coat soot in an effort to appear to be a black man, a favorite trick often resorted to by southern white men.

"He looked like an ape," said Miss Cunnally, "I was so frightened, I could do nothing. When he started [illegible] I screamed for help. I thought I was a Negro and I was so frightened, oh!—It was such an awful shame to have such a thing happen to me as a Negro," Miss Cunnally said, according to reports.

Miss Cunnally was taken to the station hysterical and her father, Lawrence Cunnally, swore out a complaint against Saito. The case will come up in the Sheffield avenue court Monday morning.

"I will demand that this man be given the full penalty of the law."

Co[illegible]

OFFICES—LEADER-NEWS BLDG.
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THREE STORIES

NEWS from Hattiesburg, Miss., told how a band of twenty-five masked men raided a passenger train and took from officers a prisoner en route to his trial on a murder charge. Next morning the prisoner's body was found hanging from a bridge. The prisoner was a negro. The twenty-five members of the lynching party were described as wearing masks, but their color was not specified. The affair—only another instance of the mob law southern senators defend—was not to the credit of the white race as represented in Mississippi.

Alongside the Hattiesburg dispatch, chance put a little story from Akron. It was about a woman who quarreled with her husband and, then went and jumped off a dock, into Summit lake. A laborer working near by saw the attempt at suicide. Though lakes are not very inviting in January, he ran and jumped in after the peevish wife and succeeded in saving her life. The rescuer was named Roy Burton, colored. We would say the instance was very much to the credit of one member of the negro race as found in Ohio.

Then the same day's paper contained another item of interest, about a Cleveland man accused of housebreaking. The first time he was tried the jury disagreed. He was tried a second time and convicted. Then new evidence was brought forward, tending to prove him innocent, and the plan was to give him a third trial. But Assistant Prosecutor Cassidy asked that the original charges be dropped and that was done. For the new evidence showed that, while the man who did the housebreaking wore a mask over his face, his hands proved him to be a white man, whereas the man convicted was colored. The business may not be particularly flattering to the jurors who agreed on conviction, or to the jury system or Ohio citizens or institutions generally, but it is at least a refreshing novelty. Can the reader recall any other instance in which a negro's color helped him to gain justice at the hands of white men?

Editorial from Cleveland Press

THE BLACKEN-FACED MAN

With his face and hands, blackened with burnt cork, masquerading secretly as a Negro, a white man was arrested by policemen in this city several nights ago, and a charge was docketed against him for disturbing the peace.

There is nothing whatever new about the incident. It simply calls public attention to the fact that *all criminals are not Negroes, and all Negroes are not criminals.* The Negro has maintained uniformly that he is sometimes, *often, FREQUENTLY,* indicted for crimes he did not commit, and of which he even had no knowledge. But if it was done by somebody who had a blackened face, then of course, it was assumed that a Negro did it, for only Negroes answer this color description. When once it is rumored that a "blackened-faced" man perpetrated a crime, a Negro, *some* Negro must suffer the penalty. He may be as innocent as an angel. Some Negro or Negroes in the community must suffer even tho it was a "blackened-face" man who did the crime—unless it should happen that the "blackened-faced" man is caught red-handed. In that case usually, as in this case alluded to above, the "blackened-faced man" was ordered "held for mental examination."

If every "blackened-faced" man who is clandestinely prowling around in this country committing crimes in the name of Negro men were apprehended and "held for mental examination" or detained in an institution for mental defectives, we suspect the asylums of the nation could not contain all the "blackened-faced" men who afflict society and thereby bring down accusations and railings of a part of society against Negroes.

It might as well be here pointed out that much of the reported violence to womanhood —Negro *and* white womanhood, is done, not by black-face men, but by "blackened-faced" men who seek cover for their crimes under the color of the Negro's skin. When artificially assumed, it is an easy shade under which to commit crimes. And so many an innocent Negro has been "identified" and punished for such crimes because he was not able to change the color of his skin, while the real criminal scurried away to some near-by water basin and washed off his blackened visage and came forth to join the posse in pursuit of a "big burly black brute." When some strange Negro was found, or some one against whom somebody in the community had a personal grudge was seized upon and haled before the victim, identification was established on the ground of the color of the "colored" face and hands and the hapless Negro, tho innocent must pay the penalty due by the man with the "blackened" face.

But not even the individual innocent Negro's suffering is such a social tragedy as is the stupendous fact of the entire race suffering from the habit of mind in society that imputes the crimes of "blackened-faced" men to innocent black men.

Then, as long as some white men blacken their faces and hands with burnt cork in order to find a convenient camouflage for their crimes against *all* womanhood, let southern politicians cease their tirades against innocent Negroes in their state assemblies and on the floor of the National Congress.

Beware of the "blacken-faced" man!

Personal and G

"PLAYING INDIA

The Joint Committee on Indi recently published a pageant, " dian." It abounds in informati the first American and provides ing of delightful and profitable introducing such features as Ind a story in Indian sign language is especially adapted to your ties, Queen Esther Circles, and Sunday School classe each) may be had by ad mittee on Indian Work Illinois.

"Jewels" is a cor poems by Miss Em burg, Miss., a pr the past ten yea and is being s fund of the Methodist E

Mrs. Liz Boykin an passed to was an a ist of S Birming worker

At t Colore Rock, re-ele is the tion t years to m

ITIES AGAIN DAL FAMINE

Survey Shows re Near the ger Line.

CONFERENCE

ssioner Murrice to to Urge Relief easures.

to New Yor fell off eek and so near are e to the danger line Service Commissioner Commissioner Mor- go to Washington to nces today to be held Commerce Commis- nal Coal Association, nd the representatives tilities of this city, the metropolitan dis- y. It is expected that a plan will be de- ay bituminous coal increased so that rations will be able e.

e Commission gave statement of the s coal in the bins tility companies in and how long the last. This is the

	Tons In Hand.	Days' Supply.
...	5,065	4
...	11,094	9
	170	1
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		16
		14
		10
		20
		15
		45

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AUTO BANDITS GET $20,000.

'Black Face' Robbers Hold Up Two Bank Messengers in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Twenty thousand dollars in bank notes was the loot obtained this morning by "black face bandits," the first of the type to appear in Chicago, when they robbed two messengers of the Community State Bank and escaped in a touring car. The police have found no trace of their whereabouts, and, suspecting collusion, have arrested the two messengers.

Ira Saltzman and Emmanuel Dry, the messengers, were in a sedan car on their way from their bank to the Standard Trust and Savings Bank. Saltzman had a loaded revolver at his side. The currency was wrapped in a parcel.

At Ashland Boulevard and Polk Street a touring car rounded the corner and forced the sedan to the curb. A man, whose face was smeared with black grease paint, leaped to the running board of the bank car and smashed the window with his bare fist.

Saltzman reached for his revolver, but his wrist was seized by the bandit and the revolver fell to the floor. The messengers found themselves gazing into the muzzle of another revolver held close to their faces.

"Come along over with that bundle, sonny!" ordered a husky voice. "There ain't no time to lose."

A crash followed and another of the robbers reached through the back window and seized the money.

The bandits leaped back into their own machine and sped along the avenue to Jackson Boulevard, where the car took the corner on two heels and disappeared.

The affair was over in an instant. Scores of automobiles and pedestrians had been passing, but no one had noticed anything out of the ordinary.

Saltzman noticed the license number of the pirate car, which was found later to have been stolen from the makers.

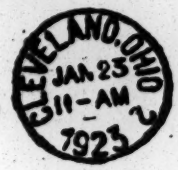
Samuel B. Wechsler, President of the bank, recalled that a year ago one of his runners was stopped at an Elevated station, shot by bandits and robbed of $7,100.

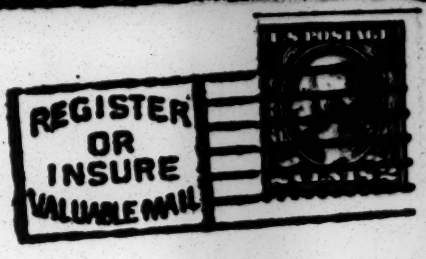
SEAMEN AND OWNERS CLASH

Fight on Eight-Hour Day Develops in World Conference.

GENOA, Italy, July 8.—Representatives of the seamen and ship owners clashed at today's session of the In- national Seamen's Conference [illegible] aw, representing Bri-

From
A O'Neill Mitchell
Mgr E. 55 St.,
Cleveland,
Ohio.





JAN 24

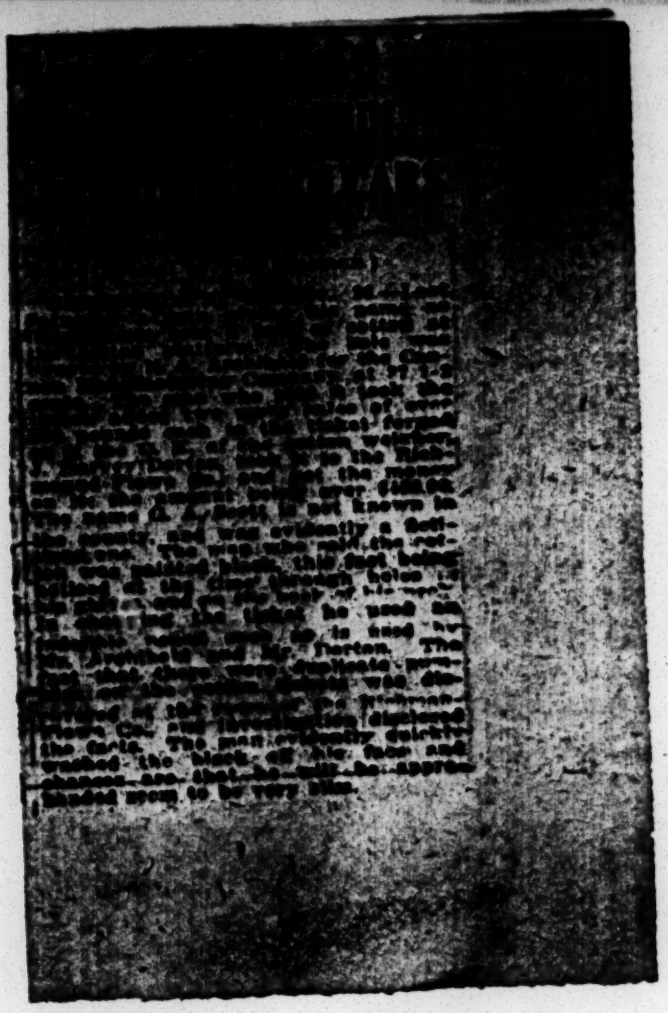
DU BOIS

THE CRISIS

70 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT



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THE LATEST KING MURDER DEVELOPMENTS.

Because of the week's developments in the King Murder Case several readers of The Leader have called our attention to our opinion in our editorial of last week, which we are herewith repeating by request.

Day after day, week after week the white newspapers are full of "Negro Assaults White Woman." At first both white and black people believed more or less that Colored men were guilty of these accusations, but now the Colored people positively do not believe it, and very few of the white people. Certainly Negroes commit crime just as other folks do, but they do not do all the mean and criminal things attributed to them.

The practice of white newspapers of publishing these misrepresnetations is dangerous business.

They are not hurting the Negro so much, for the Lord knows that white newspapers have branded him and painted him black to the limit.

With studied persistence they have ripped his reputation into shreds. Judged by all but the exceptional newspapers, the Negro is hideous.

These papers are engaged in and apparently committed to a business that means harm to white women. Shielded by the white press WHITE MEN with dishonorable purposes in their hearts can annoy, injure and disgrace white women. It is easy. They can go the limit and get by. They can and do perpetrate the most villainous acts and then sit by and smile while innocent Negro men pay the penalty by proxy. Negroes protest against this. The Negro press raises its voice in rebuke and protest. It prays for fair play. Will the white press continue to embitter race feeling and engage in a practice that will postpone the era of law, order and just government?"

There has been developed during the week a strong belief among white and black people that the murderer of Thomas King was not a black man but a white man with a blackened face.

An anonymous letter sent to a county patrolman by a supposed close friend of the King family brought out the latter developments in the mysterious murder case.

In the above editorial, however, we were not directing our thoughts so much to the King case as we were in having our readers understand that it is our opinion that the charge against the Negro is base and without foundation generally.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that there are more real cases of assault and rape committed by white men than by black men, that nine times out of ten in cases where black men are accused, caught, convicted, sentenced and punished by a southern jury or by the bloodthirsty mob, it turns out that the wrong man has been punished, and if investigation is continued it develops that the guilty party was a white man with a blackened face.

And when we think about the wanton insults flung into the faces of Colored women by white men, the assaults committed on them, for indeed they are assaults, we gasp when we compare the charges, insults and assaults, and the actual crimes committed against women by white and black men.

The positive stand taken by Miss King, the daughter of the slain man, in her statement that the criminal was a Negro gives the belief to the City Attorney that a Negro is the guilty party, and that the letter of the friend of the family accusing a white man who made threats against King is unfounded, the information coming from the pen of a crank, notwithstanding the fact, that Miss King became hysterical when such statements from the anonymous letter as, "I know the whole family," was repeated to her is a rigorous questioning. Among the utterances from Miss King were "I am so nervous," and "I can't stand to see the wrong one punished for this dirty deed."

In the face of this, however, Miss King can be right in her stand that a Negro did it, but we doubt that a Negro did it. And if he did, his motive was robbery and not assault on Miss King.

Summing up the latest developments bears out our contention that glaring headlines of daily newspapers of "Negro Assaults White Women" does more harm than good.

It not only shields the white man in his nefarious criminal practices but when it is proven that the crime is actually committed by white men it evolves into a shield for the Negro criminal and an inspiration to him to commit more of the crimes that are committed by white and black men alike.

Newspapers would go long ways toward helping to decrease crime and in apprehending criminals if they left off the race identity in making up a story of criminal acts.

PEN SKETCHES OF PRESENT-DAY NEGRO NOTABLES
By W. H. A. Moore
(For The Associated Negro Press)

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

The personal note in the life of the American Negro is pronouncedly audible. Our controversial storms generally center about some one individual. Just now it is W. E. Burghardt DuBois. He is auspiciously loved and widely hated. He has talent, he holds attracting attitudes and he evolves a suave positivity that is gracefully uttered and maintained with a fair measure of consistency. Most members of the race are very proud of the fact that he is one of us. This is his just due. His literary achievements are highly commendable and hold, if not a first rank, a very distinctive place in the ranges of what is now being presented by American writers. When I declaim that he is widely hated geography, I imagine, plays a more dominant role in that conclusion than people. It is one of the malformations of this period of controversy through which we are passing. The "groups" literally hate each other. The "leaders," commonly, come in for their share of the flayings handed around with a lavish disregard for fair dealing. No man can hope to hide behind his assumptions with any chance of escape from the hide skinning in store for him at the hands of the fellows in the other camps. In this particular we are running true to form. It proves that we are human and it gives clear view of our vanities. And then Mr. DuBois was most unfortunate when some ardent admirer named a "movement" in his honor. He may have deserved greatly the honor. It is as one feels about it. That he himself deemed it the something worth possessing is proven by his graceful acceptance of the gift and by his ready taking of the reins of the "movement" and thereupon driving it with a resolute disregard of consequences that is admirable in aspect if not wholly justifiable in point of principle. The relativities of wisdom are not easily discoverable. Many men have been wise quite far beyond not only the perception but the belief of their contemporaries. History shows us many other instances where men of acutely attuned sensibilities have run wild in the pursuit of burdens of high places when their judgments should have called a halt and led them away from the finality of a probably inevitable failure. Public estimations have placed Mr. DuBois flatly between these two concepts of his availability for the leadership of the race in this country. He is at one and the same time the beneficiary and the victim of a state of public mind which is a direct result of those measures of asperity that insistently give increasing heat to the glows of controversy. His is a double burden to shoulder. He must live up close to the standards of character and ability to do set for him by the elements of the race who have chosen him as the one most capable and likely to give force and purpose to their ideas of social philosophy. On the other hand he is obliged equally to live down the determinations of his detractors who have concluded that he is little more than a literary coxcomb possessed with an obsession of his importance that is not established by either the promises or accomplishments of his career. I confess to small sympathy with either attitude. We poor humans, at best, are ignorant and blind. Not ignorant in the absolute sense nor wholly blind in perceptive acquisition. But we yet are ignorant and blind in that our sense of life values are oftenest imperfectly expressed because they are oftenest indifferently conceived. It matters but little to me that William E. Burghardt DuBois is perceptibly self centered; that he affects an attitude of authority somewhat on the nether side of what he has actually achieved since he has come into historical view. He is one of the big figures in a "group" that is just getting out of its swaddling clothes and consequently not quite sure which is east and which is west. Vanity is the besetting sin of all social climbers. Whether they are beginners in the social game or misguided seasoned veterans in the pastime, it is one and the same. America is drunk from the drink of it. Negroes being Americans can not but reflect American dispositions. William E. Burghardt DuBois is a capable man and I believe sincere in his expressed hopes for the future of the Negro throughout the world. I pray for him a long life and a continuance in the gifts of high honors at the hands of his race.

32-40-67

SEES FUTURE FOR NEGRO RACE IN AN AFRICAN CULTURE

Argument of Marcus Garvey, who denies styling himself an emperor.

"We have reached a stage of development that will enable us to take care of ourselves, especially politically," declared Marcus Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement association, to some 200 negroes who gathered last night to protest against statements attributed to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert of Buffalo that Mr. Garvey had no following among the intelligent negroes of Buffalo.

"The association is seeking to bring about a united sentiment for the religious, educational and industrial improvement of the negro, and above all, for a government in Africa which will be regarded as a first rate power in the world," he said.

"Garvey denied styling himself a Moses or an emperor. Other speakers on the programme before him likened him to Moses, Jeremiah and even Christ.

"We want the white man to help us build a government over in Africa because by our labor for 300 years we have helped him to build a government here," was another statement of Garvey's. He attacked the white press and college graduates, who he said are "the laziest bunch you can come across in any race. They are all too busy watching each other to get anywhere."

The Rev. E. Robert Bennett of Saint Philips Episcopal church, a staunch advocate of the association, advised moderation, discipline, and strict adherence to their programme.

32-40-65 [1923]

SAYS NEGROES NEED NATION OF THEIR OWN

Marcus Garvey Who Says He Speaks for 6,000,000 Blacks, Urges It

SEES MORE TROUBLE

Predicts Race Riots Will Become More and More Serious In U. S.

"The logical solution of the race question in America and the world, and the only means for the Negro to be placed upon a plane of equality with other races, lies in the establishment of a black man's government—preferably in his native continent, Africa."

So claims Marcus Garvey, president general of the Universal Negro Improvement association and African Communities league, in an interview with a reporter today.

Marcus Garvey is a native of Jamaica, born in 1887. He began traveling through Africa, the East Indies and South America when he was but twenty years of age. Later on he decided to become a student of sociology among people of his race, and accordingly travelled extensively. Today he says he is in a position to speak for over 6,000,000 negroes who have affiliated with the Universal Negro Improvement association.

Predicts More Serious Riots

Regarding the racial unrest in America, Marcus Garvey said:

"I firmly believe that the riots of these days are an indication of what may happen on a much larger scale as the negro becomes more and more aggressive.

"This great unrest cannot be denied, and it is brought about by a natural and noble desire in the hearts of all men, white and black, to fill the important positions in governmental, industrial and social life. The negro, being in the minority, and also possessing such contrasting appearance to the white man, is seldom if ever considered in such matters. We, the negroes, resent this. I do not mean to insinuate that the white race in general is our enemy, but it is our rival, and so long as we are in the minority and continue to be suppressed in the matter of social recognition, there cannot help but be a tinge of resentment, however slight."

Mr. Garvey spoke of the DuBois plan of blending the two races, as being not only repulsive to the thinking white man, but also a most contemptible thought in the mind of the negro.

"I do not," said Garvey," preach the degradation of the negro, but his exaltation. I would gather the race into a nation, where it might shape its own destiny. The negro was placed on earth for a purpose. Is it up to man to protest the deeds of God or change the course of nature?"

The negro leader touched upon one of the greatest difficulties that his organization has to contend with, the desire of the lighter element, or brown man to gradually change himself into a member of the white race.

"It is this element," asserts Mr. Garvey, "that follows the teachings of Dr. DuBois, head of the National Association for the Benefit of Colored People. They would have the colored man become white because they themselves are nearly white in color. It is this element that we have partly to thank for the failure of the Black Star Line ship project which failed during the war.

Garvey will be brought before a New York federal jury February 5, in the Black Star line case. The charge is fraudulent use of the mails, and is made by dissatisfied stockholders, supported by the National Association for the Benefit of Colored People. Mr. Garvey will attempt to prove that the company did not commit fraud, and that its failure is greatly due to efforts on the part of Dr. DuBois's following.

Greensboro News
March 11 — 1923

AN AMOOSIN' CUSS.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, the negro leader, may be exerting a mischievous influence, but he is, in the immortal phrase of A. Ward, an amoosin' cuss. In the current number of the Smart Set he spends a vast amount of ingenuity and graceful English proving that the negro race is superior to the white; and when he has established that beyond peradventure, he turns around and proves, with equal finality, that there is no white race anyhow. Which apparently would leave the negro race superior to nothing at all, although that conclusion is not drawn in the article.

To produce such astonishing results Dr. Du Bois had, of course, to start from false premises; but, to do him justice, they are premises that are generally accepted by the whites as sound enough. He assumes that racial superiority consists of (1) beauty and health of body, (2) mental clearness and creative genius, (3) spiritual goodness and receptivity, and (4) social adaptability and constructiveness. But those are incommensurables. If racial superiority dwelt in them alone it might never be placed definitely. Racial superiority lies in racial ability to react upon environment, not to adapt one's needs to circumstances, but to adapt circumstances to one's needs.

Nevertheless, the average white man might unthinkingly accept Du Bois' statement of superiority because, as the negro shrewdly observes, "the greatest and most immediate danger of white culture, perhaps least sensed, is its fear of the Truth." The truth about racial superiority carries certain implications repugnant to the white man's carefully-built-up mental image of himself. Along with energy, resolution, courage and intelligence, it implies ruthlessness, ferocity and colossal selfishness. These attributes the white man prefers to forget that he possesses; and he feels a sense of injury amounting to outrage when he is sharply reminded of them. Nevertheless, they are magnificently illustrated by his reaction to Du Bois. The white man's impulse is to suppress the negro critic.

So far as any practical accomplishment goes, he does suppress him. Arguing the supremacy of the negro, and arguing, as he believes, successfully, is no doubt enormously important to Du Bois; but not to anyone else. The white man proceeds with his business of ruling the world, regardless of his demonstrated inferiority.

Oregonian
Portland
March 18, 1923.

LECTURER LAUDS NEGRO

Race Declared True to Teachings of Christ on Meekness.

"If there is any one field in which the American negroes as a race surpass the whites, it is in the application to life of the teachings of Jesus Christ," was the statement of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, noted negro writer and editor, who addressed a large audience of both races at the Lincoln high school last night.

"I believe sincerely," he declared, "that if any prominent man in Portland should begin tomorrow and follow the explicit directions of Christ in his conduct and business, he would straightway be regarded as dangerously insane; in time he would be merely scorned as a weakling and an alien in spirit. It is precisely this instinctive feeling for true Christianity in the negro that brings upon him like scorn and disparagement; this meek turning of the other cheek and humble acceptance of his lot that causes him to be decried as of a naturally inferior race. The newspapers banally report all negro addresses as "pleas for fairness." For me they can report, in a spiritual sense, 'The meek shall inherit the earth.'"

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

Oregonian (Portland)

SOCIAL WORKER TO TALK

Negro Champion of His Race Will Lecture Here Saturday.

W. E. B. DuBois, author and orator of negro descent, will speak in Lincoln high school next Saturday night under the auspices of the Oregon Social Workers' association and the Williams avenue Young Men's Christian association.

Dr. DuBois has laid bare to white readers what it means to live within the veil of a color line which bars from fellowship men and women whose minds and characters otherwise might be of close kindred. His "Souls of Black Folk" and his "Darkwater" express the cry of one who "thinks white" from inside a negro appearance.

Dr. DuBois has received degrees from Fisk university and Harvard university, and has studied at the University of Berlin. His thesis leading up to his Harvard degree of doctor of philosophy was his exhaustive study, "Suppression of the Slave Trade." He taught at Willberforce and Atlanta universities, and has been an assistant and fellow in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is now director of publicity and research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in connection with this work he edited the Crisis, has made investigations for the national ernment and has contributed logical studies to leading ma

32-40-66

Portland, Oregon
Journal
March 18, 1923.

32-40-68

COLORED SPEAKER SAYS BLACK RACE IS PLAYING PART

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prominent Author, Points Out Achievements of Negroes in History.

"It is our task and responsibility to strike down the fetters of race prejudice that all men may be free and that there may be a reconciliation of nationalities and races in solving the problem of democracy under the auspices of freedom," declared Dr. Richard F. Scholz, president of Reed college, who introduced Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, negro author and lecturer, at the Lincoln high school Saturday night.

Dr. DuBois, who is editor of The Crisis, is in Portland in the interests of the National Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, of which he is an officer.

NEGRO'S PLACE HISTORY

"Since primitive times," said Dr. DuBois, "it has been the custom of white races to refer to others as inferior races. Our conversation in regard to every other subject has changed, but any man who does not belong to our own blood or nation is regarded to a certain degree as an enemy.

"When I was in college I discovered that the impression was current that the colored race, a very old race, had apparently done nothing in the world. History does not necessarily need to be a statement of fact, but a theory of fact taking its tinge from its recorder. Thus it is that we have lost sight of the importance of the negro in our national life.

WERE WITH BALBOA

"When Balboa discovered the Pacific, 30 negroes helped him take charge of the land where he planted his flag. Cortez had 300 negro porters as his henchmen, and in endless ways the negro took part in the establishment of the old world in the new."

The contribution of the American negro to labor is an important one, in the opinion of Dr. DuBois, who cited instances of the negro's part in the early industrial development of the south.

"The negro did not work merely as beasts of burden in early times. The man who published the first almanac was a negro and a surveyor. From Dutch Guiana came a negro who invented the first lasting machine used in the manufacture of shoes and which later became so important in the shoe industry that those who bought the patent controlled a great corporation. Elijah McCoy, a brown man from the Middle West, who is still living, invented the system of oiling locomotives while on the road.

INSPIRE DEMOCRACY

"During the history of the defense of the nation, the negro has had an important part. He has always taken his part in the fight for liberty without question. The presence of the negro in America has made men think of a wider democracy, one which will include all races and all colors, and which will further the needed understanding between all men."

Dr. DuBois discussed the possibilities of his people in affairs of the world, stressing the need of educational opportunities and instruction in the responsibilities of citizenship for the mutual good of the nation.

He will be a speaker at Temple Beth Israel this morning and at the First Congregational church this evening. Monday he will deliver an address at Reed college and Tuesday he will address the students at Willamette university.

At the Lincoln high school meeting the Rev. A. R. Fox opened the meeting with prayer. Three piano selections were given by William Duncan Allen.

(Cont.)

genial and hopeful representative of his people.

The negro's contribution to the cultural life of America is great, both actually and potentially, he said.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that we are the most impressionable part of the American public, less spoiled by commercialism, and that we have a greater capacity for joy, laughter and tears."

Los Angeles, Calif.
Record
February 27, 192

DIVISION O RACES NOW ECONOMIC

Editor of Negro Publication Declares Separate Africa Only Dream

Separatist dreams for Africa and Asia were branded as impractical Monday by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Neither Asia nor Africa can withdraw from the world now dominated by western civilization to build a world of its own, Dr. Dubois declared in an interview at the home of Dr. J. A. Somerville, 1800 San Pedro street, where he is a guest during his Los Angeles visit.

The eminent negro lectured Monday night on "The Black Man in t Wounded World" at Trinity audi torium under the auspices of St Phillips Episcopal church, of whic Rev. W. T. Cleghorn is rector.

Race Adjustments

Race adjustments must be world wide, Dr. Dubois believes.

"The thing that I am emphasizin in my lectures," he said, "is th light which the world war has thrown upon the economic divisions of mankind. We used to think and talk of races as physical races. Now we see them as economic races."

White men, Dr. Dubois said, were now attempting to organize their work and income in Europe so as to eliminate drudgery and provide an income. They are trying to use democratic methods in the distribution of that income.

"But they have no such ideas," he went on, "with regard to Asia and Africa. They are still thinking of the profit that can be taken out of those countries. There they will use drudgery and reduce income to the lowest terms and prevent democratic development.

"They will still think of superior and inferior races because profit lies in that relationship."

Permanent Peace

Until this kind of thinking ceases according to Dr. Dubois, there never be permanent world peac Dubois, whose books, "The Black Folk" and "Dar have won him a big follo tellectuals, irrespective o

MUTILA

M. Lut

HENRY
ROMEIKE, Inc.
(ORIGINAL)
106-110 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1881

From
Call JUN 29 1923
New York

Some Negro "Leadership"

WE have always entertained a high opinion of the Crisis, the monthly magazine of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and its editor, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. For a number of years it has liberally quoted from these columns what The Call has said in behalf of the claims of the Negro race. The Crisis knows where The Call, the American Labor party, the Farmer-Labor party and the Socialist party stand on this question.

However, the July issue of the Crisis carries an editorial that reflects no credit for the magazine or its editor. Curiously enough, this issue is announced as the "Twelfth Annual Education Number." After more than two columns of matter, which are devoted to a consideration of what the Negro people may get from the two parties of capitalism or some of the "friends" they may nominate, the editorial concludes by observing:

> Is it not unfortunate that at this critical period in the history of the Negro voter the Farmer-Labor party is "ducking" all the issues in which black men are primarily interested, and the Socialists are openly refusing to "fraternize" with Negroes?

It is not too much to say that this is contemptible considering the fact that the sentiment above applies to the two major parties with which the Crisis editorial flirts and also the fact that the only parties that have squarely taken a stand for the claims of the Negro people are the parties which it claims are "ducking" and refusing to "fraternize."

We have entertained a high regard for the Crisis, but if this is the type of political leadership that is to guide the Negro masses out of the morass of social ostracism, political exclusion, lynching, and economic servitude, then the Negro has a thorny path yet to tread before he shakes off the chains that bind him.

HENRY
ROMEIKE, Inc.
(ORIGINAL)
106-110 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1881

From
Call
New York.

JUN 29 1923

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE NEGRO.

Editor of The Call: Your informative answer to my letter in The Call of June 26 was read with much interest. While it is true that the matter referred to appeared in The Call, it is also true that since that time a considerable amount of pernicious propaganda has been circulated among Negroes by the enemies of the Socialist party in regard to the questions answered in your reply to my letter. The memories of people are pretty short, and it is necessary to repeat the facts of a situation from time to time in order to scotch and distortions of the truth. Then, too, busy people do not always have time to read everything in the paper every day.

This charge was first made by Communists in the Forum of the Friends of Negro Freedom. Frank R. Crosswaithe ably answered it. Now comes the widely read Negro magazine, the Crisis, edited by W. E. B. Dubois, with a similar charge. On page 126 of the July number the "record of the darker races" says:

"Is it not unfortunate that at this critical period in the history of the Negro voter the Farmer-Labor party 'ducking' all the issues in which black men are primarily interested, and the Socialists are openly refusing to 'fraternize' with the Negroes?"

Because of the prestige and influence of the Crisis and its editor such statements are bound to have some weight with many thousands of Negroes throughout the United States who read the organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The files of The Call were also available to these journalistic critics, and as you say that "decency should dictate that in attacking the party they stick to the facts—especially when the facts are a matter of record, easily produced." But evidently they did not read the facts in The Call, or they wished deliberately to mislead. Of course, this is to be expected of the Communists. Some people who should know better have repeated the story.

You can see, therefore, that it was necessary for some one to write to The Call and have them repeat the facts of the matter for the benefit of friends and the discomfiture of foes. Certain advocates of the ancient and simple policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" are anxious to prevent the Negro worker from marching under the banner of the Socialist party in order that they or their "friends" may yank political plums from the Demo-Repo tree, as of yore. Then, too, the "bitterest enders" are busily trying to "bore from within" and stoop to any falsities to place obstacles in the way of our party's progress among Negroes, in obedience to the bulls from Moscow.

Your answer to my letter can do much to thwart the efforts of gentlemen of the stripe described above. I am,

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

[1923?]

NEGROES MISUNDERSTOOD BY FOREIGN-BORN.

"LITERATURE treating the Negro problem in America is not very popular, especially a history, and a history which will not be very complimentary to Americans. Of course, it it will be published, but only because the publisher will expect a big sale of the books among the colored population."

32-34-27

He spoke of the poverty, the hopeless poverty among Negroes in the South. He spoke of bloody persecutions, of the lynchings, which will remain forever a blot on the pages of our history—of the physical and spiritual tortures of his race. If one wants to get a glimpse of our present American civilization it is well to turn to Dr. Du Bois' masterpiece, *Darkwater*.

"So with some circumstances having finally gotten myself born, with a flood of Negro blood, a strain of French, a bit of Dutch, but, thank God! no 'Anglo-Saxon' I come to the days of my childhood.

"Then, slowly, I realized that some folks, a few, even several, actually considered my brown skin a misfortune; once or twice I became painfully aware that some human beings even thought it a crime. . . ."

The words have a familiar ring to those that have read Ludwig Lewisohn's *Up Stream*.

We talked about literature. Dr. Du Bois believes American literature has made tremendous strides in the past decade.

"But then again," he said with a smile, "the most dramatic thing in American History is the Negro. He is always the turning point, the crisis. He is kept out of novels, for publishers are afraid to print anything about him. The Negro is in every American city; he is, after all, the real American, but you don't find him portrayed in the American novel, and attempts are made to keep him away from American art and literature."

"How did the affair of Augusta Savage, the colored girl, who was denied a scholarship in the *Fontainebleau School of the Fine Arts* by the American directors, strike you?"

THE SHAME OF OUR CIVILIZATION

"HERE you have in it the naked shame, the technique of American race prejudice. It is idle to charge up lynching solely to the 'poor white trash,' the ignorant and poor may lynch and discriminate bu the really deep and basic race hatre

in the United States is a matter of the educated and distinguished leaders of white civilization. They are the ones who are determined to keep black folk from developing talent and sharing in civilization. Not only do they not raise a hand to stop the discriminations, they even gently and politely but in strict secrecy put their shoulders to the wheel and push it forward."

We asked Dr. Du Bois what he thought about the Ethiopian Theatre which gave performances of Wilde's *Salome* and Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors.* 32-39-26

FAILURE OF ETHIOPIAN PLAYERS.

"IF this new thing had come out of France with a European imprint, I cannot but think that New York would have gone wild in praise at its daring originality. As it was, on the night I saw it three tall, white gentlemen sitting in the very front row, almost insulted the actors with their goings and comings, their gestures and comments.

"Despite singular preudijce on the part of some people, the Negro actor can give the world an interpretation of the same great plays which white actors have protrayed. The Negro may do in his own treatre a great work in passing on the message of the drama to the masses of his own folk. Finally, Negroes as actors and as dramatic writers have a wonderfully rich field to exploit in their own terrible history of experience. The sombre pen of some black Ibsen, the religious fervor of some colored Tolstoy, or the sarcasm of a black Moliere have here a marvelous chance to develop. For these reasons, these colored players were splendid pioneers and the artistic finish of their work does them great credit."

Dr. Du Bois then spoke about Marcus Garvey, the Jamaican Negro, who was found guilty and sentenced to prison for squandering big sums of money, the last savings of many Negroes who trusted him. Garvey is the initiator of the *Back-to-Africa* movement among the colored people.

"I believe the man is crazy," Du Bois said. "Or, at least

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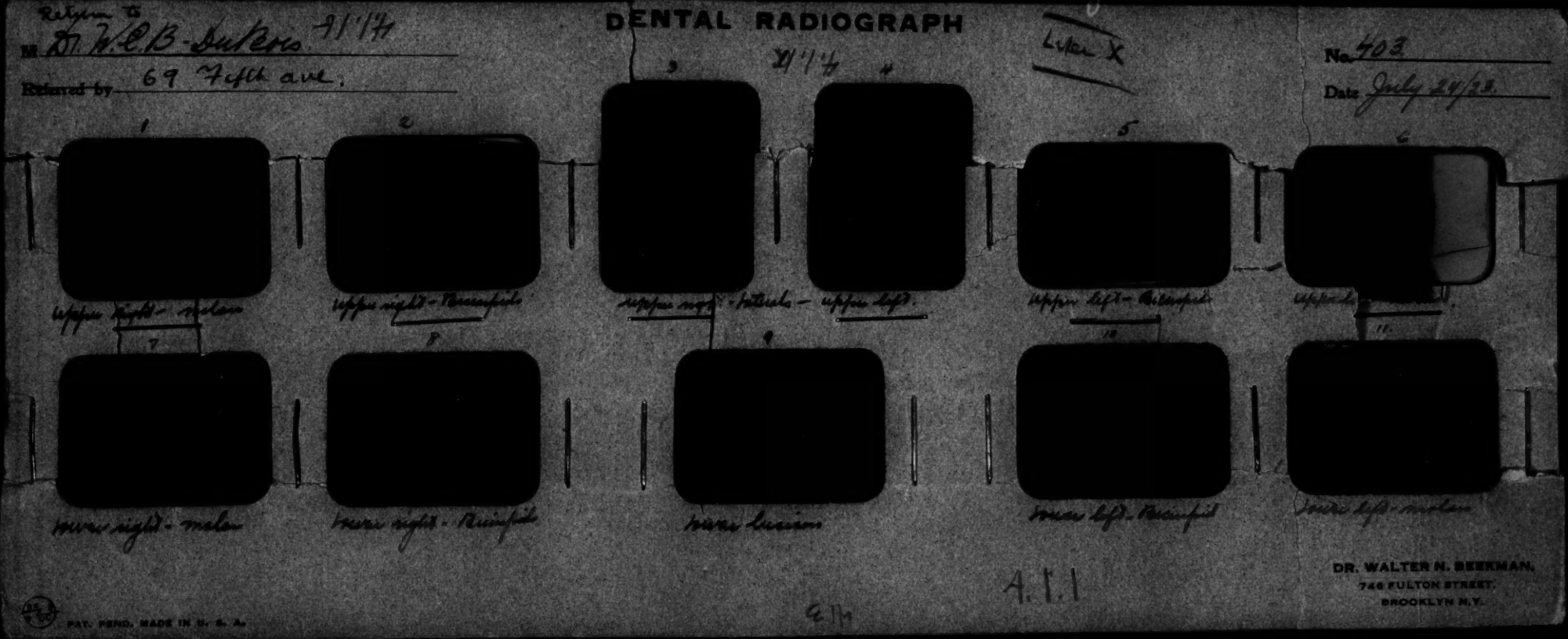

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9/17

DR. WALTER N. BEEKMAN,
746 FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN N.Y.

PAT. PEND. MADE IN U. S. A.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.
SUPPLEMENT AND REVISING EXISTING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.
INCLUDING GENERAL CIRCULARS NOS. One and Two.
MONROVIA, LIBERIA AUGUST, 1923.

1. On e Paramount Chief for the whole Tribe. The head of each Section to be styled "Chief" and each King of a Town or Section to be styled "Sub-Chief".

2. All orders of the District Commissioner, to the Chiefs, and Sub-Chiefs, must be issued through the Paramount Chief.

3. The Paramount Chief shall accompany the District Commissioner on all patrols.

4. All taxes must be collected by the Paramount Chief, and not the District Commissioner; for which the former shall be held personally responsible to the District Commissioner.

5. The District Commissioner shall not assume original jurisdiction in any case between Natives. He shall only try cases that are brought to him on appeal from the decision of the Paramount Chief.

6. Matters in dispute between two Paramount Chiefs, shall be held and determined by the District Commissioner.

7. Matters between civilised persons residing or travelling in the Interior shall be tried by the District Commissioner.

8. Matters between civilised persons and Natives shall bu the District Commissioner, and Paramount Chief.

9. Matters between Liberians ~~and Interpreters~~ natives and English or French natives, shall be tried by the District Commissioner, the Paramount Chief, and the Chief of the Section of the person against whom or in whose behalf the complaint is made.

10. All appeals from "Chiefs", in the matters of dispute between Liberian natives shall be made to the Paramount Chief from whose decision an appeal if desired, shall be to the District Commissioner.

11. Each Chief shall be held responsible by the Paramount Chief for the condition of his roads in his section and the Paramount Chief, to the District Commissioner.

12. The following Officials shall be entitled to ride in hammocks in the Interior, and be furnished the number of carriers mentioned opposite their names when on patrol:-

a.	The Commissioner General	32 Carriers.
b.	The Dist. Comm.	16 "
c.	" Asst. Dist. Comm.	12 "
d.	" Paramount Chief	16 "
e.	Major Liberian Frontier Force	32 "
f.	Capt. " " "	16 "
g.	Lieutenants, Lib. " "	12 "
h.	Inspectors of Schools	16 "

Clerks to Chiefs furnishing their own carriers, shall also be permitted to ride in hammocks.

Clerks to Dist. Commissioners and Station Masters shall not be entitled to ride in hammocks; but when accompanying the Dist. Commissioner on patrol, shall be furnished with three carriers.

The above as far as number of carriers are concerned, shall not apply

1923 MISC

when Officials are proceeding to the Interior on assignment or returning to Monrovia on relief; in either of which cases sufficient carriers shall be furnished them to carry their personal belongings and effects.

13. Each Dist. Commissioner shall only keep in service the following number of Officials:-

1 Clerk
1 Interpreter,
4 Court Messengers

Asst. Dist. Commissioner:-

1 Interpreter
2 Court Messengers.

14. The number of Camp Labourers to be furnished each Dist. Commissioner his Assistant shall not exceed 6 in any one case.

15. The imprisonment or any public humiliation of the Paramount Chief before his people by any District Commissioner, Asst. Dist. Commissioner or any other Official in the Interior, is strictly forbidden and will subject any such Official to immediate dismissal from office. No fine shall be imposed upon a Paramount Chief except by the Commissioner General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Interior. Any Paramount Chief charged with Murder, Arson or plotting for the overthrow of the Government or its authority, shall be arrested by the District Commissioner and sent to Monrovia for investigation by the Secretary of the Interior, and if sufficient magnitude therein appearing shall be turned over to the Courts for prosecution.

16. The maximum fine to be imposed my the Commissioner General shall not be more that $200.00, a District Commissioner shall be not more the $100.00, and that an Asst. Dist. Commissioner $50.00.

4|13|23

17/ The daubing of houses shall not be oftener that once every three months. The selection of women for the work of daubing shall be left entirely with the Chief.

18. Cases of Murder, Arson and Waging of War shall only be examined by the Dist. Commissioner, associated with the Paramount Chief, and not by the Chiefs. If sufficient magnitude is found in the case, together with a written report by the Dist. Commissioner and all of the important witnesses, must be forwarded to the Secretary of Interior at Monrovia to be handed over to the Courts for prosecution.

19. Pawn is a very old custom. The principle governing a pawn may be stated briefly as follows:-

a. All pawns must be accompanied by a token, such as a ring placed on the finger; earrings, leopard tooth, or bracelet on the arm or any domestic article of value.

b. Pawns are redeemable.

c. Pawns may redeem themselves.

d. A pawn is redeemed by payment of the original sum advanced and no more.

e. Pawning of Liberians to foreign subjects should be strictly forbidden.

f. No person can be pawned without his or her consent.

g. The correct procedure in giving pawn is to do so in the presence of or with the knowledge of the Town Chief.

h. If a pawn run away or die, the holder is entitled to the payment of his money or the replacing of the pawn.

i. If the pawn run away the holder must try to find him. If he succeeds in such he can identify the pawn by swearing in the usual way.

j. If the usual token aforementioned does not accompany the pawn, the transactions is slave dealing.

k. If a woman is in pawn, the holder may take her to wife until redeemed, in such case there can be no charge of woman palava.

l. If a woman in pawn is taken to wife by any one other that the holder, compensation for woman palava may be demanded by the holder and not the owner. It is customary however, for such that such proceeds to be shared by the holder with the owner.

m. A pawn may be repawned by the holder; but always with the knowledge of the owner.

n. The owner of a pawn is held responsible for the wrong doings of the pawn and may be required by the holder at the time of redemption to make adjustments thereof.

o. If a woman in pawn begets a child, it must be delivered with the mother at the time of redemption and free of any encumbrance.

p. If the holder is father of the child, he has the privilege of retaining it provided he satisfactorily compensates the owner.

q. Excessive ill-treatment of a pawn is sufficient cause of its withdrawal without formal redemption.

r. Any article may be pawned, and may be used by the holder until redemption. If the article is worn or used slightly or badly, it must nontheless be redeemed.

20. Amount to be charged for "Woman Palava", shall not exceed $ in any case.

21. No paramount Chief, Chief, Sub-Chief, or any native inhabitant in the District shall give to any District Commissioner, Asst. Dist. Commissioner, or Clerk to the District Commissioner a woman for wife, servant or any other personal purpose whatsoever, while such District Commissioner, Asst. Dist. Commissioner, or Clerk is in the service within the District. The violation of this regulation by any Paramount Chief, Chief, or Sub-Chief, shall subject them to deportation from their country, and any offthe above named Officials to immediate dismissal from office and further service in the Interior administration.

22. During farm cutting time there shall be no palavas talked in the Country except those of a very urgent nature. The period for farm cutting shall not exceed three months.

23. Chiefs shall furnish carriers to traders and travellers going through the Country when requested upon payment for same. A refusal on the part of the Chiefs to furnish such carriers shall subject them to a fine.

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24. Chiefs of Sections shall only be required to furnish the District Commissioners through the Paramount Chiefs, for the Station the following quanity and items of food monthly not more than:-

125 Hampers of rice.
2 Tins of Palm oil.

Fowls, meats, eggs, palm wine, palm nuts are not required to be furnished the Staions by the Chiefs. If needed and required by the Dist. Commissioner or any Officials these article must be paid for by the Officials personally.

25. No fees shall be paid to Assessors by Chiefs for assessments, as payment for all assessments are paid ny the Government. Neither shall Chiefs be required to furnish food for Assessors. All Assessors must receive their food supplies from the Station.

26. Chiefs and responsible natives in the interior shal l be allowed to have a gun each for the protection of thier crops and for hunting purposes. All such guns however must be registered by the District Commissioner and accounted for to him every six months. Forms of registration shall be prepared and furnished to the District Commissioner by the Interior Department.

27. Courts dues or fines may be payable in French coin at the rate of fifty cents for a dollar.

28. Chiefs shall be required to report to the District Commissioner for registration all births and deaths in their section.

Suitable forms for such registration shall be prepared by and furnished the District Commissioner by the Interior Department. No fees of any nature whatsoever shall be required from Chiefs for such registration.

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29. All District Commissioners, Asst. District Commissioners, Paramount Chiefs, Speakers and Chiefs of Sections are to be commissioner.

30. The use of the "Tuoeh gootu" by Officials, Chiefs, Messengers, or any person whomsoever in the Interior is prohibited and strictly forbidden under the penalty of $100.00 for such offense in each case and dismissal.

31. The swearing of Soldiers or any attempts to do so by Native Chiefs for the purpose of deflecting the allegiance of such soldiers from the Government of Liberia is regarded as a very grave offence which shall be punished by a fine and deportation of the Chief from his Government.

32. The Government is agreeable to the suggestion of the Chiefs to reduce the number of Barracks in the Interior now that the Country is pacified, and shall therefore take into careful consideration this suggestion of the Chiefs.

33. Any native leaving his Section and going over into another Section or tribe for permanent residence, shall be amenable in every respect to the Chief of the Section in which he has taken up new residence and all taxes required of him by the Government shall be paid over by him to the Chief of the Section inwhich he is living, and not to his former Chief.

34. The making of false representatives aginst the Chiefs of Officials of the Interior Administration or spreading false news in the Interior tending to disturb the peace and tranquility is strictly forbidden and subjects such person or persons to a fine.

35. Native customary laws with respect to the killing of Elephants

and other large animals in the Section of any Chief, are to be enforced by the Paramount Chief.

DOWRY.

36. When a woman leaves her husband it is usually because she wants another man. A woman leaving her husband has become a habit in the Interior and is doing a serious damage to the organization of Towns.

a. It is suggested that the man who estrange the affections of another's wife and wants to refund the dowry should be required to pay the fine of £5-0-0 together with the actual amount of money spent on her account by her husband.
The dowry can be ascertained by evidence of the Parents.
b. Dowry may be returned by the parents or original owner of a woman if it is shown that she is ill treated by her husband.
c. The parents of a woman in such cases are understood to be not only her actual father and mother, but the oldest brother, sister uncle, aunt or the like in the absence of the father or mother.
d. Parents or original owners of a woman is entitled to the privilege of refunding her dowry in case of the woman being sworn by her husband on some unusual manner.
e. A woman redeemed for such cause should be purged of the medicine which her husband required her to take in connection with such oaths. The ceremony requires one cow to be given.

WOMAN PALAVA.

37. The amount to be paid for cohabiting with one's wife is fixed at £3-0-0.

38. If a man is enticed by a woman however great a flirt she may be known to be, he is nevertheless to be held responsible for the payment of £3-0-0 to the husband or to the parents.

SPECIAL CASES.

39. For violation as named below we suggest the payment by the guilty party as follows:-
a. Cohabitation with a young girl without the knowledge of her parents £12-0-0.
b. Cohabitation during the period of pregnancy £12-0-0.
c. Swearing a woman to estrange her affections from her husband or not to expose your cohabitation with her £12-0-0.

40. When dowry is refunded, the husband is entitled to retain all unused clothes, cloth, all the domestic utensils and in fact all property of whatever nature acquired singly or jointly while they were united in marriage. The only things she is entitled to are clothes and cloth which she has worn.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.

41. Cohabitating with a woman during the period she is nursing her child, however long the period of nursing may be, no connection should be sought with a woman before is taken to bed by her husband £12-0-0.

42. Cohabitating with a girl who has not reached the age of puberty £20-0-0.

43. Causing abortion £20-0-0.

44. Causing abortion and death ensuing should be a matter to be treated by the Government. (Sgd.) C.D.B.King, Pres. Rep. of Liberia.
SUKHN March 29th 1923.

Office of the Secretary of
Interior and War.

Interior Department,
Monrovia, Liberia
May 15, 1923

GENERAL CIRCULAR NO. 1, 1923.

Division of the Hinterland Jurisdiction into Administrative Districts.

Section 1. The Hinterland Jurisdiction of the Republic shall be devide into five Districts as hereinafter name and described:

Section 2. District Number One shall be known as the Zintah District and will comprise the territory occupied by the Buzzi, Buzzi-Pkelleh, Gvarling-Pkelleh, Belleh Gissis, Mendea, Tamaquelleh-Pkelleh, Bocomu-Pkelleh, Tarwarlarzu Pkelleh, Boporo, Kombah-Golas and Gorjey-Gola trives.

Paragraph 1. The Zintah District is bounded on the North by the Francop Liberian Boundary and on the South by the Southern boundary limits of Kombah, Gorjey and Boporo, thence by a line to Julu Hill and the St Paul River. This southern boundary is read from West to East on the map.

Paragraph 2. The headquarters of the Zintah District will be centrally located at Golema or Jenne in the Yarwiazu section of Gbondi.

Paragraph 3. In the Zintah District there will be attached to the District Commissioner four Assistant District Commissioners who will be stationed respectively at Zintah, Banga, or some other central town in the Tamaquelleh or Gbarling section, Kolahun and Gola-Gene between Gorjey and Kombah.

Section 3. District Number Two shall be known as the Naarma District and will ~~pp/////pp/~~ comprise the territory occupied by the Pkelleh tribes in Zotah, Womar, Jorquelleh, Sanoyhea, Maiquelleh, Konoyea, Wallallar, Pkatolee and Karkatar; and by the Kpelleh-Bassa tribes in Gebee Bhor and Camwood.

Paragraph 1. The Naarma District is bounded on the North by the Franco-Liberian Boundary; on the East by the St. John River and the tribal boundary limits of the Bhor, Camwood and Gebee tribes; on the West by the St. Paul River and on the South by the Dukwai River, the Natural brival boundary between the Karkatar-Pkellehs and the Todee Golas; Thence by a line following tribal boundary limits until the St. John River.

Paragraph 2. The Headquarters of the Naarma District will be located centrally at or near Miamu in the Wallalar section or at Gbeglartar in the Konar section.

Paragraph 3. In the Naarma District there will be attached to the District Commissioners, who will be stationed respectively at Gbanga, in Jorquelleh and at Kitupkorbli, in Gebee.

Section 4. District Number Three shall be known as the Sahoquellah District and will comprise the territory occupied by the Mano, Geh, Mahn, Glo, Khran West of the Bassa tribe and the Big Bush Bassa tribe.

Paragraph 1. The Sanoquelleh District is bounded on the North by the Franco-Liberian boundary (St. John and Noun River); on the East by the Noun River; on the West by the St John River and the South by the accepte 40 mile limits of the Grand Bassa County Jurisdiction.

Paragraph 2. The headquarters of the Sanoquelleh District shall be located at or near Sang-bhan, Mano section.

Paragraph 3. In the Sanoquelleh District there will be attached to the District Commissioner, two Assistant District Commissioners who will be stationed respectively at Borplay, in Geh, and at Tappehbli, in the Gio section.

Section 5. District Number Four shall be known as the Bharzon District and will comprise the territory occupie by the Khran East of the Noun River, Borwo, Gorpo, Tohien, Kanna and the Bush Kroo tribes.

Paragraph 1. The headquarters of the Bharzon District will be located at or near Suisobli (King Solo Town in Gorpo).

Paragraph 2. The Bharzon District is bounded on the North by the Franco-Liberian boundary on the East by the Sububu River on the Grand Cess River and the accepte natural boundary lines between the Counties of Sinoe and Maryland; on the West by the Noun River and on the South by the accepted 40 mile limits of the County Jurisdiction.

Paragraph 3. In the Bharzon District there will be attached to the District Commissioner, two Assistant District Commissioners who will be stationed respectively at Bukor town and at Brovia, in the Sekon section, or some central town in the Putu section.

4/13/25

Section 6. District Number Five shall be known as the Gleyo District and will comprise the territoery occupie by the Konebo, Gleyo, Pahn, and Bush Grebo tribes.

Paragraph 1. The Gleyo District is bounded on the North by the Franco-Liberian Boundary(Cayalla River); on the East by the Cavalla River; on the West by the Sububu River or the Grand Cess and the natural boundary lines between the Counties of Sinoe and Maryland and on the South by the accepted 40 mile limits of Maryland County Jurisdiction.

Paragraph 2. The headquarters of the Gleyo District will be located centrally at or near Tonglow in the Konebo section.

Paragraph 3. In the Gleyo District there will be attached to the District Commissioner, three Assistand District Commissioners who will be stationed respectively at Nyaake, in the Webo section, and at some central town in the Pahn section and at Tobo in the Gleyo section.

Section 7. The salary of each District Commissioner is fixed by law at $1,200 per annum and that of each Assistant District Commissioner at five hundred dollars ($500) per annum.

Section 8. Every Assistant District Commissioner shall function as a subordinate official of the District Commissione.

Section 9 This Circular becomes operative as from 1923; and in making reference thereto in letter or reports the title herein above given must be cite.

APPROVED:
(Sgnd) C. D. B. King, Pres. Liberia

(Sgd)Jas. F. Cooper.
Secretary of Interior and War.

GENERAL CIRCULAR NO. 2, 1923.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY JURISDICTIONINTO ADMISISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

TERRITORY OF CAPE MOUNT.

Section 1. There shall be two admisistrative districts in this Territory, namely: Taiwor and Garwlar.

Section 2. The Taiwor District will comprise the territory occupied by the Vais in Taiwor, and by the Golas in Kporpka, Pkoso, and Sopko. This District is bounded on the North by Kombah and Gorgay; on the East by the Maffa River: on the West by the Mano River and on South by the Atlantic Ocean.

P Paragraph 1. The headquarters of the Taiwor District will be centrally located at Genne Wundea, the boundary town between the Taiwor and the Pkorpka tribes.

Section 3. The Garwlar District will comprise the territory occupied by the Vais in the Tombey and Garwlar sections, and by the Konneh Golas. This District is bounded on the North by the tribal boundary lines between Konneh and Gorgay; on the East by the Loffa or Little Cape Mount River; on the West by the Maffa River and on the South by the Atlantiv Ocean. /Paragraph 1///The/headquarters/of/the

Paragraph 1. The headquarters of the Garwlar District will be located at ot near Karnga in the Konneh section.

Montserrado County (Proper)

Section 4. There shall be three administrative districts in this County, namely: Day-Senjeh Tehr-Geveh and Todee.

Section 5. The Day-Senjeh District will comprise the territory occupied by the Days, Gorblar, Golas, Pko-Golas and the Senjeh-Golas. This District is bounded on the North by Gorjey; on the East by Tehr; on the West by the Loffa River and on the South by the Settlements of Royesville, Cheesemanburg and Brewerville.

Paragraph 1. The headquarters of the Day-Senjeh Districts will be located at G'baibhon in the Day section or at Bolah in the Senjeh section.

Section 6. The Tehr Geveh District will comprise the Golas in Tehr, Bhor, Bojay and Geveh sections. This District is bounde on the North by District Number One of the Interior Jurisdiction; on the East by the St. Paul River; on the East by the Mahe River and on the South by the Settlements of Brewerville, ClayOAshland and Arthington.

Paragraph 1. The headquarters of the Tehr-Geveh District will be located at or near Suehn in the Bhor section.

Section 7. The Todee District will comprise the territory occupied by the Golas in the Deing and Todee sections. This District is bounded on the North by a branch of the Dukwai River and District Number Two of the Interior Jurisdiction; on the East by the Dukwai River; on the West by the Tehr Geveh District and the St. Paul River and on theSouth by the Settlements of White Plains, Crozierville, Bensonville and Careysburg.

Paragraph 1. The headquarters of the Todee District will be located at or near Phanna-Gobah in Todee section.

TERRITOR OF MARSHALL.

Section 8 There shall be one district in this territory, namely Blarkon.

Section 9. The Blarkon District will comprise the territory occupied by the Bassas and the Pkelleh-Bassas on the peninsula forme by the confluence of the Borlor Dukwai and Farmington Rivers. This District is bounded on the North by the Borlor and Farmington Rivers (Southern boundary in part of District NUMBER TWO in the Interior Jurisdiction); on the East by the Farmington River; on the West by the Dukwai River and on the South by the Bho or Junk River.

Paragraph 1. The headquarters of Blarkon District will be centrally located at or near Bharzon.

Section 10. There shall be four administrative districts in this Country, namely; Ghorkon, G'behzon, Timbo and River Cess.

GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Section 11. The Ghorkon District will comprise the territory occupie by the people in the rear of Owensgrove (between the Owensgrove Settlement and Gebee Hills), Ghorkon, Whenbakon (Whenzon) and Jojar (Little Bassa sections). This District is bounded on the North by Gebee Bhor and Canwoo sections (southern boundary in part of District NUMBER TWO in the Interior Jurisdiction); on the East by the Farmington River; on the West by the St. John River and the adjacent civilized Settlements and on the South by the Atlantic Ocean and Edina.

Paragraph 1 The headquarters of the Ghorkon District will be located centrally at or near Fahnwulubli in the Ghorkon section.

Section 12. The G'behzon District will comprise the territory occupied by the G'nehzon-Bassas in the rear of the civilized settlements of Tortsville, Hartford, Paynesbury and Harlingsville. This District is bounded on the North by the accepted40 mile limits of the county Jurisdiction; on the West by the St. John River and on the South by the civilized Settlements named above in this "Section 12".

Paragraph 1 The headquarters of the G'nrhzon District will be centrally located at or near Zeogibli.

Section 13. The Timbo District will Comprise the territory occupied by New Cess, Little Kola and Grand Kola Bassas. This District is bounded on the North by the 40 mile limits of the County Jurisdiction; on the East by the natural tribal boundary lines between the Nebjuen River Cess Bassas and those of this District; on the East by the New Cess River and on the South byt the Atlantic Ocean.

Section 14. The River Cess District will comprise the territory occupied by the River Cess People or Nebhuens, and the Kroos between the Cestos and the Sanquain Rivers. This District is bounded on the North by the 40 mile limits of the County; on the East by the Sanquain River; on the West by the natural tribal boundary between the Nebhuens and Timbo people and on the South by the Atlantic Ocean.

Paragraph 1 The headquarters of the River Cess Districts will be located at or near Sherman town, on the Cestos River.

SINOE COUNTY.

Section 15. There shall be four administrative districts in this County namely; Sanquain-Butor, Nana Kroo Sasstown and Sno Plann.

Paragraph 1. The limits of the Districts in this County will be the 40 mile limits of the County Jurisdition.

Notice in Daily News L.I. Japan
July 16-23.

Herb Greene, former
service man, Chaplain
overseas & of Amer. Legion
Post made dying statement
that he had been beaten
at Palo Alto base hospital
while recovering from an
operation. Greene died
at home of his sister
Mrs. John Stark, 1880 Sutter
St. Maj. G. W. Egan, Chronicle
Bldg. requested that autopsy
be performed. Coroner's inquest
will be held sometime after Aug 1st

Mrs. H. E. DeHart

867 75 94

Mr. Butler. Oak

Byers.

~~H. Dillon 255 Raven~~

J H. Moore. P.A.

Mrs Keeler - Faith A Burnt.

printing - 111 7 = 94 L.T.

7070

[1923?]

Rocky mt, NC

Joseph Jones,
Colored

4/29/38

Was unnecessarily shot and killed by (Ben) five police-men in the public streets near U.S. Post Office Wed. Morning July 17th The judge rapt the police gun gang secretly, but were let off on justifiable homicide

Jones was not of sound mind, when sober, but with a little bad liquor was crazy, at the time his death.

Envelope is sent for return of blank below.

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD,
DIRECTOR GENERAL, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE,
425 TENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enroll me as a member of the National Republican League. Enclosed herewith remittance for $3.00 for which you are to enter my subscription to The National Republican two years from present date of expiration, during which period I am to remain registered as a member of the National Republican League without further obligation of any kind on my part.

Signed _____

P. O. Address _____

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PRINCETON, N. J., ... 19 .....

MRS. BESSIE MENTION, PROPRIETRESS

4/25/76

Princeton Woman Honored.

1923

The Republican State Committee has appointed an advisory Council, consisting of three members of the Negro Race:- Mrs Bessie B Mention of Princeton; Dr. G. E. Cannon of Jersey City and Mr. A. L. Cornish of Camden N. J.

The aforementioned have the distinction of being the first of their Race to receive this honor.

Mrs Mention is the Presidents of the New Jersey Women Voters Conference - President of the Princeton Unit and stands well in this Community and she is also a Member of the County Committee.

Former Governor E. C Stokes who made the appointment writes in a very commendable manner on the loyalty of the Negro Race to the Republican Party.

Mr. A. G. Dill,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. James W. Johnson,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. Herbert J. Seligman,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Miss Mary W. Ovington,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. Walter F. White,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. C. G. Morgan,
39 Court Street,
Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Aaron Day,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Mr. G. A. Towns
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. W. N. DeBerry,
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander,
34 West 129th St.,
New York City.

President N. B. Young,
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.

Mrs. Mattie McGhee,
212 West 137th Street,
New York City.

Dr. P. Magnus Johnson,
1102 Collingwood Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Will

List for Gifts in Black Folk

83/42/38

Mr. William Hunt,
United States Consul,
St. Etienne, Loire, France.

Mr. R. Augustus Lawson,
111 Adelaide Street,
Hartford, Conn.

Dr. O. N. Waller,
762 Herkimer Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Mrs. Louise Davis Shivery,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Henry L. Bailey,
1633 19th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson,
1461 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford,
1944 Ninth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Professor George W. Cook
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. William Pickens,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Mrs. Mabelle White Williams,
179 West 137th St., Y.W.C.A.,
New York City.

Mr. George W. Crawford,
567 Orchard Street,
New Haven, Conn.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
421 McAllister St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Solomon Fuller,
5 Warrick Road,
Framingham, Mass.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. A. A. Schomburg,
105 Nosciusko Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. G. Welmon,
497 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Edward Mickey,
113 Calhoun Street,
Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Vieginia Banks,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

Dr. Roland R. Johnson,
902 Lafayette Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Louis T. Wright,
218 West 139th St.,
New York City.

Mr. E. K. Jones,
127 E. 23rd St.,
New York City.

Captain M. V. Boutte,
2301 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

4/24/39

Dr. O. D. Porter,
Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Mr. Mason Hawkins,
1532 Druid Hill Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Shelby Davidson,
1333 R Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton-Floyd,
1452 Bedford Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Professor John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Vada Somerville, 1800 San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Dr. C. E. Bentley,
1808 Marshall Field Annex Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Lester A. Walton,
Douglass Court,
140 West 142 St., N. Y. C.

Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton,
184 W. 135th St.,
New York City.

Dr. Ferdinand Stewart,
323 Eighth Ave., N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Charles Burroughs,
215 State Street,
Jamaica, Long Island.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Charles Studin,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Amenia, New York.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th St.,
New York City.

Mr. Moorfield Storey,
735 Exchange Building
Boston 8, Mass.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker,
110 East Leigh St.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Florence Kelley,
44 East 23rd St.,
New York City.

Miss Lillian D. Wald,
265 Henry Street,
New York City.

Bishop John Hurst,
1808 McCulloh St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw,
2215 13th St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edward H. Morris,
219 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. W. P. Curtis,
4215 Finney Ave.,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. E. B. Ceruti,
502 Thrope Building,
Los Angeles, Calif
L

Mr. R. R. Church,
392 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. M. E. Auther,
3965 Central Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. George Mitchell,
908 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. S. D. Brown,
5908 Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Francis Hoggan,
22 Harrington Rd.
Kensington S.W. 7,
London, England.

Mr. M. W. Adams,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. E. H. Webster,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Yolande DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Ave.,
New York City.

Mr. W. R. Valentine,
Normal & Industrial School,
Bordentown, New Jersey.

Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins,
1407 McCulloh St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. E. E. Just,
412 T St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. George E. Cannon,
354 Pacific Ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. Valdo Turner,
386 N. St.Albans St.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. J. E. Moreland,
183 S. Oxford Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Crystal Bird,
600 Lexington Ave.,
New York City.

4/24/40

Mr. Oswald G. Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Mr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. H. L. McCrorey,
Johnson C. Smith Institute,

Bishop Joshua H. Jones,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr.,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop I. N. Ross,
Monrovia, Liberia.

Bishop J. R. Hawkins,
1541 14th St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Bishop Ira T. Bryant,
Eighth & Lea Avenues,
Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop R. C. Ransom,
631 Pine St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop J. C. Caldwell,
Eighth and Lea Avenues,
Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop J. S. Caldwell,
420 S. 11th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop G. C. Clement,
1425 W. Walnut St.,
Louisville, Ky.

Bishop C. C. Alleyne,
87 Winyah Ave.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bishop J. W. Wood,
420 S. 11th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. L. G. Jordan,
624 S. 18th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop A. A. Graham,
Phoebus, Virginia.

Rev. C. S. Brown,
Winton, North Carolina.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell,
132 West 138th St.,
New York City.

Mr. Harry Burleigh,
823 East 166th St.,
New York City.

Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite,
243 Park Avenue,
Arlington Heights, 25, Mass.

Mr. Scipio A. Jones
Room 225, Mosaic Temple Annex,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. S. W. Green,
508 Pythian Temple,
New Orleans, La.

Bishop A. Albert Johnson,
1412 N. 18th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop I. N. Ross,
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Washington, D. C.

Bishop A. J. Carey,
3428 Vernon Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Bishop W. T. Vernon,
2 Hanover Street,
Cape Twon, South Africa.

Bishop W. A. Fountain,
418 Houston Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Bishop P. A. Wallace,
347 Bridge St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bishop H. B. Delaney,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mr. I. Garland Penn,
420 Plum Street,
Cincinnatti, Ohio.

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American Bible Society,
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Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Edwin Denby,
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Rev. J. W. Lee,
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Miss Nannie H. Burroughs,
National Training School for Girls,
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105 E. 22nd St.,
New York City.

Rev. W. H. Jernagin,
1341 Third St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. George Foster Peabody,
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Bishop W. K. Thirkield,
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347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Mrs. Luke Johnson,
416 Palmer Building,
Mr. Plato Durham,
1050 Ponce de Leon Avenue,
Atlanta,

Mrs. Luke Johnson,
416 Palmer Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Plato Durham,
1050 Ponce de Leon Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Ashby Jones,
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Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. R. B. DeFrantz,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. W. J. Hale,
A. & I. Institute
Nashville, Tennessee.

President John M. Gandy,
Va. N. & I. Institute,
Petersburg, Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Bethune,
Normal & Industrial Institute,
Daytona, Florida.

Miss Mae B. Belcher,
600 Lexington Ave.,
New York City.

Miss Juliette Derricotte,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

Dr. W. G. Alexander,
48 Webster Place,
Orange, N. J.

Mr. C. C. Spaulding,
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Durham, North Carolina.

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West Virginia Collegiate Institute,
Institute, West Virginia.

Mr. Jesse Binga,
Binga State Bank,
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. L. E. Williams,
Wage Earners Bank,
Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Wilson Lovett,
Standard Bank,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Heman Perry,
Box 412,
Atlanta, Georgia.

President J. K. Giffin,
Knoxville College,
Knoxville, Tenn.

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New York City.

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Wilberforce, Ohio.

Mr. Allen Wesley,
3102 State St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald,
Sears Roebuck & Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Paul Robeson,
233 West 148th St.,
New York City.

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz,
Y. M. C. A.,
Senate Ave. & Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Carl Murphy,
Afro American,
628 N. Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Editor Louisville News,
1003 W. Chestnut St.,
Louisville, Ky.

Editor Richmond Planet,
311 N. Fourth Ave.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Editor Philadelphia Tribune,
526 S. 16th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor Amsterdam News,
2293 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

Editor Boston Guardian,
34 Cornhill St.,
Boston, Mass.

Editor Boston Chronicle,
681 Shawmut Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Editor The Freeman,
219 Indiana Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor the Messenger,
2311 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

Editor The Chicago Whip,
3101 State St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

24/24/24

Editor the Pittsburg American,
806 Wylie Avenue
Pittsburg, Pa.

Editor the Washington Sentinel,
1353 You St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Editor The Texas Freeman, 409½ Milan Street,
Houston, Texas,

Editor The Pacific Defender,
842 Wall Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor The Black Despatch,
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma.

Editor The New York News,
135 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Editor The New York Age,
230 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Editor Opportunity,
127 East 23rd St.,
New York City.

Editor The Savannah Tribune,
1009 Broad Street,
Savannah, Georgia.

Editor Birmingham Reporter,
315 Pythian Temple,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Editor The Monitor,
Box 1204, Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Robert Abott,
Editor Chicago Defender,
3435 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. J. Max Barber,
3223 Woodland Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop,
215 West 133rd St.,
New York City.

Mr. Benjamin Brawley,
Shaw University,
Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown,
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio.

Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce,
Box 631,
Kimball, West Virginia.

Mr. T. J. Calloway,
1403 New York Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Justin W. Carter,
420 Market Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles W. Chestnutt,
9719 Lamont Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Lucy Laney,
Haines Institute,
Augusta, Georgia.

Rev. George F. Miller,
121 N. Oxford St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. William R. Morris,
818 Metropolitan Life Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Robert Vann,
Pittsburg Courier,
518 Fourth Ave.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Judge Robert H. Terrell,
1826 13th St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. William Lewis,
294 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass.

Miss Louise Latimer,
64 Holley Street,
Flushing, Long Island.

John Wesley Work,
1607 Harding Street,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Ernest Lyon,
141 W. Hill Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Andrew Hilyer,
1833 Vermont Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Alonzo F. Herndon,
200 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Leslie P. Hill,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas S. Inborden,
Bricks, North Carolina.

Mrs. Alice Dunbarn Nelson,
916 French Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. William H. Crogman,
Clark University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Walter Cohen,
Collector Internal Revenue,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

4/24/44

Negro Students in Northern Institutions

Harvard - 41
State College of Pennsylvania - 10
Yale University - 14
University of Nebraska - 21
Iowa State University - 14
Indiana University - 33
Ohio University - 35
University of Pittsburgh - 62
University of Kansas - 83
University of Michigan - 69
University of Buffalo - 3
Stanford University - 1
Radcliffe - 6
Massachusetts Institute Technology - 10
~~* Fordham University - 2 graduates~~ 2 ?
University of Detroit - 6
University of Washington - 3
University of Cincinnati - 37
~~University of Utah - 2 graduates~~ 2 ?
Western Reserve University - 29
Knox College - 3
Dartmouth College - 6
Armour Institute - 1
Grinnell College - 4
Temple University - 264
* College of the City of New York - 180
~~* New York University - 2 graduates~~ — 50 ?
State University of Iowa - 55
Chicago University - 68
* Northwestern University - 20
~~American Conservatory of Music - 1 graduate~~
Colorado College - 5
Carnegie Institute of Technology - 2
Kansas State Agricultural College - 46
Butler College - 34
University of the City of Toledo - 6
DePauw University - 4
Bates College- 6
Purdue University - 7
Oberlin College - 51
Brown University - 10
~~* Columbia University - 10 graduates~~ — 100 ?
Hunter College - 18
* Ohio State University - 150
~~Yorkshire School of Music - 1 graduate~~
Coe College - 3
Colgate University - 8
University of Vermont - 2
Wellesley College - 3
University of Minnesota - 18
Williams College - 5
Rutgers College - 5
University of Pennsylvania - 164
* Drake University - 20

Holding for information from Miss Jarrett

California

* University of Southern ~~University~~ - 20
Syracuse University - 31
~~Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute - 1 graduate~~
Wittenberg College - 1
Springfield College - 10
Cornell University - 13
~~Temple University College of Pharmacy - 2 graduates~~
Boston University - 55
Simmons - 1
New Hampshire - 1
Wesleyan, Ct. - 2
Rhode Island State - 2
Mt. Holyoke - 1
Illinois Wesleyan - 2
Bradley Polytechnic - 2
Smith - 3
Amherst - 10
Massachusetts Agricultural - 1
Bowdoin - 1
University of Wisconsin - 3
Case School - 2
Hillsdale - 2
Wheaton - 2
Brooklyn Polytechnic - 4
Ohio Wesleyan - 3
University of Arkon - 3
De Moines - 4
Oregon State Agricultural - 4
Union - 1
State College, Washington - 1
University of Colorado - 2
Middlebury - 3
* University of Illinois - 70
University of Arizona - 1 ~~graduate~~

4/16/12

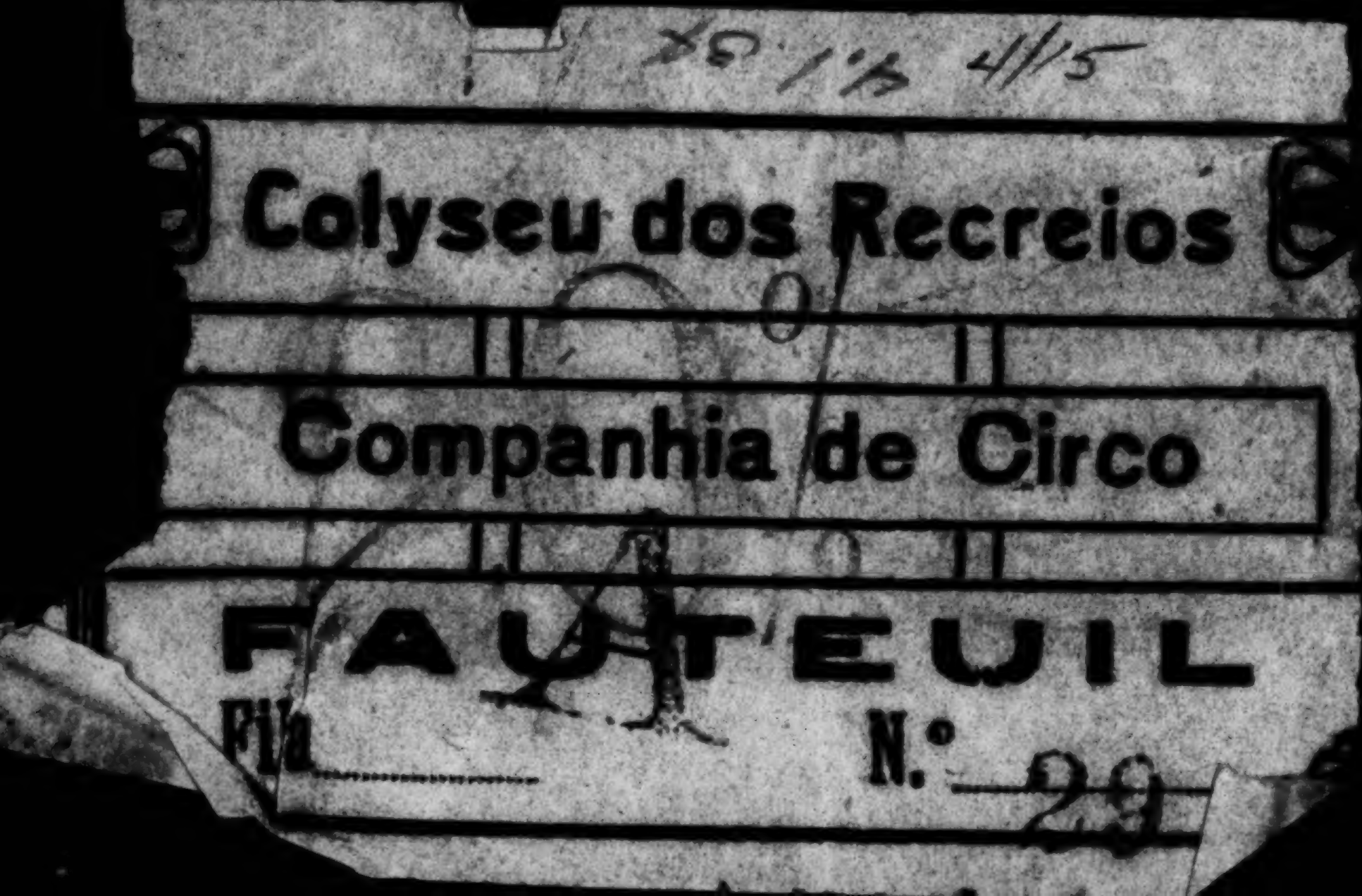
Possible Presidents

1923

1. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, A.B., A.M., Brown. (quiet, slow, excellent executive, present position 15 years, untarnished character - 50 years old).
2. R. P. Sims, President Bluefield Colored Institute, Bluefield, West Virginia, A.B. Hillsdale. (Fine character, good executive, long experience. Present position 20 years - 50 years old.)
3. Leslie P. Hill, Principal of Cheyney Institute. A.B. Harvard. (Brilliant mind, good executive, good character. Present position 15 years. 40 years old.)
4. W. R. Valentine, Principal Bordentown N. & I. School, New Jersey. A.B. Harvard. (Good character, good executive. Has gotten large appropriations. Present positions7 years. 43 years old.)
5. Mason A. Hawkins, Principal Colored High School. A.B. Harvard, A.M., Columbia. (Careful executive, good character. Present position 20 years - 40 years old.)
6. John W. Davis, President West Virginia Collegiate Institute. A.B. Morehouse, A.B. Chicago. Present position 3 years, former Y.M. C.A. secretary - 35 years old.)

Possible Teachers

		Ph.D. degree	Specialty
G.E. Haynes,	Columbia,	'12	Economics
C. G. Woodson	Harvard,	'12	History
J. H. Lewis	Chicago	'15	
S. E. Brady	Illinois	'16	Chemistry
E. E. Just	Chicago	'15	Biology
E.M.A. Chandler	Illinois	'17	Chemistry

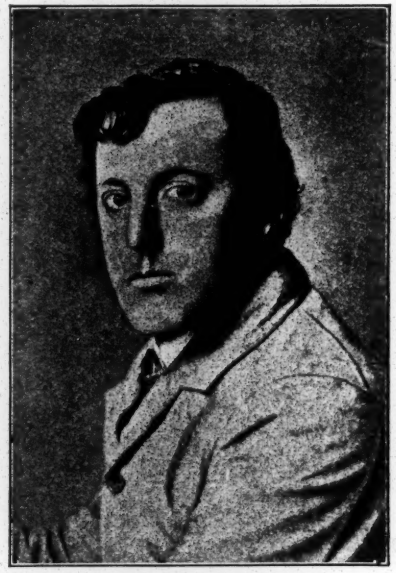

Colyseu dos Recreios
Companhia de Circo
FAUTEUIL
Fila
N.º 29

MISS ZONA GALE

Author of
"Friendship Village"

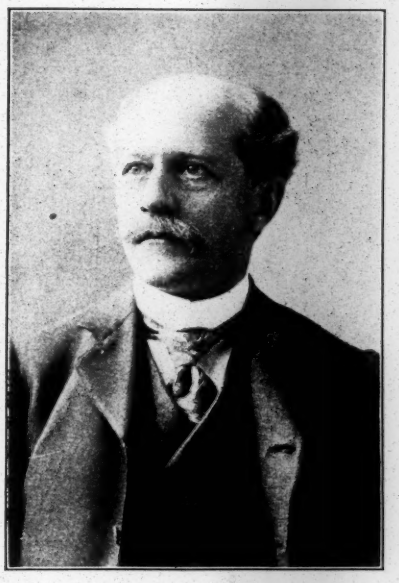
MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD

Author of
"The Diva's Ruby"



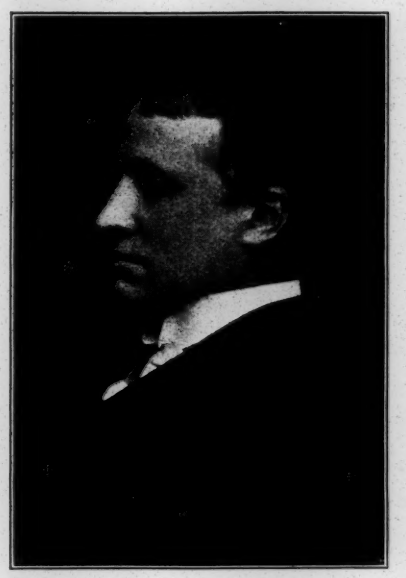
MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Author of
"Faust, a Drama"



Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL

Author of
"Mars as the Abode of Life"

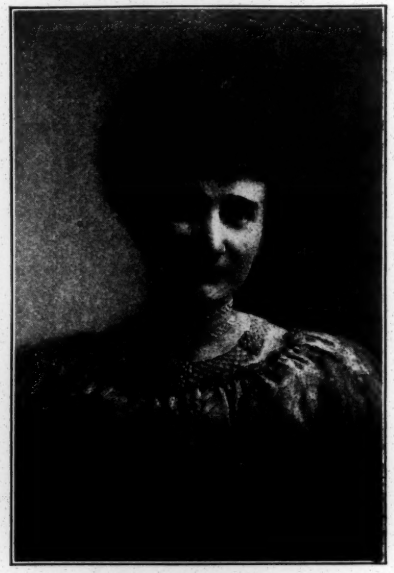


Professor ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE

Author of
"The United States as a World-Power"

Rev. JOHN P. JONES, D.D.

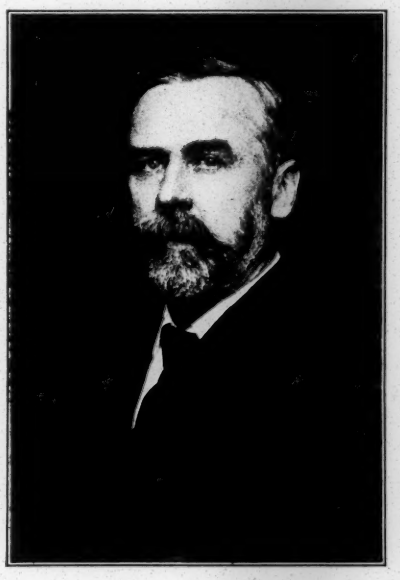
Author of
"India: Its Life and Thought"



MRS. ELLA HIGGINSON

Author of
"Alaska—the Great Country"

Photo by Kirkpatrick

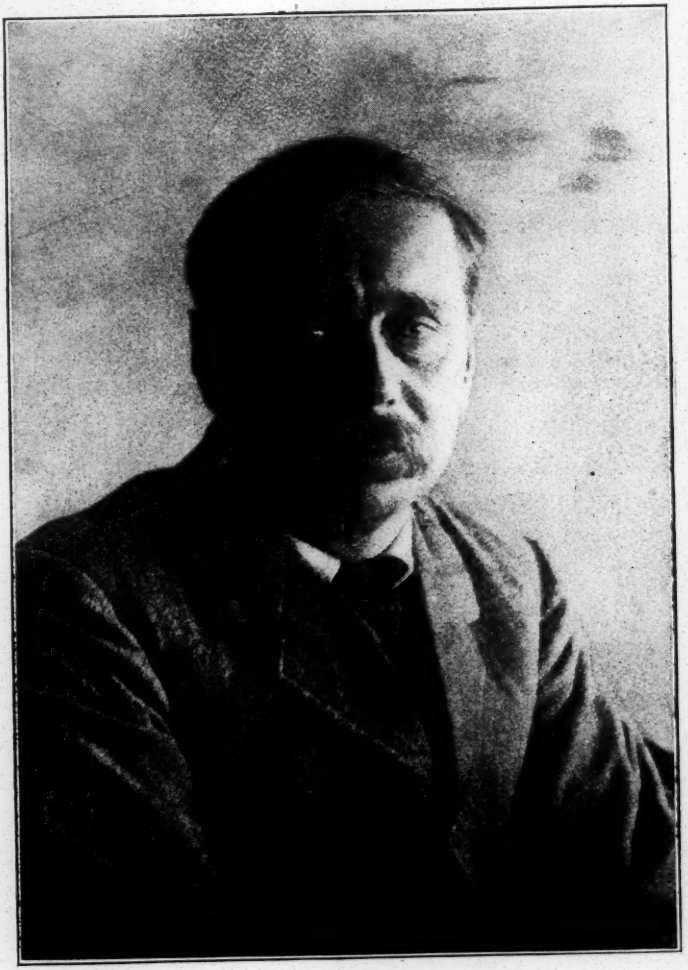


MR. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

Author of
"As Others See Us"

President HENRY CHURCHILL KING

Author of
"The Seeming Unreality of the Spiritual Life"



MR. H. G. WELLS

Author of
"The War in the Air"

James H. Causey

Dunn

F 1/4

YMCA

4.1.43

[1923]

Bruce

1 Carver

2 Lewis A.L.

3 Lewis

Johnson

Woodson

9/1/26

4/25

4/12

Dear Mary,

[1923]

Rushed

According to 1922 Figures.

1. No. Public Common Schools = 214
2. * Attended by white and colored pupils. = 206
3. ** Exclusively by Colored. 7 ***
4. No. Colored pupils in colored schools = ?
5. " Teachers " " " = ?

4/11/23

* This is arrived at by subtracting (3) from (1).

** Since 1922 figures, another colored school (Harrison) has been added.

*** This does not include colored annexes to white schools of which there are perhaps three.

#4 unavailable. This information can be got by writing to principals of the various colored schools.

#5. This information can be obtained in similar way. I have heard it approximated at 250.

Colored Schools. Principal

Martha Washington – 44th Aspen. Marie S. Chase.
Thomas Durham – 16th Loudon. Clarence R. Wyte.
Chester Arthur – 20th Catherine Edith E. Mantell.
James Logan – 19th Reed. George Lyle
Edwin Stanton – 17th Christian. Henrietta R. Fuell.
J. F. Reynolds – 20th Jefferson – Daniel A. Hanks.
Joseph E. Hill – Petitioned vs McCallum – Maria Roland.

Assigned to white schools.

Wilmot – Assigned 4th to Marshall – Frankford.
Meehan – " to Daniel Keyser – Germantown
Roberts – " to Francis D. Pastorius – "

4/11/24

add also Harrison

Wm. H. Harrison 11th bet. Thompson. Norris P. Warwick.

1923

Folder A - The Meeting in London & Lisbon

B - Correspondence

C - BETON correspondence
1919-1923

D - Newspaper Clippings
Magazine articles

E - Original drafts in
Dr. DuBois' handwriting

F - Articles by Dr. DuBois on 3rd Cong.

G - Duplicates

40-8D-1

"PREHISTORIC MAN AND HIS STORY". By G. F. Scott Elliot. London, 1920.

(Page 239)

4.1.50

First, and standing out clear and distinct, is the line of the Cape to Carro Railway, with its chain of waterways and healthy, bracing uplands leading from Egypt to South Africa. The ____ of Rhodes Cape; the importance of this great highway of migration, along which we find in ordinarily series remnants of all the successful invaders. In the extreme South, the San, or Bushman; next, in fertile South Africa the very **beats** of the Bantu Negroes, such as the Zulus, who are the solitary example of pure Negro race which developed of itself, and, indeed, drew off from the center of its civilization invading armies, went as far North as Angoniland.

It is only in Uganda that one comes to the first traces of the next series of invaders. The main population is Negro, but the ruling class, or Wahuma, appear to belong to the great Hamitic family, which **also** included the Massai, Galla, Somali, and various Nilotic tribes. Abyssinia is very im____ known, but the ruling class seem there also to be either Hamitic or mixtures of Hamitic-Semitic elements.

Farther up the Nile, the Arab, or Semetic, partly pure, partly crossed, with Negro and Hamite, was, until very recent times, the ruling people. In Egypt, there is at present an Anglo-Saxon control. From both sides of this main Cape to Carro route weaker races have been pushing eastward or westward. In the Northeast the Kikuyu were developing fast, though the Pygmy still survives at Elgon and in the forests, and although the Masai Nomads, with great herds of cattle, were occuupying the fertile grass lands of British East Africa. In the Southeast the ___ of the Negroes had been pushing more and more towards the unhealthy eastward.

So also on the West, Pgymies and Negroes, unable to hold their own against the more f____ newcomers, were driven into the deark recesses of the Congo River System, where one finds today a spiritless, hopeless, type of African, so harried and worried by cannibal Negroes, by Arab slave-traders, and by the Rubber Company agents, that they seem unable or unwilling to save themselves from extinction.

1914

With the great highway extended westward from the Nile to Northern Nigeria; it runs between the Congo forests on the South and the Sahara on the North, and has been almost a regular entrance-road for new peoples and new civilization. Here, again, Pygmies used to live on the Upper Niger in the days of Herodotus, and there proba ly are pygmy strains amongst the pagan Northerners in Northern Nigeria. It seems certain that the best of the population remains all along this route, from the Nile to the Niger, are the characteristic Negro type.

The orgin of the Negro is in the highest degree mysterious. Many Negroes seem to us to show distinct traces of the Pygmy. Wherever they are, or have been, living in contract with Hamitic or Arab people, there are always distinct traces of crossing. But this does not explain the original type of Negro, which remains as mysterious as ever. Also, the Chellean, who certainly left his tools lying about all over Africa, the first typical Negro, and of the same grade as the European Neanderthaler.

Africa

"Africa and Australasia". By J. Thomas. London, 1923.

(Page 2)

If, as on the Orographical map shown here, all lands from the sea-level up to 600 feet are taken as "Lowlands", it will be seen that Africa has very little lowland, beyond the ~~narrow~~ coastal plain and its extension up some of the river vallies. In manny parts of the coast this lowland is less than fifty miles wide; in few parts is there more than 200 miles in width.

The Uplands come next; in this respect they include all lands between 600 feet and 1500 feet above sea-level. They are much more extensive than the Lowlands, particularly in the portion North of the Equator, where Uplands form most of the plateau of the Sahara, and the gr ater part of the basins of the Niger and the Nile. They occupy also much of the basin of the Congo, farther South. Along many portions of the coast the Uplands are as narrow as the Lowlands.

The highlands, or, in this respect, lands more than 1500 feet hight, are even more extensive than the Uplands, particularly to the South of the Equator. They cover nearly all of the Southern portion of the continent, stretching from the West coastal plain to the East coast plain, and run up the Eastern side to far North of the Equator.

(Page 21 and 22)

Up to last century, little was known about the interior of Africa, and it was believed there was little to learn, for it was supposed that the central portions were one great desert, which stretched from the shore of the Atlantic, where seamen discoverers had seen it, right down to South Africa, where other seamen had come upon another desert. It was not until after Livingstone had crossed the Kalahari Desert and had discovered Ngami, a lake in the

midst of swamps, that he heard from the natives of land to the Northwest, full of big rivers and tall trees. This, he says, was the first assurance he had that "the interior of Africa was not the sterile sandy waste which it had been imagined to be."

As the may has shown, there are four great waterways into the heart of the continent—the Nile, the Niger, the Zambezi, and the Congo.

Each of these in turn was tried by explorers when it lifted the task of discovery was begun.

4.1.45

"The Racial History of Men". By Roland B. Dixon. New York, 1923.

(Page 475 and 476)

4.1.40

We may begin with the Proto-Australoid type, which on the basis of the archaeological route refers to us in Western Europe, is the oldest which is identifiable. The probability that some other type or types may well be much older yet must, however, in view of the Piltdown school and other recent discoveries, be kept clearly in view. In its present d____, the Proto-Australoid type is primarily concentrating around the margins of the Indian orgin. In Africa, it is of the greatest prominence in the South and along the Eastern Coast; which forms a large element in the population of the whole of Southern India and Ceylon, it is apparently fundamental in much of Melanesia and in Australia, where, especially in the more remote Southeastern corner and in Tasmania, it reaches a position of strong domination. As a minor element, we have it all along the Eastern Borderlands or Asia, and continuing across Bering Strait, in isolated areas along the Western littoral of the American continents, everywhere representing an ancient and marginal population. The only exception to this primarily Western distribution in the New World lie in its strength among the Iroquois and Southern Algonkian tribes Southeast of the Great Lakes. In Europe, there is nowhere today a factor of importance, although archaeological data show that it once was, and it has been shown in a previous chapter how we may apparently trace its gradual withdrawal Northward and Northeastward before the advance of the later ummigrant peoples.

Westward, the type follo s the tropical shorelands through India and the Arabian coasts to Africa, and by way of the

the Mediterranean past into Western Europe, where it appears in early Palaeolithic times. A third branch drifted slowly North and up the Eastern Asiatic littoral, and, crossing into America, spread through the continents, and perhaps mainly along the Western shore. We may probably conceive of this type as origin of short statue, with brown skin and straight or slightly wavy hair. In Europe and America, where the peoples of this type lives for thousands or tens of thousands of years in a temperate or even subartic climate, the skin gradually lost much of its pigmentation (as ciscloses more purely in considering the Proto-Negroid type), where as in the tropics, to which this type has mainly been confined, there were and has become planted with Proto-Negroid peoples, the color has been intensified, and the hair often strongly curly or frizzily. Among the purest representatives of the type, however, i. e., in Southeastern Australia, the hair is often almost straight.

(Page 478 and 479)

The Proto-Negroid type is, to an even greater extent that the Proto-Austratoid, tropical in its present distribution, and mainly confined to areas adjacent to the Indian region. In Africa, it is more strongly concentrated, however, in the West. It is a large factor in the population of Southern India and the aboriginal remnants in the Malay Peninsula;—Indonesia and survives in some importance in marginal areas; it is dominant among parts of the population of Melanesia and Northern Australia, and has considerable outliers far to the east in Easter India. Theresis a minor element among the living, and also a stronger among the English people of Southeast Asia, and in the New World also prominent in the Iroquois and Southern Algonkian tribes, as well as among the English peoples of the region on both sides of the Mexican Border, in the Brazilian highlands, and in Patagonia. In Europe, this is traced is faint today.

and
although here and there individual, exhibiting its characteristic features are to be found. In Neolithic times, however, it was an element of some importance in the Baltic region, and continued to be a greatly discernible factor in the population of Western Russia until the Middle Ages. In Palaeolithic times its presence has universally been admitted on the Northern Mediterranean Coasts.

For the earliest assignable homeland or focus of dipersion of the Proto-Negroid type, we may probably, although not certainly, look to Northern and Western Europe. As the Proto-Australoids stretched West along the Southern margin of Asia, so it may be supposed the Proto-Negroids, probably at a latter date, drifted eastward through India to Southeastern Asia, and thence through Indonesia and Melanesia to Australia, with a long arm stretched out farther through Central Polynesia as far as Easter Island. Like the presumably older Proto-Australoids, they followed Northward up the Eastern Asiatic borderlands and penetrating to the New World, drifting or being later driven by other immigrants Southward and toward its Eastern shores. From Africa in late Palaeolithic times, ultimately reaching the Baltic region, perhaps by way of the Black Sea as well as through France.

In statue probably tall, the Proto-Negroids may be supposed to be dark-brown in skin color, with strongly curly or frizzly hair. Among those who remained within the tropical environment the pigmentation was intensified, the hair became increasingly woolly, so that the Negroid peoples today may be regarded as much blacker and with hair much woollier than their remote ancestors of thirty or forty thousand years ago. Those branches of the type, however, which passed Northward into temperate and for a time perhaps sub-artic environment, may be supposed in the close of millennia, to have lost much or all of their original pigmentation and frizziness of hair.

4.1.48

(Pages 493-494)

We must return now to the Negrito, and consider further the questions of their origin and relationship. From the present distribution of the purer groups of Negrito around the fringes of Indo-China, and the reporting existence of short, Negroid folk well to the North in the interior of Southern China, it seems probable that the Negrito were originally a mainland people, who have been crowded off the continent by the aspiration of other folk, especially the Palae-Alpines. The African Pigmies of Palae-Alpine type are now mainly confined to the Congo forest and its borders, but there are reasons for believing that they formerly extended farther Eastward into the East African plateau. If we take this view in connection (1) with the now clearly recognized existence of a Negroid element among the brachycephalic population of Southern Arabia; (2) with the existence as late as Herodotus's day of Negroid peoples along the Northern shore of the Persian Gulf, and (3) with the presence of a considerable brachycephalic factor of uncertain origin among the Negroid population of Southern India, the hypothesis that the Negrito subtype, as I venture to call it, may have originated in Africa and passed Eastward to Indo-China, or in the latter area and migrating West to Africa, leaving traces of its passage along the way in such a hypothesis and seem to meet the facts as none today. In view of the similarity which the Negrito, as already shown, posses with the Palae-Alpine type, I am inclined to believe that it originated in the Indo-Chinese area.

4.1.49

"BERBERS AND BLACKS". D. P. Barrows. (Page 21)

4.1.52

Setting out to visit the South Saharan region of the Sudan, the "land of the blacks", I found that conditions in that great African zone were unintelligible without reference to the Berbers. The fortunes of the white race of North Africa and the black race of the Niger have been commingled for centuries. Under the control of France, these two races are not united in the bonds of a vast empire.

(page 31)

There were all types of the various Algerian soldiers whose qualities as "storm troops" were exhibited during the World War. Amidst the fair and ruddy complections of the sons of European settlers, and the darker skins of Berbers and Jews, were to be seen the features and hair of descendants of the African race.

(page 180)

The conquests which European leaders have effected over the African peoples, particularly since 1884, have been accomplished almost entirely through the use of Africans themselves. African soldiers have borne the blunt of the fighting, not only in French West Africa, but throughout most of the continent as well. In the British re-occupation of the Sudan under Kitchener, battalions of British soldiers were led by the English Government to stiffen the lines of Egypt and Sudanese, but, with this exception, South Africa, alone, has been a theater of warfare in which white troops were mainly employed.

(Pages 181-182)

From the beginning of the history of Africa, blacks have been recruited in the armies over other races. They appear to have figured extensively in the wars of Egypt, and have almost been an element in the military power of Northern Africa. Thousands of black soldiers, at different periods, were recruited by the Berbers to make the arduous crossing of the Sahara and sacrifice their lives, in the conflicts of Ommiad or Saadian dynasties. The present Sultan of Morocco is permitted by French authority to maintain a puppet army at Marrakech, composed of magnificent great blacks whose daily guard mount is one of the spectacles of that city.

4.1.53

(Page 234)

There seems to be an instinctive movement of humanity toward the Equator; away from the cold and toward the sun. This carried white and brown types of mankind, ages ago, into black Africa, with the result that the African race is true Negro only in a limited region, namely, the Guinea Coast and the Northern portion of the basin of the Congo. The broad belt of the Sudan, as has been repeatedly stated, is inhabitated by peoples who are blended of Negro blood with various elements coming from the North, and peopes from the Valley of the Nile. It is of this mixed stock that I wish to give certain impressions. It embraces many tribes, languages and cultures.—Wolofs and Mandingos in Senegal, with whom mingle "Moors", Berbers, and Foucouleurs, Bambaras, Songrais, Habés, Mossis, and further East, in Northern Nigeria, Hausas and Kanuris mingling with these are the Nomadic Fulas. Transplantings, usurpations of land, slave rating, and finally, the great peace of the land established by French and British authority, have granted an extraordinary commingling of these and other original tribal groups. This

commingling gives us the blacks of the Sudan.

4.1.54

"Africa". By E. T. Clough. Detroit, 1911.

(Page 7 and 8)

4.1.55

In studying the geography of Africa, it is convenient to divide the continent into three parts—North, Central and South Africa. The area of this vast and practically, to general students, common country is 11,508,793 square miles. The most important detail of its geography is probably the Sahara Desert, which so markedly severs Africa of the Mediterranean from Africa South of the Norther tropic. Mauritania, (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis), is almost like a lengthy island, surrounded on three sides by the sea and on the South side by the sands of the Desert, which irresistibly suggest a former incursion of the origin, distinguished as they are with salt lakes and the pahts of tribes in up lagoons. Discoveries which have been made in the Central Sahara between Southern Algeria and Sokoto have reveal a marine fossils of which may rate the area Tertiary, showing that as recently as the Eocene, or the beginnings of the Miocene, the sea pentrates from the Northwest as far as Lake Tchad.

It is practically certain that all the Sahara Desert region between the Red Sea and the Atlantic was not covered by the origin at one and the same period. But the Saraha Desert, ever intensifying in its aridity, has played a great part in the history of Africa and of the races indigenous to Africa. It has served to a great extent to cut off the Negro from contact with the Caucasian in prehistoric times.

[ADAMS]

FINANCE COMMITTEE
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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.

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PRESIDENT EMERITUS

MYRON W. ADAMS
PRESIDENT

December 15, 1924

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am not sure whether you have heard of the death of Miss Pingree, which took place in Denmark, Maine, on the tenth day of this month. If you should wish to make reference to it I will say that she was born in Denmark not far from 1848. A matter of personal interest to me is that she was the first teacher to whom Mrs. Nellie Adams went to school when a child. Miss Pingree spent a number of years in the service of the American Missionary Association in Mobile, Alabama, in Florida, in the West among the Indians, and in Talladega College. Because of her early friendship with Mrs. Adams she transferred from the latter institution, to Atlanta University, and you yourself are well acquainted with the excellent character of her work here for more than a quarter of a century. She was disabled by a shock in October of 1922. From this general statement you may wish to derive a very brief sketch of her. She was born in the same school district as Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, who was a relative though not a first cousin.

Our work here in this institution is moving quite pleasantly. We have about 160 college students and about 90 normal students, a considerable increase over previous years.

With best wishes to yourself, also to Mrs. DuBois and Miss Yolande,

Very truly yours,

M. W. Adams

5/2/50

Nov. 27th 1924
Y.W.C.A.
2 Hanover St.
Cape Town
S.A.

Mrs Du Bois.
1650 Greene Ave.
Brooklyn.
New York. U.S.A.

4/46/58

Dear Mrs Du Bois.

It has fallen to me, ~~the~~ sad duty to tell you of the Going Home of one of God's dearest Gifts to us, as a Race—. The noblest woman that ever lives here in South Africa.

Fidelia Blackburn.

Oh! Mrs if I could only tell you all. but, I cannot.

Her passing away has left its mark with me & I am quite unfit to say much more. Next mail, (D.V.) I shall perhaps feel better fit to send you more news about her last days. I was her constant daily companion for ten

years, nursed her day + night, never left her side. + in death, God gave me the loving privilege of closing her eyes.

He was "my Jonathan".

P.S. to think of her as "Gone."

It is too much.

Such a Wonderful, Beautiful life.

Yes! Dr. would fail to tell it all.

Enclosed please find a few pictures.

Please help me, in publishing all you can about her.

Tell me many of her dear friends see it, as possible in the Homeland.

I know Dr. you will help me in this for, very sacredly, I say, she loved your dear wife very fondly, + ever held Dr. Du Bois, on a high pedestal. Wishing you every good wish I am Very Sincerely + Gratefully Yrs. Madeline Adonis.

4/16/59

[AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

17 Chapel Street,
Hartford Conn.,
May 20, 1924

JUN 2 1924

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir,

The Christian Endeavor of the A. M. E Zion church is planning a ~~spring~~ summer and fall course of lectures and recitals.

I thought possibly you could give us some names and addresses of prominent negro orators, speakers and soloists. I would be very pleased to have the names of a few.

Also I wonder if you could come to Hartford to deliver an address the latter part of the summer or any time to suit your convience. We would be very glad to come to ~~favorable~~ terms on such.

4/38/149

Hoping that you can make the trip to Hartford and awaiting the addresses,

I am,

Yours truly

William E. Taylor.

secretary of Christian Endeavor.

[AFRICAN METH EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

June 25, 1924.

Mr. William E. Taylor,
17 Chapel Street,
Hartford, Connecticut.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

4/38/147

I am sorry to have delayed an answer to your letter of May 30th on account of absence from my desk. I would suggest some of the following entertainers: Music, Mrs. Maude Cuney Hare, pianist and Mr. William Richardson, baritone, address 23 Sheridan Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Miss Marian Anderson, contralto, 751 Martin Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Minnie Brown, soprano soloist, 165 West 135 Street, New York City. Speakers: William Pickens, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, James Weldon Johnson, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mrs. Addie Hunton-Floyd, 1452 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Shelby Davidson, 1333 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is secretary of the Washington branch of the N.A.A.C.P. Organist, Dr. Melville Charlton, 405 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, New York.

There are, of course, many others but the inamesseof these happen to occur to me. I, myself, could speak in Hartford next November. My charge would be fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/38/148

BIGGEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD IN ITS OWN PLANT, EMPLOYING A COMPLETE RACE STAFF OF 26 WORKERS

WATSON, AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN CARTOONIST, TELLS WEEK'S STORY IN THE AFRO

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

623 N. EUTAW ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

PHONES VERNON 6016—6017

November 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/44/139

Dear Sir:

Congratulate you on your speech. We have sent you a marked copy of our editorial comment on some phases of it.

Very truly yours,

THE AFRO-AMERICAN,

Carl Murphy,

Carl Murphy,
Editor.

CM:IB.

[Afro-American Affairs]

New York City
August 20, -24.

To Editor W. E. B. Du Bois

And we are experience in the
modern methods of Organizeing,
It is a scientific age in which we live,
we will not use the old elocutionary
methods of the past.
we will introduce something new, some-
thing unique - as far as the Negro is
Concern.
A scientific age - a fast age, hence
we deem it wise to improve according
ly.

"A. A. A."

Julian Albert Cook.
"Organizer"

8/24/4

P.S.
we will be very glad if
you will give us your
approval on the A. A. A. and if
not requesting to much,
your wise and sincere advice.

J. E. C.

[ENCLOSURE]

4/40

Julian Elbert Cook

213-W 142 St.

APT.-8.

219 Ninth Street *Darby, Penna.*

ENCLOSURES

[ENCLOSURE]

Afro-American Affairs

NEW YORK CITY

4/40

_____
PLACE

_____ 1924
DATE

I sincerely vouch for Mr. _____
NAME

as a Negro of African blood and American Lineage

_____
VOUCHER

[ENCLOSURE]

Foreword

It is not our intention for this Pamphlet to be used as a Constitution or a set of By-laws by the Organization

We only endeavor to state some of the principles of the Afro-American Affairs, that will be enacted within the Constitution of the Associotion.

We feel that the work of laying down a fixed set of rules for an Organization is not for one--but the work of many. The Executive Personnel if you please.

Julian Elbert Cook

4 | 40

For three years we have quietly yet seriously studied the ills of the American Negro, socially and politically at home and abroad It will not be a balm of the mushroom growth—that the American Negro's problem will be eliminated.

A continual remedy is what the American Negro must have—A remedy that is progressive, substantial and above all things perpetual and we are positive that our solution that we will give to our race in America, will not only be . . . . . effective political and socially, but his physical and morale problems will gradually disappear as well.

It is the American Negro that is suffering more so than all other negroes of the Ethiopian race, we are the real sufferers, therefore, at this present time, we are only interested in the future and welfare of the Afro-American.

Afro-American Affairs, We Christen Thee

MEMBERSHIP

1. The A. A. A. shall be composed of negroes, negroes of African or negro blood only.

2. Members of the A. A. A. must be born in American, also their parentage to the third generation.

3. Members of the A. A. A. who wilfully give false statements will immediately loose all rights and privileges within the Association.

FORUMS

1 The A. A A. will establish forums within every locality of forty members or more.

2. Forums will be known within the Association as Post, Sub-Post and Unit Post.

3. A Post will consist of four thousand members, Sub-Post four hundred members or more and a Unit Post forty members or more.

POST COMMANDERS

1. Each and every Post will have a Post Commander assigned by the Executive Personnel.

2 The Executive Personnel will appoint Post Commanders upon their practical experience, sincerity and merits only.

3 Post Commanders will have under their direct control three assistants who will also be assigned by the Executive Personnel.

PERSONNEL

1. The A. A. A. will be governed by a body of thirty members, constituting an Evecutive Personnel.

2. The Executive Personnel will control three Departments of the A. A. A.:—*a* Bureau of Economics, *b* Bureau of Diplomacy, *c* Bureau of Educational and Social Science.

3. The Bureau of Economics will consist of a Department of Commerce, Department of Industry,

Department of Agriculture, A Department of Transport and A Department of Finance.

4. The Bureau of Diplomacy will consist of a Department of Defense, a Department of Propaganda, Department of International Affairs.

5. The Bureau of Education and Social Science will consist of a Department of Historical Research, Department of Racial Education, Department of Interacial Propoganda, Department of Medicinal Science.

OFFICIATE

1. The President of the A. A. A. will have the rank of H. Q. Post Commander, The Secretary Assistant Post Commander, The Treasurer Assistant Post Commander.

2. Each member of the Executive Personnel will hold a position as Minister of Defense or Minister of Finance, Etc

3. The A. A. A. shall be a Uniform Organization with all members performing in unity.

Let the Executive Personnel act with accordance

(ENCLOSURE)

AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

New York City, ...1924

Mr. ....

Dear Sir:

We of the A. A. A. having united as Afro-Americans, for the purpose of solidification of the American Negro at home and abroad.

Sir, As an American Negro and one that can pass the required Inquiry, as we absolutely know, we of the A. A. A. heartily extend to you an invitation as a promising member of the Afro-American Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

....

.....

.....

04/4

[Afro-American Affairs]

August 25,1924

Mr. Julian Elbert Cook
213 W. 142nd Street, Apt. 3
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I have your note and literature but regret to say that I am already connected with so many organizations that I do not feel like joining a new one. I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4|40|1

ALADDIN CRUISE CORPORATION
608 PROSPECT-FOURTH BLDG.
CLEVELAND

C. F. LEZIUS, PRESIDENT
H. P. BOYNTON, SECY. & MGR.
J. F. POTTS, TREASURER
C. S. BRITTON, DIRECTOR
L. S. CONVERSE, DIRECTOR

EASTERN OFFICE
2368 7TH AVENUE, NEW YORK
W. J. STEVENS, REPRESENTATIVE

October 1, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBoise:

Developments have so indicated complete success for the plan to have an inter-racial cruise on January 15th next, to bring about through contact a better understanding between the dominant groups of this country, that I could not hesitate longer in personally, as the representative of this corporation, writing this letter to you enlisting your co-operation and presence for this occasion.

As one of your many but unknown admirers, I thought it best to wait until the whole plan had progressed admirably before notifying you that you will be accorded by the management, the particular attention and honor which is due you as a distinguished passenger. I am hoping that it is not necessary for me to go into detail as to the facts of this cruise, but will simply enclose such literature as may be of assitance to you in determining to go.

Educators from both groups, as well as men high up in American industry have expressed a desire to meet on board ship in an extended but informal economic and financial conference. For the safety of all of us it seems necessary to have you as the keen interpretor of the needs of our people.

May I not hope for an answer to this letter within the next few days.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter J. Stevens

S/mab

WALTER J. STEVENS.

5/3/46

[ALADDIN, CRUISE CORP.]

5/3/45

October 2,1924

Mr. Walter J. Stevens
2368 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 1, I beg to say that it will be impossible for me to go upon the Aladdin cruise.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

7/31/54

December 18, 1924

Mrs. John Alcindor
~~c/o The African Progress Union~~
23, Westbourne Park Road
W. 2

My dear Mrs. Alcindor:

I have learned with great sorrow of the death of your husband. Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me in sending deepest condolences.

Very sincerely yours,

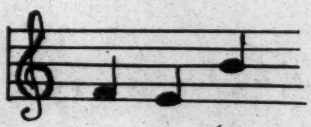
WEBD/KF

Dr's files

(FEB 23, 1924)

MADELINE G. ALLISON
~~ROOM 828~~
~~70 FIFTH AVENUE~~
NEW YORK CITY

5/2/50



23, 1924

U. E. B. D.

Many happy returns of the day!

M. G. A.

4/35/103

[1917]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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Telephone No. Ju2671

Telephoned to Dr. Du Bois

Time 1:42 PM

By [illegible] To be Mailed

B1 24NY 7

FY NEW YORK NY 1252P 23

DR W E B DU BOIS

1140

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY

M G ALLISON.

Friends P.7

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

1250

Out 5 — in

1917 FEB 23 PM 1 23

5/2/55

April 8, 1924

Miss Madeline G. Allison
166 West 141st Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Maddie:

Down under the piles of my correspondence, I have come across your kind remembrance of my birthday. Thank you very much. I spent my birthday in Lisbon.

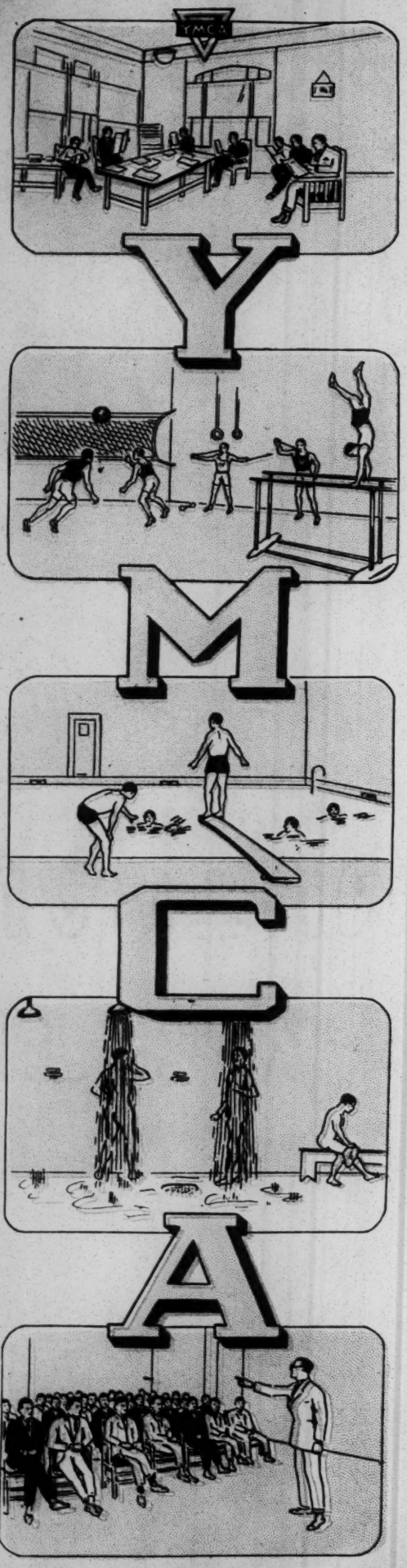
I meant to see you and speak to you on the night of the dinner but you escaped before I got through the crowd.

My best regards to your sisters and parents.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Alpha Phi Alpha]



5/2/34

Young Men's Christian Association

DRUID HILL AVENUE BRANCH

1619 DRUID HILL AVENUE

MADISON 1120-0979

Baltimore, Maryland

April 22, 1924

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Brother DuBois:-

We are on the verge of our annual "Go-To-High School and Go-To-College Campaign" and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity will put forth every effort to make the drive this year the greatest yet. Every chapter will bend every effort to get over a large program.

Our chapter here in Baltimore is planning a big drive. Every detail has been worked out and we are almost in line for the opening date.

We shall hold a big educational rally on the last day of the drive, Sunday, May 11 and our committee has requested me to invite you to address this meeting which in all probability will be held at the Douglas theatre on Penna. Avenue. Let me know at your earliest convenience, if you can be with us and also, state what will be the expense.

We hope you will consider with favor this request.

Fraternally yours,

S S Brooks

Chairman of Campaign Committee

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

April 24, 1924.

5/2/33

Mr. S. S. Booker,
Y. M. C. A.,
1619 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to come to Baltimore May eleventh as I am lecturing in Virginia.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Alpha Phi Alpha – Epsilon...]

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Testimonial Banquet

-To-

Exalted Honorary

BROTHER W. E. B. DU BOIS

tendered by

EPSILON LAMBDA CHAPTER

ALPHA PHI ALPHA

Monday May 26, 1924.

St. Louis, Mo.

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

4/30/19

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MENU

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TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

Fried Chicken — Green Peas

Hot Rolls and Butter — Coffee

Saratoga Chips

Pine Apple Salad

Strawberry Shortcake, whipped cream.

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

$$$

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PROGRAM

Brother Robert P. Watts, Presiding.

"Brother Du Bois As I Knew Him."
Brother A. G. Lindsay.

"Brother Du Bois As a Race Inspirer."
Miss Althea Merchant--Alpha Kappa Alpha.

"Brother Du Bois As a Social Worker."
Brother G. H. Simpson.

"Brother Du Bois and Modern Tendencies to Liberalism."
Brother J. A. Scott.

"Brother Du Bois As a Practical Idealist."
Brother L. S. Curtis.

"Response."
Brother W. E. B. Du Bois.

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x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

I am dead;
Yet somehow, somewhere,
In Time's weird contradiction, I
May tell of that dread deed, wherewith
I brought to Children of the Moon
Freedom and vast salvation.

——Dark Water.

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

ETA CHAPTER
ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
203 West 138th Street
New York City
Telephone Audubon 9781

April 23, 1924.

Dear Brother:

Within only a comparatively short time, the General Convention will be here, and that means that Eta must actively get together to be adequately prepared for this great event.

While we are getting ourselves together for this great event, we find that we need many things -- suggestions, active solicitation of inactive Brothers, housing facilities, and the like. But whatever it is, remember that we are in most need of CASH to adequately make this the biggest and most startling Convention in the history of Alpha Phi Alpha.

The Budget Committee has carefully taken into consideration the financial needs of the Convention, and has endeavored to lighten as much as possible a necessarily big expense, in order that each Brother will gladly contribute his share without it hurting him too badly financially.

We are banking on at least sixty Brothers in New York and vicinity to pay the amount of the dues fixed for this year. The sum so apportioned is only $21.00 -- small in comparison with the project we have in hand. You are one of the sixty we are depending upon.

May we have at least $5.25 by May 1st? This will make you a financial member until July 1st, when the second payment will be due. The balance we expect by September 1st.

Fraternally yours,

Clarence J. Robinson

Financial Secretary.

P. S. Please make checks and money orders payable to E. P. Roberts, Treasurer, and forward them to the Financial Secretary at the above address.

[Alpha Phi Alpha-Eta]

PHONE HARLEM 4767

OFFICE HOURS
UNTIL 10 A. M.
1 TO 2 P. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.

DR. P. F. ANDERSON
61 WEST 130TH STREET

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 1924

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

In response to yours of the 10th, I am scheduling you for the principal address at the annual banquet of Alpha Phi Alpha on the night of December 31st, at St. Philip's Church, N.Y.

A convention souvinir program is worked out in which we plan to place a cut of you.

We expect between 350 and 600 members to be present at the banquet. Your address will be delivered at about 10:30 p.m. and you will have as much time as you wish.

A committeeman borrowed a cut of you from the Y.M.C.A. and I am returning the one which came to me from your office, at my request.

If you will send a letter of good wishes to the convention while it is seated, it would be appreciated. Such a letter should arrive between December 27th and 31st, addressed to Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 17th Annual Convention, at St. Philip's Church, 210 W. 134th St., N.Y.

There will be none but Alpha men at the banquet.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Anderson, M.D.,
Pres. Eta Chapter

5/2/69

The Garland Fund

To the Board of Directors,
The American Fund for Public Service.

5/16/ 32-227

Memorandum from James Weldon Johnson
Re: Policy of the Fund as it Relates to the Negro as a Minority Group.

It was clearly the purpose of Mr. Garland, as it is also the purpose of the Board of Directors of the American Fund for Public Service, that the protection of minority groups should be included within the scope of the Fund. The most numerous and perhaps the most defenseless minority group in America is the Negro. I feel that the question with the Board is - How can the Negro be helped without going outside of the general policy which has been adopted for administering the Fund.

I think we should first consider that the Negro's position as a minority group is sui generis. The Negro is entirely outside of most of the general currents that we undertake to deal with. When we deal with such things as "producers' movements," "cooperative movements," or even so fundamental a thing as "organized labor," we touch the Negro in hardly more than an indirect way.

Again, we need to consider that many things which have long since passed out of the general radical program, some of them as long ago as the signing of the Magna Charta, are still radical for American Negroes. For instance, for Negroes in Mississippi to assert the right to vote is not only radical but dangerous. The Negro is still contending as a mass for many of the elementary rights: protection of life by the ordinary processes of law; trial by a jury of his peers; emancipation from peonage; the right to vote under the

same qualifications required of other citizens; fair participation in the common school fund; to earn his livelihood in the manner in which he is best fitted to do so.

In order, then, to help the Negro most effectively the Fund will in most instances need to make his case a special matter. This the Fund did when it contributed $3,365.50 toward the educational campaign against lynching when the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was up in Congress. Through the assistance given by the Fund, full-page advertisements were printed in a dozen or so of the greatest daily newspapers in the country giving the true but little known facts about lynching and reaching millions of Americans who had hitherto been ignorant or apathetic. The effect of that campaign is marked. For example, in the report on the Anti-Lynching Bill of the House Committee on the Judiciary in the present Congress the following statement is made regarding the decrease in lynchings:

> "We believe that the decrease is due to the publicity given this crime, and the fear of a law by the United States providing for punishment for those who participate and are responsible for lynching. . . . The real publicity that has helped has come through the urging upon Congress favorable action upon this legislation. The American people generally have been for the first time told the truth regarding lynchings and that they are not caused by the commission of heinous crimes except in a small part of the total number lynched."

The figures behind the above statement are as follows: In 1922 there were 61 lynchings; in 1923 the number of known lynchings dropped to 28; so far during the year 1924 there have been but 3 known lynchings.

I do not believe that any sum of money which the Fund has thus far appropriated has helped to bring about more definite results that the money expended in the educational campaign against

lynching.

I believe that the Fund can best give direct aid in the protection of the Negro as a minority group in America by -

1. Continuing aid in the educational campaign against lynching. (It is not necessary to state that the fight against lynching is a fight in behalf of law and orderly processes in general.)

2. Aiding in legal defense for Negroes, when the cases if fought are such as will have nation-wide influence, and if won will establish a precedent and have a bearing on that general civil status of the Negro. (The classic case of legal defense in recent times is the Arkansas Peonage Case, fought for four years through every court of Arkansas and twice through the United States Supreme Court, at a cost of more than $30,000. It is interesting to note that this case not only resulted in saving the lives of twelve innocent men and releasing some three score others from prison and placing before the people of the United States the whole nefarious practice of peonage in the South, but in securing from the United States Supreme Court a decision which may prove a bulwark not only to Negroes but also to white men. That decision affirmed a principle - a principle which the Court had refused to adopt in the Leo Frank case - which was phrased as follows in a letter of congratulation sent to the N.A.A.C.P. by Mr. Louis Marshall, the lawyer who defended Frank:

"I regard it (the decision) as a great achievement in constitutional law. Due process

> of law now means, not merely a right to be heard before a court, but that it must be before a court that is not paralyzed by mob domination.")

Frequently there are cases arising which in principle are as important as the Arkansas Peonage Case and which, if fought through to victory, would have as far-reaching effects. I can furnish examples of these cases, so many of which cannot be taken up because the funds for doing so are so limited.

3. Helping the Negro to become as rapidly as possible an integral factor in the industrial and labor world. The masses of Negroes in the United States have all along been workers, but it is only within the past five or six years that they have begun to be anything like factors in industry and labor. This work becomes increasingly important with the continued migration of Negroes from the South to northern industrial centers. One step in this direction might be made through a survey planned to show (a) how many Negro workers there are inside and outside of organized labor; (b) the attitude of Negro workers toward organized labor and the reasons for that attitude; (c) the attitude of white workers toward Negro workers in the unions and the reasons for that attitude; (d) practical methods for having the Negro become a component part of organized labor.

Some method of educating the Negro in the modern labor ideas should be perhaps devised and carried out by the Fund. It might be practicable to have something that would be equivalent to the Federated Press, that is, a

press service that would furnish to the two hundred and fifty or more colored newspapers in the country a "Labor Column" adapted especially to Negro workers and readers. For a year and perhaps longer the service would have to be gratuitous. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has for four or five years maintained such a service in the interest of the Negro's civil and political rights. Such a campaign of education would be fundamental. Its effects might not be apparent at once but they would eventually be certain.

4. Dealing with the Negro farmer in some manner similar to that suggested for the Negro worker. Just how this can be done I have at present nothing concrete to say.

5. The Fund could well assist the Negro in his fight for a fair share of the public school funds in those states where separate public schools are established by law. In some of these states the discrimination is beyond the bounds of belief. For example, a report issued by the statistician of South Carolina's Department of Education says that South Carolina - a state which has a greater Negro population than white - for the school year 1922-23 expended for the education of white children $10,034,049.96 while upon colored children it expended only $1,119,142.62, that is, approximately ten to one. Whenever an attempt is made to justify this sort of discrimination in the public school funds it is asserted that Negroes do not pay the taxes. That assertion is not the fact, because figures

show that Negroes in South Carolina pay more in taxes than they receive in proportion from the school fund. In many counties in all of the states of the South Negroes do not receive for their schools even as much as they pay in taxes. But such an assertion is based on a theory of political economy no longer tenable. Such a principle applied in New York City, for instance would debar the great mass of children whose parents rent apartments, flats and tenements. The effective remedy which has sometimes been applied to this condition has been suing out writs of injunction against the proper authorities and tieing up the school fund. Sometimes new bond issues for public education have been enjoined or defeated at the polls. In most of the Southern States laws regarding education in their application to colored people are unconstitutional. What is first needed is a thorough and exhaustive study of these laws and how they may be best attacked. Action to this end will strike a heavy blow at one of the greatest handicaps under which the Negro suffers in the South, namely, enforced illiteracy.

In fine, it seems to me that the most direct and most beneficial help that can at the present time be given to the Negro as a minority group in America can be given by appropriating money for what might be called Legal Defense. I, of course, do not mean mere legal aid, but such defense as will enable him to hold the common citizenship rights which he now posses and to secure a

still higher civil status, the civil status which it will be necessary for Negroes to have before they can enter into the various phases of our national life on a common level with corresponding classes of other citizens. This applies even to the masses of Negro workers entering industry on a common level with white workers.

May 15, 1924.

(Garland Fund)

New York, November 9,1924

To the Trustees of the Garland Fund

Gentlemen:

I am writing to enlist your interest in an inquiry into the present situation of common school education among the Negroes of the South. I wish to bring to your attention the fact that Negroes form a large and increasingly important part of the laboring class in the United States; that it is impossible to deal with this class intelligently in the mass unless their children are being properly educated; that today the average Negro child in the South is not being given an opportunity to learn even to read and write; and that this situation is improving very slowly. While many of the facts upon which this conclusion is based are well-known, I believe that the seriousness of the situation can only be brought to the conscience of the country by a careful investigation covering the South. I think that such an investigation could be made in a fairly satisfactory manner at a cost not to exceed five thousand dollars.

I am therefore writing to ask you to appropriate this sum for an investigation into Negro common school training to be carried on by the Crisis Magazine. This magazine is fifteen years old. It has been self-supporting since January 1,1916, paying every item of the cost of publication, rent and salaries out of its business income without donations of any sort. We cannot, however, out of our narrow margin between income and expense spare anything for needed investigations into the facts of the race problem. For this reason I am asking your aid and submitting the following facts to show the necessity of the proposed investigation.

I. Negro Common School Education in 1910:-

As editor of the Atlanta University publications I conducted a conference on Negro common school education in Atlanta in 1911 and that conference published a study of Negro common school education which I am sending herewith. This study reported conditions in 1908, 1909 and 1910 as follows:

	Cost of Schools	Persons of school age (5-18) 1908-9
South Carolina, 1909		
White	$1,590,732.51	$201,868
Negro	308,153.16	316,007
Alabama, 1909		
White	$2,143,662.15	$364,266
Negro	287,045.43	311,552
North Carolina, 1908		
White	$1,851,376.57	$437,376
Negro	366,734.28	232,624

The conference said:

"If the Negro schools of South Carolina had been equal to the white schools they would have cost $2,985.00 instead of $300,000. If the Negro schools of Alabama had been equal to the white schools they would have cost $1,833,000 instead of $287,000. In North Carolina, if the Negro schools had been equal to the white schools they would have cost $984,000 instead of $367,000. There seems to be similar discrimination in Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. The discrimination is very nearly as large in Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is somewhat less in Texas and Missouri."

"The same conditions may be gotten at by considering the per capita cost of educating children. In South Carolina in 1899 the yearly cost per capita for educating white children was $4.98 and for colored children $1.42. In 1909 South Carolina spent $10.34 on each white child and $1.70 on each Negro child. Further evidence of similar discrimination is found if we take the state county by county. In

Charleston, for instance, the white children received $35.70 per head and the Negro children $2.55 per head. In Richland county the whites received $25.15 per head, while the Negroes got $3.21. There were six counties where the per capita expenditure for Negroes was less than one dollar a head."

The study finally concluded with these words:

"1. That the overwhelming majority of Negro children of school age are not in school.

"2. That the chief reason for this is lack of school facilities; and a further reason is the poverty and ignorance of parents.

"3. That those Negro children who are in school are as a rule poorly taught by half-prepared and poorly paid teachers and through short terms of three to six months a year.

"4. That the school houses and equipment for Negro schools are for the most part wretched and inadequate.

"5. That the Negro schools as a rule receive little or no helpful superintendence from the school authorities.

"6. That the result and apparently one of the objects of disfranchisement has been to cut down the Negro school fund, bar out competent teachers, lower the grade and efficiency of the course of study and employ as teachers in the Negro schools those willing tools who do not and will not protest or complain.

"7. That in the attempt to introduce much needed and valuable manual and industrial training there has been introduced into the curriculum of the Negro common school a mass of ill-considered, unrelated work which has overburdened the teacher and pushed into the background the vital studies of reading, writing and arithmetic. In a large measure this has been done with the avowed object of training Negroes as menials and laborers and cutting them off from

47-1-11

the higher avenues of life.

"8. That the forward movement in education in the South during the last ten years has been openly confined almost entirely to white people. The movement for local school taxes, better high schools, consolidation of schools and transportation of children has with small exception been encouraged and made possible among the whites and not among the Negroes. In many cases the Negroes have been taxed for the improvement of white school facilities, while their own schools have not been allowed to share in these improvements.

"9. That along with this curtailment of elementary public education for Negroes has gone a tendency to decry the work of those schools which are devoted to the higher training of the Negro youth, to lower their curricula, to cut off northern benevolence and to decrease the supply of intellectual leaders for the Negro race."

31-1-45

II. Conditions in 1917:-

Since my study of 1911 there has been no attempt to study the condition of Negro common school education and indeed, such a study has been made more difficult by a disposition on the part of southern school authorities to make it difficult to learn from their reports just what the condition of Negro schools is. The report, however, on Negro education conducted by the Phelps-Stokes fund and published by the United States Department of Education in 1917 said:

"In the 15 states and the District of Columbia for which salaries by race could be obtained, the public school teachers received $42,510,703 in salaries. Of this sum $36,649,827 was for the teachers of 3,552,431 white children and $5,860,876 for the teachers of 1,852,181 colored children. On a per capita basis, this is $10.32 for each white child and $2.89 for each colored child."

III. Conditions at present:-

From 1920 to 1924 I have been able to collect only scattered information. This information is tabulated in the Crisis for 1923 as follows:

Population 1920 Census

	White	Colored
Tennessee	1,885,993	451,758
Louisiana	1,096,611	700,257
Florida	638,153	329,487
Georgia	1,689,114	1,206,365
South Carolina	818,538	864,719

Value of School Property

	White	Colored
Tennessee	$18,245,415	$2,130,619

Spent on Schools

Louisiana	$10,167,164	$921,525

Value of School Property

Florida	$12,606,115	$941,671
Georgia	23,209,438	2,121,394
South Carolina	8,502,401	1,015,567

Ratio of White to Colored

	Population	Value of School Property
Tennessee	4 to 1	9 to 1
Louisiana	1.6 to 1	10 to 1
Florida	2 to 1	13 to 1
Georgia	1.4 to 1	11 to 1
South Carolina	0.9 to 1	8 to 1

Average expenditure per pupil

	White	Colored
South Carolina, per pupil enrolled	$36.10	$4.17
(1922 report) per average attendance	49.51	5.83
Alabama, rural schools	16.35	4.41
(1921 report) city schools	34.81	12.10
Florida, spent on pupils per inhabitant	10.47	1.83
(1920 report) per pupil attending	54.69	13.31
Georgia, per pupil attending (1921 report)	33.57	8.87
Louisiana, attendance basis	46.15	11.28
(1919-1920 report) enrollment basis	33.71	7.81

47-1-114

Average salaries of teachers

	White	Colored
Mississippi Counties (1919-1920 report):-		
Coahoma (monthly)	$141.32	$42.00
Calhoun "	60.00	23.00
Issaquena "	42.00	24.00
Monroe "	64.51	24.62
Scott "	72.00	25.00
South Carolina:		
Men per year	$1,114.93	$245.27
Women per year	710.31	224.00
County:		
Men per month	$77.73	$58.05
Women per month	68.05	49.90
Tennessee (1921-1922 report) City:		
Men per month	$121.06	$78.83
Women per month	80.37	55.08
Alabama (1921-22 report)		
Men per year	$676.00	$246.00
Women per year	621.00	284.00
Louisiana (1919-20 report)		
Men per year	$1,198.98	$360.00
Women per year	793.75	374.37
Florida:------		
Per capita cost of teachers	$5.12	$.96
(1920 report) Salaries per month:		
Men	$119.80	$61.20
Women	81.00	43.20
Georgia:------		
Salaries per month-Men	$85.35	$43.20
Women	66.80	33.66
(1921 report)High School		
Men	$ 146.33	$73.00
Women	94.66	49.57
General Average for Georgia-	$95.77	$49.60

S11-1-44

Two maps taken from an official atlas published by the state of South Carolina will complete this cursory glance at conditions.

Map A is photographed from the report. Map B is re-drawn from two maps on the report.

7-1-46

IV. The Need and Method of Reform:-

The above facts are incomplete and cover but a small portion of the southern territory. They are probably under-statements rather than over-statements of the truth. On the other hand the whole United States is suffering from this lack of Negro common school training. The Negro colleges cannot do proper work and Negro college students in northern institutions are handicapped because of bad high school training. It is very easy for psychologists to prove the backwardness of the Negro race by testing such students in institutions. Colored high schools and high school students are in turn handicapped by wretched preparation and the whole difficulty lies in the fact that the Negro public school system in the South has been and remains wretchedly inadequate. More than this, if the rotten borough system of the present political South is to be reformed and if an intelligent working-class movement is to be built up in the North and not hindered by cheap and ignorant black labor from the South, then action must be taken.

There is already before Congress a bill proposing comprehensive national aid to common school education. It has the support of powerful and worthy organizations. Its basic idea is sound. Ignorance is a national calamity and needs to be attacked nationally. But in the present bill there is a tremendous error. It proposes practically to make legal present discriminations against Negroes, assuming that these discriminations are not important and gradually disappearing. If this bill becomes a law in its present form, it will be in practice, a law for the compulsory continued ignorance of the Negro race in the South. On the other hand we have, as I have said, no adequate and reasonably complete body of facts to put before the sponsors of this bill in order to correct it.

47-1-117

There is today no agency that can be depended on to collate these facts and make them known. For ten years Atlanta University under my direction carried on a series of studies into the facts of the Negro problem, which gained wide publicity; but unfortunately they could not enlist the approval of the white South and without the approval of the white South no financial support could be expected from the white North. The result was that the work had to be discontinued.

I write therefore to appeal to the trustees of the Garland fund and to ask for an opportunity to revive this sort of investigation through the Crisis Magazine and with regard to Negro common school training.

V. Specific plans and Cost:-

I propose to cover in this survey the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. From all this territory first, I propose to collect printed reports and documents relating to schools in states, cities, counties and localities and to add to this the laws and ordinances under which the schools are worked. Secondly, I propose to send one or two agents into the field. These men will travel through the various states, stopping in the principal cities and consulting there previously arranged conferences of leading men, to talk over the school situation; to ask for information not easily obtained from the printed reports; and to suggest methods of increasing this body of knowledge. Thirdly, from the reports of these field agents and the printed reports, I propose to arrange for intensive studies in a number of states, taking as large a number as time, method, and funds will allow. In these states I propose to circulate carefully prepared questionaires and to put local investigators at work. Finally, I propose, myself, to make a tour through the South and gather up

811-1-44

these questionaires, noting local conditions and peculiarities that will aid in their interpretation. I shall then bring all this information together, tabulate it and compile it, and publish a survey of Negro common school education in the South.

I estimate that the cost of such a survey would be approximately as follows:

Cost of collecting reports by mail.....	$250
Cost of one or two preliminary investigators..	$1000
Expenses of intensive study of about 250 localities in from 2 to 4 states.....	$2500
Expenses of my trip.....	$500
Clerical expenses of tabulating results.....	$1000
	$5250

This estimate is, of course, tentative and subject to change in detail; but I think that $5,000 would make it possible to get a fairly comprehensive survey of Negro common school education.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you may agree with me upon the need of this work and the practical method by which it can be carried on. I should bevvery glad to explain any points that I have not made clear or to consult with any member of your body as to further details.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Editor of the Crisis Magazine
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City

WEBD/KF

47-1-118

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

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4/30/61

November 11, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of November 9th has been received and will have the attention of our Board of Directors at their next meeting on November 26th.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Marnitz

AM:

[1924?]

Preliminary details of a Proposed Survey of Negro Common School Training in the Southern South

A. It is proposed to make an intensive study of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and a general study of North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. North Carolina has the best schools of this group and Mississippi the worst. Louisiana is bad but progressing and the others are average.

B. First it is proposed to make a general survey of Negro school conditions in the six states and to use for this work local persons of education, already familiar with conditions in general. In the states of intensive study we could probably get the services during the summer vacation of men like these:

George A. Towns, A.B. Harvard, Professor in Atlanta University.

E. Franklin Frazier, A.M. Columbia, and Copenhagen, Professor in Morehouse College.

H. A. Hunt, A.B. Atlanta, President Fort Valley School and former President State Colored Teachers Association.

Young.

B. F. Cox, A.B. Fisk, Principal Avery School, Charleston, S. C.

Such men could secure the filling out of questionaires by teachers at Summer Schools, collect names and documents and make a general report on conditions, indicating further and more precise methods of investigation. We could probably get the services of about six such persons at an average of $200 apiece; cost $1000-$1200.

C. Secondly it is proposed to make a careful study of the official reports of school superintendents in these six states for the last ten years. They can be found in the libraries of the General Education Board and the Sage Foundation in New York City. Cost of reader and copyist, 3 to 6 weeks, $200-$350.

47-3-70

D. Thirdly it is proposed to ask permission to study the reports of the Jeanes Fund school supervisors. Nominal cost

E. Fourthly it is proposed to correspond with prominent Negroes and some whites in each county of the six states for facts, recommendations and reports of local school boards for further study. Through these we hope to get volunteers who will examine the files of local papers for school notes covering a series of years. Cost for 1000 to 3000 letters with follow-ups, $100-$200.

F. Fifthly we propose in the three states of intensive study to secure photographs of school houses and pupils, white and colored, at approximately the same period. This could best be done under the direction of the experts indicated below.

G. After all this is done, arranged and digested we propose a second period of field work in the three states of intensive study under the direction of the editor of The Crisis. Probable cost $1500-$2000.

H. We then propose to collate, arrange and tabulate the facts and write a report. This report will be published in The Crisis in installments and then issued as a pamphlet. Cost $1500-$2000.

I. If it is found that any of the above items should greatly exceed the estimate, the cost could be cut down by limiting the field of study and especially the intensive field. It might be necessary, for instance, to confine ourselves to two states for intensive study and four states for general study.

47-3-71

[1924?]

2nd edition

Preliminary details of a Proposed Survey of Negro Common School training in the Southern South

1. It is proposed to make an intensive study of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and a general study of North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. North Carolina has the best schools of this group and Mississippi the worst. Louisiana is bad but progressing, and the others are average.
2. First it is proposed to select at each summer school of colored teachers, a person of intelligence, preferably a colored college graduate, and have them fill out a questionaire for each colored teacher, picturing conditions in his own district as clearly as possible with illustrations, facts and figures, and names of possible correspondents. There are three such schools in Georgia with about five hundred teachers. Probably in this way teachers of three thousand schools could be reached. Cost $250-$500.

34-234

3. Secondly it is proposed to make a careful study of the official reports of school superintendents in these six states for the last ten years. They can be found in the libraries of the General Education Board and the Sage Foundation in New York City. Cost of reader and copyist, 3 to 6 weeks, $200-$350
4. Thirdly it is proposed to ask permission to study the reports of the Jeanes Fund school supervisors. Nominal cost
5. Fourthly it is proposed to correspond with prominent Negroes and some whites in each county of the six states for facts, recommendations and reports of local school boards for further study. Through these we hope to get volunteers who will examine the files of local papers for school notes covering a series of

years. Cost for 1000 to 5000 letters with follow-ups, $100-$200.

6. Fifthly we propose in the three states of intensive study to secure photographs of school houses and pupils, white and colored, at approximately the same period. This could best be done under the direction of the experts indicated below.

7. After all this is done, arranged and digested we propose a period of field work in the three states of intensive study and visits to the other states by two expert sociological students including one white and one colored man, under the direction of the editor of The Crisis. Probable cost $2000-$2500.

34-2-35

8. We then propose to collate, arrange and tabulate the facts and write a report. This report will be published in The Crisis in installments and then issued as a pamphlet. Cost about $2000.

9. If it is found that any of the above items should greatly exceed the estimate, the cost could be cut down by limiting the field of study and especially the intensive field. It might be necessary, for instance, to confine ourselves to two states for intensive study and four states for general study.

Education Survey

Libraries: Public
Sage Foundation
Gen'l Ed. Board
Slater & Peabody fund.

Dillard – Negroes supervisors

Summer schools
Filling schedules.

White Experts for white schools

Photographs

Prominent Negroes. (confidential letters)

Search of local newspapers

Formulation of survey

Piedmont { N C / S C / Ga

General { Fla / Ala / Miss / La.

Colored teachers (confidential letters)

34-2-364

c 1925 11/9/24

To the Trustees of the Garland Fund

Gentlemen:

I am writing to enlist your interest in an inquiry into the present situation of common school education among the Negroes of the South. I wish to bring to your attention the fact that Negroes form a large and increasingly important part of the laboring class in the United States; that it is impossible to deal with this class intelligently in the mass unless their children are being properly educated; that today the average Negro child in the South is not being given an opportunity to learn even to read and write; and that this situation is improving very slowly. While many of the facts upon which this conclusion is based are well-known, I believe that the seriousness of the situation can only be brought to the conscience of the country by a careful investigation covering the South. I think that such an investigation could be made in a fairly satisfactory manner at a cost not to exceed five thousand dollars.

I am appending to this statement and this appeal a series of explanatory paragraphs.

4/28/57

1. Negro Common School Education in 1910:-

As editor of the Atlanta University publications I conducted a conference on Negro common school education in Atlanta in 1911 and that conference published a study of Negro common school education which I am sending herewith. This study reported conditions in 1908, 1909 and 1910 as follows:

	Cost of Schools	Persons of school age (5-18) 1908-9
South Carolina, 1909		
White	$1,590,732.51	201,868
Negro	308,155.16	316,007
Alabama, 1909		
White	$2,143,662.15	364,266
Negro	287,045.43	311,552
North Carolina, 1908		
White	$1,851,376.57	437,376
Negro	366,734.28	232,624

4/4/58

"If the Negro schools of South Carolina had been equal to the white schools they would have cost $2,985,000 instead of $300,000. If the Negro schools of Alabama had been equal to the white schools they would have cost $1,833,000 instead of $287,000. In North Carolina, if the Negro schools had been equal to the white schools they would have cost $984,000 instead of $367,000. There seems to be similar discrimination in Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. The discrimination is very nearly as large in Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is somewhat less in Texas and Missouri."

"The same conditions may be gotten at by considering the per capita cost of educating children. In South Carolina in 1899 the yearly cost per capita for educating white children was $4.98 and for colored children $1.42. In 1909 South Carolina spent $10.34 on each white child and $1.70 on each Negro child. Further evidence of similar discrimination is found if we take the state county by county. In Charleston, for instance

the white children received $35.70 per head and the Negro children $2.55 a head. In Richland county the whites received $25.15 per head, while the Negroes got $3.21. There were six counties where the per capita expenditure for Negroes was less than one dollar a head."

"In 126 counties of Georgia the average monthly cost of tuition for white children was $1.16; for colored children $0.66; in 19 counties, white, $2.05; colored $0.66; in the other 56 counties of the state, white, $1.70; Negroes $0.78."

"In Mississippi the per capita yearly expenditure for educating each white child was in 1909 $13.37; for each Negro child, $4.21."

"In the number and cost of schools there are great differences between the races:

In South Carolina for 180,882 white children there were 2,712 schools; for 283,865 colored children there were 2,354 schools. The white schools ran 25 weeks; the colored scools, 15 weeks. White school houses built during the year 1909 cost $255,180.85; the colored school houses built in that year cost $7,061.80. For building and repairing the white schools and buying fuel, $1,590,752.51; colored schools, $308,153.16."

"In North Carolina the white school property was worth $4,282,255; Negro school property was worth $635,057. The white rural schools each served a district of 9 square miles; the colored rural schools each served a district of 22 square miles."

"Georgia has almost equal numbers of white and colored school children. In 1909 the whites had 4,560 schools and the Negroes, 2,803. In those schools there were 7,384 white teachers and 3,512 colored teachers. The various boards of education had furnished 3,116 school houses for the white schools and 400 for the colored schools."

"In Alabama, 1909, 381,460 white children had 4,360 schools; 305,939 colored children had 1,880 schools. Of these schools 1,190 of the white schools were graded and 257 of the colored schools were graded. The white schools had 6,147 teachers, the colored schools had 2,126 teachers. The average length of white schools was 128 days; of colored schools 98 days. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five (3,995) of the white schools continued five months or more; 1,065 of the colored schools continued five months or more. The public school houses of the whites were worth $4,217,045; of the Negroes, $374,835. The furniture of the white schools was estimated to be worth $459,142; that of the colored schools, $74,095."

"In Mississippi, 1909, there were reported 301,548 white children of school age and 410,089 colored children of school age. The white children had 4,238 schools and the colored children had 2,987 schools. During the year, 202 white schools houses were built and 75 Negro school houses. One hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five (109,885) white children attended school on an average, and 132,672 colored children. There were 5,089 white teachers employed and 3,236 Negro teachers."

"The wages offered white and colored teachers differed greatly:

In South Carolina, the average salary of white men was $479.79, white women, $249,13. The total salary paid white men was $419,390.36; the total salary paid white women, $799,679.54. The average annual salary paid colored men was $118.17; colored women, $91.45. The total salary paid colored men was $100,948.26; the total salary paid colored women, $172,566.69."

"In North Carolina, 1908, the average annual amount paid each white teacher was $176.73; each colored teacher, $113.12."

"The average salary of teachers in 126 counties of Georgia: first grade, white, $45.45; Negroes, $26.37; second grade, white,

$35.39; colored $21.53; third grade, white, $28.31; colored, $17.33."

"In Alabama the average monthly salaries of teachers were: white men, $60.63; colored men, $27.18; white women, $45.65; colored women, $24."

"In Mississippi the average monthly salary for white teachers was $41.49; colored teachers, $20.58."

The study finally concluded with these words:

"1. That the overwhelming majority of Negro children of school age are not in school.

2. That the chief reason for this is the lack of school facilities; and a further reason is the poverty and ignorance of parents.

3. That those Negro children who are in school are as a rule poorly taught by half-prepared and poorly paid teachers and through short terms of three to six months a year.

4. That the school houses and equipment for Negro schools are for the most part wretched and inadequate.

5. That the Negro schools as a rule receive little or no helpful superintendence from the school authorities.

6. That the result and apparently one of the objects of disfranchisement has been to cut down the Negro school fund, bar out competent teachers, lower the grade and efficiency of the course of study and employ as teachers in the Negro schools those willing tools who do not and will not protest or complain.

7. That in the attempt to introduce much needed and valuable manual and industrial training there has been introduced into the curriculum of the Negro common school a mass of ill-considered, unrelated work which has overburdened the teacher and pushed into the background the vital studies of reading, writing and arithmetic. In a large measure this has been done with the avowed object of training Negroes as menials and laborers and cutting them off from the higher avenues of life.

8. That the forward movement in education in the South during the last ten years has been openly confined almost entirely to white people. The movement for local school taxes, better high schools, consolidation of schools and transportation of children has with small exception been encouraged and made possible among the whites and not among the Negroes. In many cases the Negroes have been taxed for the improvement of white school facilities, while their own schools have not been allowed to share in these improvements.

9. That along with this curtailment of elementary public education for Negroes has gone a tendency to decry the work of those schools which are devoted to the higher training of the Negro youth, to lower their curricula, to cut off northern benevolence and to decrease the supply of intellectual leaders for the Negro race."

4/22/62

2. Conditions in 1917:-

Since my study of 1911 there has been no attempt to study the condition of Negro common school education and indeed, such a study has been made more difficult by a disposition on the part of southern school authorities to make it difficult to learn from their reports just what the condition of Negro schools is. The report, however, on Negro education conducted by the Phelps-Stokes fund and published by the United States Department of Education in 1917, said:

"In the 15 States and the District of Columbia for which salaries by race could be obtained, the public school teachers received $42,510,703 in salaries. Of this sum $36,649,827 was for the teachers of 3,552,431 white children and $5,860,876 for the teachers of 1,852,181 colored children. On a per capita basis, this is $10.32 for each white child and $2.89 for each colored child."

3. Conditions at present:

From 1920 to 1924 I have been able to collect only scattered information. This information is tabulated in the Crisis of 1923 as follows:

Population 1920 Census

	White	Colored
Tennessee	1,885,993	451,758
Louisiana	1,096,611	700,257
Florida	638,153	329,487
Georgia	1,689,114	1,206,365
South Carolina	818,538	864,719

Value of Schcol Property

	White	Colored
Tennessee	$18,245,415	$2,130,619

Spent on Schools

Louisiana	$10,167,164	$921,525

Value of School Property

Florida	$12,606,113	$941,671
Georgia	23,209,438	2,121,394
South Carolina	8,502,401	1,015,567

Ratio of White to Colored

	Population	Value of School Property
Tennessee	4 to 1	9 to 1
Loubiana	1.6 to 1	10 to 1
Florida	2 to 1	13 to 1
Georgia	1.4 to 1	11 to 1
South Carolina	0.9 to 1	8 to 1

Average expenditure per pupil

	White	Colored
South Carolina, per pupil enrolled	$36.10	$4.17
(1922 report) per average attendance	49.51	5.83
Alabama, rural schools	16.35	4.41
(1921 report) city schools	34.81	12.10
Florida, spent on pupils per inhabitant	10.47	1.83
(1920 report) per pupil attending	54.69	13.31
Georgia, per pupil attending (1921 report)	33.57	8.87
Louisiana, attendance basis	46.15	11.28
(1919-1920 report) enrollment basis	33.71	7.81

Average salaries of teachers

Mississippi Counties (1919-1920 report):

	White	Colored
Coahoma (monthly).....	$141.32	$42.00
Calhoun "	60.00	23.60
Issaquena "	42.00	24.00
Monroe "	84.51	24.62
Scott "	72.00	25.00

South Carolina:

Men per year.....	$1,114.93	$245.27
Women per year.....	710.31	224.00

County:--

Men per month.....	$77.73	$58.05
Women per month.....	68.05	49.90

Tennessee; (1921-1922 report) City:

Men per month.....	$121.06	$78.83
Women per months.....	80.37	55.08

Alabama, (1921-22 report)

Men per year.....	$676.00	$246.00
Women per year.....	621.00	284.00

Louisiana (1919-1920 report)

Men per year.....	$1,198.98	$360.00
Women per year.....	793.75	374.37

Florida:-------

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school training. The Negro colleges cannot do proper work and Negro college students in northern institutions are handicapped because of bad high school training. It is very easy for psychologists to prove the backwardness of the Negro race by testing such students in institutions. Colored high schools and high school students are in turn handicapped by wretched preparation and the whole difficulty lies in the fact that the Negro public school system in the south has been and remains wretchedly inadequate. More than this, if the rotten borough system of the present political South is to be reformed and if an intelligent working-class movement is to be built up in the North and not hindered by cheap and ignorant black labor from the South, then action must be taken.

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4/28/06

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I trust, Gentlemen, that you may agree with me upon the need of this work and the practical method by which it can be carried on. I should be very glad to explain any points that I have not made clear or to consult with any members of your body as to further details.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Am. Fund for Pub. Service] [1924?]

A Proposed Memorandum to the Trustees of the Garland Fund

Anyone engaged in work of social reform realizes that in spite of all that has been said on the subject, the greatest hindrance to human advance today is sheer ignorance, the inability to assimilate facts and reason simply, on the part of the great mass of men. Our facilities for elementary education are wretchedly inadequate, as the experience in the draft at the time of the Great War showed. If this is true of the mass of Americans, it is all the more true of American Negroes and in the South particularly.

The Negro public school system is in a most unfortunate state and in spite of gifts of a million dollars here and there by philanthropists to certain types of secondary and higher schools, it remains true that public school education resting on a foundation of public taxation, is seriously neglected among the Negroes of the South. Bits of information continually come to the CRISIS, establishing these facts. Some of these which we have recently published and have on hand for publication, are attached to this statement. When, however, we attempt to bring the situation of Negro common school training to the minds of the public, we are continually met by expressions of surprise and disbelief and we are unable to answer these by any complete rejoinder. The publications of the United States Department of Education slur over and conceal the facts of racial discrimination. No other government agency or philanthropic organization is doing anything to reveal the situation.

I write therefore, this appeal to the trustees of the Garland Fund: Will you not appropriate the sum of $5000 to enable the CRISIS Magazine to investigate the present state of common school education among Negroes?

We propose first, to send a man through the southern cities to

30-11-10

talk with groups and organizations in order to collect printed documents and school reports so as to gather together the official documents relating to Negro common school training. Then we propose to ask local bodies in a large number of typical communities, to make further and careful investigations according to a schedule which we shall put in their hands. We want to make this schedule not the usual stiff set of queries, but rather an investigation on large and more pliable lines. We want to keep in touch with the persons who are filling out these schedules, for several months and then finally I wish, myself, to go through the South gathering up and examining these schedules and adding to them more precise data. Finally, with all this matter in hand, I want to write for the CRISIS a series of articles on Negro common school training.

I think that at first, this investigation should be confined to those parts of the country where there are separate school systems for Negroes. Later, another investigation might take up the matter of Negro children in mixed schools.

With the facts thus gathered we could begin an intelligent agitation for reform. As it is today, we cannot do this however much we may know that the situation is extremely bad.

I trust that the directors of the Garland Fund may see their way clear to helping in this investigation.

WEBD/KF

30-11-14

THE AMERICAN HEBREW

THE NATIONAL JEWISH WEEKLY

ESTABLISHED 1879

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1922-1923

ISAAC LANDMAN
Editor

WALTER HART BLUMENTHAL
Associate Editor

NEW YORK
19 WEST 44th STREET

July 1st, 1924.

Mr. W. E. D. Du Bois,
% The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

From time to time The American Hebrew issues special feature numbers dealing with vital problems of the day. Often these problems concern the Jews specifically. While the recent immigration statute is important in its bearings on future American Judaism, which must henceforth rely on New World inspiration for its perpetuation, the whole destiny of America seems likely to be altered by this legislation.

The Outlook, in a recent editorial, characterized the new immigration law as the most important statute ever enacted by an American Congress.

The coming September issue of The American Hebrew will attempt to forecast and portray, from various angles and through various authors, the American scene in the year 2000. There never has been a time when so many traditions were discarded and when there was such an uprooting from the past. That radical changes in all elements of American life will take place within the next century or so, no one would gainsay. But as to what will be the complexion of American civilization a few generations hence invites forward-looking thinkers to put themselves on record.

We have chosen you, among a few other progressive men and women, to give us in an article of any length, your conception of the state of the America in which our children's children will live. We can conceive of no theme which so fires the imagination as this attempt to discover the future, and we are confident that this coming issue of The American Hebrew will be widely read and quoted. We are most desirous to include you as a contributor to that issue dealing with any aspect of American life or its role in world affairs a generation or two hence. Material should be in our hands by September 1st and we should be very happy to know of your acquiescence at your earliest convenience. Many notable names will be included in that issue.

Faithfully yours,

Isaac Landman

EDITOR

L:F

5/2/62

July 8,1924

Mr. Isaac Landman
The American Hebrew
19 W. 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of July 1, I beg to say that I shall be glad to write on 'The American scene in the year 2000' for the American Hebrew. I cannot afford to write, however, without some compensation and will therefore expect pay at your usual rates.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/KF

THE AMERICAN HEBREW

THE NATIONAL JEWISH WEEKLY

ESTABLISHED 1879

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1922-1923

ISAAC LANDMAN
Editor

WALTER HART BLUMENTHAL
Associate Editor

NEW YORK
19 WEST 44th STREET

July 10th, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

5/2/63

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am pleased, indeed, with your note of the eighth informing me that you will write the article on the American scene in the year 2000.

May I add that the article should be between 1500 to 2000 words and that we will be glad to compensate you with our usual--somewhat moderate--rate of one cent a word.

May I further suggest that we would desire, especially from you, a discussion of the subject on the practical realization of American ideals working through a heterogeneous population such as ours is. We believe that American fundamentals are sound and workable. What will happen, several generations hence, now that we are practically to have no accretions in our population from Europe?

This is merely a suggestion. I do not desire in any way to hamper your thought on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

EDITOR

L:F

THE AMERICAN HEBREW

THE NATIONAL JEWISH WEEKLY

ESTABLISHED 1879

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1922-1923

ISAAC LANDMAN
Editor

WALTER HART BLUMENTHAL
Associate Editor

NEW YORK
19 WEST 44th STREET

September 4th, 1924.

b91/2/9

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Under separate cover we forward our current issue which contains an editorial condemning the intemperate language of the Garvey faction and vindicating you.

We are looking forward to the article which you promised ~~about~~ September 10th. If you have a recent photograph we should be glad to have it and will return it, or better still, a cut, one to three inch base.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Blumenthal

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

B:F

COPY

THE AMERICAN LAW BOOK CO.,
Publishers
CORPUS-JURIS-CYC SYSTEM.

272 Flatbush Extension
Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 29, 1924.

Mr. Robert W. Bagnall,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Responding to your communication of March 27th, in which you make inquiry as to the names of the winners in the Corpus-Juris Contest in New York University and Fordham University for 1923, for your information, this company's course and contest was not conducted at the New York University last year and information and particulars concerning the Fordham Course should be obtained from Mr. Benn, Librarian, at Fordham University, who was in charge of the work there last year.

This Company does not conduct contests in law schools. Our function is merely to supply the schools with educational material for a Legal Research Training Course in connection with which we offer prizes.

Very truly yours,

The American Law Book Company
J. R. Spillane
Assistant Manager.

JRS:MG.

4/39/65

July 16,1924

The American Law Book Co.
272 Flatbush Extension
Brooklyn, N.Y. Att: Mr. Spillane

Gentlemen:

This magazine is investigating the case of Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley. In a letter written to Robert Bagnall, March 29, you say:"This company does not conduct tests in law schools. Our function is merely to supply the school with educational material for a legal research training course in connection with which we offer prizes."

In a later letter written to the Dean of the Fordham University Law School you say: "These prizes are offered and awarded by the American Law Book Company and not by Fordham University."

May I ask two questions. First, which of these statements is true and how do you reconcile them; and secondly, what has been your decision in the distribution of the prize for which Mrs. Whaley was a contestant?

I understand that the following are the facts in the case: that there were seven preliminary tests and an eighth

4/39/69

test upon which the prize was based; that it was understood that if any contestants were tied for the first prize, the tie would be settled in any of the following ways, (1) by taking into account the previous seven tests; (2) by taking into account the class standing in scholarship of the contestants; (3) by leaving the matter to the decision of the faculty. If the above facts are true would you be willing to say that these methods of settling the test were not used?

I recognize, of course, that you are quite at liberty to refuse information on these points to this magazine but I assume that a business of your prominence would want the public to know that every effort was made on your part to be fair in a case like this. I shall appreciate any information you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

4/39/70

"IF IN THE REPORTED CASES, IT IS IN CORPUS JURIS, IF NOT IN CORPUS JURIS, IT IS NOT IN THE REPORTED CASES." - PREFACE, VOL. 1 C. J.-

THE AMERICAN LAW BOOK CO.
PUBLISHERS
CORPUS JURIS-CYC SYSTEM

272 FLATBUSH EXTENSION
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

July 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Responding to your letter of July 16th, the matter referred to has already been discussed with the interested party, Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley, on two separate occasions and at great length.

The position of The American Law Book Company has been made entirely clear to her and therefore we see no occasion for further discussion in the matter.

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN LAW BOOK COMPANY
James R. Sullane
Assistant Manager.

JRS:MH

4/39/67

NO SEARCH OF THE LAW IS COMPLETE UNTIL THE CUMULATIVE ANNOTATIONS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED

AMER MERCURY

Forwarded to
Mr. Hackett
Mgr.

Tarryt own,N.Y.
October,14th,1924.

The Editor,
The American Mercury,
730 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed I am sending a few remarks,"inspired" by the article in the October number of your magazine, written by W.E.B.Dubois on the "Dilemma of the Negro".

It was written for the perusal of the editor who accepted the above mentioned article for print, and for the author of said article.

Will you kimdly see that these two persons know how at least one southerner feels about the negro problem?

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Nora Quain Deuel
Nora Quain Deuel,
75 Neperan Road.

1 enclo.

4/35/104

[ENCLOSURE]

"In Reply-etc."

Firstly, I am a southern woman-born and bred in Tennesee and Mississippi. That statement comes first because it is of first importance-at the moment.

I have been in New York and it's vicinity one year and my coming introduced me to the "Negro problem"- so called. Thirty years in the south did not bring to my consciousness any knowledge of that feeling of resentment, hatred or other raging emotions which the article in the October AMERICAN MERCURY under the title of THE DILEMMA OF THE NEGRO seems to consider saturates the south.

If raging hate and discontent smouldered under the smiling exteriors of those negros whom I knew personally and saw impersonally, the role of the race if found- the stage. That happy, jovial, "I-like-you-Miss", if assumed, is as good a piece of acting as the world has yet presented. And I contend that they represent the majority; probably there are a few who feel toward the white race as the writer of the above mentioned article feels. My first unpleasant encounter with a colored person occurred in New Jersey. To my mind, innocent of any thought of insult, it came as a bolt from the blue. Never had I been rude to a colored person, and never before(and I may add, since) had one been rude to me. She had a preconceived idea of the southerner's treatment of her race.

4/35/105

Twice I have been told by northern supervisors that I was assigned to work with colored people, in my line of social work, because I' understood them better.' Does that follow up the idea prevalent in the north that the negro never gets a chance in the south? What then is understanding? Does it create hate? To me it is the creator of sympathy, and just, fair treatment. To me they have always been other fellow creatures. My classes in folk-dancing with little colored girls and the social clubs for older colored girls which I held in the Settlement House were real pleasures. The tiny ones of four and five were much more lovable, it seemed to me, than the little white foreign children of the same age- I understood them better. The feeling of affection between us was so strong that a little girl of five complemented our relationship supremely by asking, "Miss_____, are you colored?"

Like likes like- when one seeks his own pleasure, he seeks his own kind. Therefore , socially the colored person doesn't interest me nor would I expect to be interesting to him. The gap is too wide, how can we expect to bridge it? His past overlaps his present and this fact may as well be recognized. Such articles as the one by W.E.B.Dabois already referred to, do not help the situation any. A chip on a shoulder makes any average, normal person pick a fight. Such an attitude as his will create the very hate he objects to. I felt it permeating my veins as I read the pages before I knew who he was or his color.

Surely the negro should struggle toward the light of education. Surely other races should encourage and assist in every possible way. But there's a long, long, way to go before- and the rest is better left unsaid.

Ann Overlooker.

October 15,1924

5/2/60

To the Publishers of
The American Mercury
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I have received a letter, copy of which is enclosed. Would you be kind enough to write to Mr. DeFrantz?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

5/2/57

November 1,1924

Dear Dr.DuBois,

We had written to Mr.DeFrantz immediately upon receipt of your letter giving him details about reprinting from the Mercury but we have not heard from him in reply.

We wrote him in part"we have had so many requests for reprints of one thing or another that we have decided to grant them but rarely and then only on condition that the reprint be produced under our supervision so that it be typographically and otherwise up to the standard set by the magazine.

"If under these circumstances you would be interested in such a reprint please advise us as to the quantity that you would want, the size that you would prefer and we shall be glad to make you a quotation."

We are now writing Miss Bowles to this effect.

Yours faithfully,
for ALFRED A. KNOPF
Publisher

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York,N.Y.
a

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

Published monthly by ALFRED A. KNOPF *Edited by* GEORGE JEAN NATHAN & H. L. MENCKEN

730 *FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK*

OFFICE OF THE EDITORS

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Telephone: CIRCLE 7670

November 10th, 1924.

5/11/25

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

The enclosed letter came in today. The author is apparently one of the nordic blondes of Nashville. I trust that you will give it prayerful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

HLM/k

IMPORTER
Weinberger's
GOWNS
"SHOP INDIVIDUAL"

[ENCLOSURE]

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nov. 7, 1924

5/1126

The American Mercury, Inc
730 Fifth Avenue,
New York, City

Att: George Jean Nathan
H. L. Mencken, Editors.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will please find an article which is self-explanatory.

I trust that you will read it and take such steps as you consider necessary under the circumstances.

Yours truly,

WEINBERGER'S

BY Maurice Weinberger

MW:NB

IMPORTER
Weinbergers
GOWNS
"SHOP INDIVIDUAL"

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nov. 7, 1924

5/1/27

"Truth is Mighty and Will Prevail"

These inspiring words demand recognition, and are forcing themselves out of a peaceful obscurity into the turmoil of public print. No sense of ego, or bravado of a champion defending a cause is urging this outbreak, it is purely to justify the merit of the whole truth that attention is called to page one hundred eighty-four of the October issue of the American Mercury. The article by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois begins a chapter as follows:

"Last year the President of Fisk took the girl's Glee Club composed of young women from the best negro families of America, down town to the Grotto, a former Ratkskeller. He sent them into the kitchen entrance and had them sing to white men in a smoke filled room"

This statement taken in it's nasty unsugarcoated presentation, shocks the taste, refuses to be digested and fills the mind with a picture of disappointment. "The white men in a smoke-filled room" referred to are members of Al Menah Temple, Ancient and Accepted Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, located at Nashville Tennessee.

"The Grotto, a former Rathskeller" referred to (might have been truthfully termed a Rathskeller some ten years ago, but the name is as fittingly applied at this time as it would be fitting to say,-"this is silk formerly a worm") is a luncheon room, a part of a popular restaurant, where every Wednesday, at noon, the Shrine Club of Al Menah Temple, under sanction of it's highest official, the Illustrious Potentate, meet for lunch, for entertainment, and for the advancement of civic and social conditions of the community. To that great mass of uninitiated, it is not amiss here to explain that members of the Shrine are all Free-Masons who have learned well the great principles of Free-masonary. Freedom for all people, impartial division of rights, and the common Fatherhood of the Supreme Being.

IMPORTER
Weinberger's
GOWNS
"SHOP INDIVIDUAL"

No man has the right to doubt the motives of such a body of men, or to conjure up suspicions and broadcast these, his personal opinions, out into the world, until after he has carefully checked the soure of his information and is positive that he is presenting the whole truth. It is evident to those acquainted with the true conditions that the source of information has not been carefully checked.

5/1/28

The Shrine Club during the term beginning January 1, 1923 resolved that since Nashville has as one of it's leading assets, many famous schools, colleges and Universities, and since education is the great watch-word of Free-masonary that the club devote it's weekly luncheon gatherings to the better understanding of Nashville's educational institutions. Accordingly, there appeared by invitation before the Shrine Club at different periods, students of the various colleges accompanied by a speaker. The Students furnished Readings and Music for entertainment and the speaker lectured relative to the institution represented.

The luncheon room previous to this time had been remodeled and a miniature stage installed to meet the demands of the Shrine Club. This stage has a private entrance via a brick paved alley-way used jointly with the McKendree Methodist Church. The stage entrance has no connection with a kitchen and is used by all entertainers, when it is the purpose of the President of the Club to spring a surprise on the gathering.

During the term above mentioned, invitations were extended to and accepted by Ward-Belmont College, for yound ladies, one of the foremost of it's kind in America. Peabody College, a training school for Young men and young women, recognized as a superior teacher's training school. Vanderbilt University, a co-ed University with a record that justifies a feeling of pride within the breast of every citizen of Nashville, and other educational institutions with a student body and faculty composed of all white men and women, as well as Fisk University, which has endeared itself to the hearts of all well thinking white citizens, and is composed of a negro student body and a mixed faculty.

The members of the Shrine Club volumteered each week to transport in their cars the representatives to and from the schools and there was no change in this programme when Fisk was the guest of the Club.

That sordid and unfaithful impression of "young women from the best negro families of America" being taken through the kitchen to sing to white men in a Rathskeller filled with smoke must be obliterated from the minds of fair-thinking Americans and in its place this true version of actual facts.

5/1/29

Wednesday, May 16th, after the usual luncheon the miniature stage was flooded to over-flowing with forty young women from Fisk University, accompanied by their own pianist, an excellent musician and their own intensely dramatic and musically inspired woman leader. When the leader raised her tiny baton, instantly there was rapt attention on the part of the audience as well as the students, and one could immediately feel that here in this woman was an immense force, mastering these many voices as if they were all contained within her. With a slight nod of the leader's head as a signal, a solo voice stirred the emotions of the assembly with the first tone, a musically perfect tone, of that old but much beloved song. "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" and the chorus gently took up the strain and much like a soft zephyr faintly blowing and gradually gaining force swelling and filling the room with an inimitable harmony rising to a sublime volumme that caused the heart to tremble, but withal had a strange power to hush and lull to rest the cares of every-day life. The song was ended and every man was on his feet enthusiastic with applause The encores were liberal and all were musical gems.

With the singers came their speaker, one of the faculty, (not a white man) to address the Shrine Club and the Shrine Club deserves no special mention for listening attentively to the speaker for he was indeed an able speaker and could easily hold the attention of any audience. He knew his subject and handled it well, and when the singers and speker departed from the club in the cars of Shrine Club Members, they left within the hearts of every member of the Club a desire to show their appreciation.

IMPORTER
Weinbergers
GOWNS
"SHOP INDIVIDUAL"

NASHVILLE, TENN.

In less than a year the opportunity came. Fisk University was to receive a million dollar endowement if Nashville would raise as her part $50.000.00.

Members of the Shrine Club were eager to give assistance, both financially and in the active work of the campaign. The man who was President of the Club at the time the singers appeared was general chairman for the drive for $50,000.00 for Fisk University. More than 50% ~~ferrfisk~~ of the executive committee were members of the Masonic Fraternity. The $50,000.00 was raised. This is the whole truth that was so horribly distorted in just a few words that doubtless many who have read the entire article by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and have sympathized, may upon reading this feel a reaction. That is not the goal being sought. It is not intended here to even consider any other words of his article than those bearing upon the subject in hand, and just what was intended by those few words does not readily appear on the surface. If an attempt to insult or to belittle the motives that actuated the impulse of the Shrine Club to invite Fisk. The attempt is futile.

5/1/30

If a misguided attempt to improve imaginary wrongs, then it is very unfortunate to have sown seeds of discord when it was the desire to produce harmony.

Much confusion in the world might be averted by a little more patience in seeking for the whole truth before making a presentation and a little more eagerness "To seek Peace and Trust in the Lord"

The writer was President of the Shrine Club during the period above mentioned.

Maurice Weinberger

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

November 12th, 1924

5/2/58

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith assignment of copyright in your recent contribution to *The American Mercury*. In order that at all future times your rights in this literary property may be absolutely clear and beyond the possibility of entanglement of any kind I urge you to send this assignment at once to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., with one dollar in money order or certified check, with a request that he register this assignment for you.

Yours faithfully,

Alfred A. Knopf

Publisher.

[ENCLOSURE]

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

Published monthly by ALFRED A. KNOPF *Edited by* GEORGE JEAN NATHAN & H. L. MENCKEN

730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Telephones: CIRCLE 7670

5/2/59

For other valuable considerations and One Dollar paid by W. E. Burghardt DuBois of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, The American Mercury, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing in and under the laws of the State of New York, DOES HEREBY ASSIGN, SET OVER, TRANSFER and CONVEY unto the said W. E. B. DuBois the copyrights registered in the office of the Register of Copyrights in the United States of America, to and in a certain literary composition or work entitled The Dilemma of the Negro the copyrights of said work or composition were included with the copyrights of Volume Three, Number Ten (October, 1924), of The American Mercury, registered by The American Mercury, Inc., on the 23rd day of September and which copyrights respectively are designated in Class B,XXC, Number 626979, and Class ....., Number .....

DATED, New York November 10, 1924,

By [signature]

CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

On this 10th day of November before me personally appeared Alfred A. Knopf, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say, that he resided in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York; that he is the President of The American Mercury Inc, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing assignment; that he knew the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

[signature]

Notary Public Kings Co. No. 422, Reg. No. 5224
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. No. 605 Reg. No. 5187
Commission expires March 30th, 1925

(AMERICAN MERCURY)

November 18,1924

Mr. H. L. Mencken
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

4/40/56

My dear Mr. Mencken:

I have received the two letters from professional southerners on my Mercury article. It would be an awful punishment for them to publish them but one must be merciful on the public. Thank you for letting me see them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/LF

4/49/33

AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY

1924

Members

New York

Robert T. Browne, W. E. B. Du Bois, James W. Johnson, Arthur A. Schomburg, William H. Ferris, John E. Bruce, J. E. Moorland, Charles D. Martin, C. C. Alleyne, Wm. Pickens, H. A. Williamson, Robert W. Bagnall.

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Orishatukeh Faduma(Africa)

William H. Crogman. (Georgia)

Monroe N. Work (Alabama)

C. V. Roman (Tennessee)

Honorary Members: Duse Mohammand, Henri C. Tanner, J. Casely Hayford.

4/49/34

AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY

Organized March 5, 1897

By Rev. Alexander Crummell, D.D.
Founder and First President

The plan and purpose of this organization are set forth in the following paragraph from the Constitution:

> "This Academy is an organization of authors, scholars, artists and those distinguished in other walks of life, men of African descent, for the promotion of Letters, Science and Art; for the creation, as far as possible, of a form of intellectual taste, for the encouragement and the assistance of youthful but hesitant shcolarship, for the stimulation of inventive and artistic powers, and for the promotion of the publication of works of merit."

At the organization there were eighteen members as follows:

*Rev. Alexander Crummell,
Rev. Francis J. Grimke,
Bishop J. Albert Johnson,
Kelly Miller,
John L. Love,
W. T. S. Jackson
Gabriel N. Grisham,
Bishop Levi J. Coppin
R. R. Wright, Sr.,
*Walter B. Hayson,
W. E. B. Du Bois
Rev. Mathew Anderson,
Rev. A.P. Miller,
Lewis B. Moore,
*Charles C. Cook,
William H. Ferris,
W. S. Scarborough,
John W. Cromwell.

Others admitted during the first year were:

W. H. Crogman,
J. E. Bruce,
Rev. Theophilus G. Steward,
*J. H. Smyth,
Bishop B. T. Tanner,
S. G. Atkins.

*Deceased.

4/49/35

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Rev. L. Z. Johnson.....1615 Druid Hill Avenue,Baltimore

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Theophilus G. Steward.....Wilberforce University, Wilberforce

Michigan

Rev. Robert W. Bagnall.....329 Antoine St., Detroit

4/4/36

Missouri.

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Virginia.

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Africa.

Rev. Orishatukeh Faduma.....Freetown, Sierra Leone

District of Columbia.

Kelly Miller, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington.
Arthur U. Craig.....Stanton Road, opposite Elvans Road, Anacostia
Neval H. Thomas.....1940 11th St. N.W., Washington
Lafayette M. Hershaw.....2215 13th St., N.W., Washington
Carter G. Woodson, Editor, The Journal of Negro History, 2223 12th St., N.W., Washington.
Rev. Walter H. Brooks.....1105 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington
George M. Lightfoot.....Howard University, Washington
Ernest E. Just..... .....1836 3rd St. N.W., Washington
Edward C. Williams,.....Libririan, Howard University, Washington
Robert H. Terrell, Esq.....1323 T St., N. W., Washington
George W. Cook..... .....Howard University, Washington
T. Montgomery Gregory.....2714 Georgia Avenue, Washington
Jesse E. Moorland.....2629 11th St. N.W., Washington
Roscoe C. Bruce.....1327 Columbia Road, Washington

May, 1917

The American Working Circle, Chicago

3838 Vernon Ave

Form

Chicago Ill
Jan 1, 1924

4/43/34

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor for the Crisis

Dear Sir.

Be so kind as to furnish us with a list of farmers Associations. their corrosponding Secretaries or Presidents Please place me in corrospance with them that I may get some important literture to them regarding the Bole-weavel.

We are planing to more properly house those who are coming here from the South by a medium of publication, and help those who remain in the south to destroy the Bole weavel. We have an effective remendy and it should be in their hands at the planting season. All will receive it by subscibtion to a publication Trusting that we will be favored by an early reply & we intend to let you hear from us

in the very nigh future on a reciprocal proposition.

I remain Yours Respectfully
Geo. J. Washington

Per. H.

4/43/35

21-1-117

November 17, 1924

Mr. N. B. Brascher
Associated Negro Press
3423 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Brascher:

I want the Press Association to get into this Fisk fight on the right side and from time to time I am willing to send you inside information for the accuracy of which I will personally stand responsible.

I wish you would send out this week this information: Lillian E. Cashin is a colored woman, a graduate of Fisk and assistant professor of English. All of the seven students who are making English their major subject must write a thesis of 5000 words for Miss Cashin. This year and a few weeks ago Miss Cashin announced that the subject would be "Reasons Why Dr. McKenzie Should Be Retained at Fisk University". Not one of these seven students, as I am reliably assured, believes that this is true. That is, they think that McKenzie is not fit for the presidency.

21-1-118

But imagine the predicament in which they are. If they do not write the essay they cannot graduate. If they do not write a strong and convincing essay they cannot graduate. If they do write strong and convincing essays to show why Dr. McKenzie should stay at Fisk University, those essays or the best of them will immediately be published in the Fisk News as evidence that the students of Fisk University want McKenzie retained.

This shows the depths to which the present administration of Fisk is going in order to hold power. The school has been in an uproar this fall with protests and meetings from the students and with white Southerners invited repeatedly to the platform to tell them that they should not criticize and what their duty is. They are celebrating this week the million dollar endowment but in inviting the alumni to the ~~association~~ alumni, no alumnus who has joined in protest against these conditions, has received an invitation to be present.

I wish also you would make these facts clear as given directly from me: I have no personal animus against Fayette McKenzie. He has always treated me with courtesy. My daughter, while a student at Fisk, was treated just as other students, no better and no worse. There is absolutely nothing that Fisk University could give me. The statement that I want the presidency of the institution is too ridiculous to consider. I wouldn't accept it under any possible circumstances. The only question in which I am interested is whether or not colored students are being treated decently at Fisk University and I do not think they are.

21-1-119

I hope you can send out some of these facts and let me know if I can give you any further information. Enclosed I am sending extracts from two students' letters.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Associated Publishers]

April 24, 1924.

4/46/49

Mr. Carter G. Woodson,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I find on my desk a letter which you sent Miss Ovington offering to publish my manuscript of "The Negro in the World War". If you are still of this opinion I should be glad to hear further from you personally.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, Inc.
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We have your communication with respect to the publication of your manuscript. You refer to a letter which we addressed to Miss Ovington.

We did make this proposal to publish your manuscript on certain conditions set forth in that letter. We were thinking, however, that the treatise is broader than the World War since its title has been advertised as THE NEGRO IN THE WOUNDED WORLD. This seemed very suggestive to me and brought to my mind the possibility of giving the public an up-to-date message concerning the status of the Negro of today as determined by the events of the last decade or generation.

If this is merely a history of the Negro in the World War it would be difficult to make its publication a success. You realize that the enthusiasm of the World War is about as dead as the League of Nations. The Negroes themselves have lost interest in their own record during that upheaval, and white persons have never been anxious to publish such deeds to coming generations.

In any case, however, we shall be glad to cooperate with you in bringing out this work; but we cannot speak definitely until we shall have the opportunity to examine the manuscript and learn exactly what your requirements are.

Respectfully yours,

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, Inc.

C. G. Woodson, Pres.

CGW/MTS

4/4/46

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS. INC.
1538 NINTH STREET. N. W.
WASHINGTON. D. C.

July 24, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you today an autographed copy of the third edition of my NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY. This work has been revised so as to expand topics briefly treated in the first and second editions, and it has been enlarged by three chapters dealing with matters which have developed within the last generation. Your work has been mentioned in connection with these recent movements.

Respectfully yours,

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, Inc.

C. G. Woodson

CGW/MTS

4/46/51

July 28,1924

4/44/50

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1538 Ninth St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the copy of the third edition of THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY which we shall be glad to note in the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS. Inc.
1538 NINTH STREET. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been asked to supply some books by American Negroes, which will constitute a Negro section in the Library of the Vatican in Rome. This will be to the Catholic world what the British Museum is to the English-speaking people. Every American Negro author of consequence, therefore, should be represented.

We are securing copies of your works from various publishers. I am anxious, also, to have your "Philadelphia Negro" for this collection. As this book is now out of ~~date~~ print, I am wondering exactly how we may obtain a copy. Any assistance which you may give will be very much appreciated. If you cannot find one, it may be that some friend or institution with an extra copy will let us have it for this laudable purpose.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

CGW/P

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, Inc.
C. G. Woodson, Pres.

8/24/4

November 12,1924

Mr. C. G. Woodson
The Associated Publishers, Inc.
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Woodson:

I do not at present know where a copy of "The Philadelphia Negro" can be had but I will see if I can find one.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/4/47

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

JOHN R. HAWKINS, PRESIDENT — S. W. RUTHERFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Journal of Negro History

CARTER G. WOODSON
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W
Washington, D. C.

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February 27, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

On the 3rd and 4th of April the Spring Conference of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will take place in Philadelphia. Reports on the status of investigations will be made, men of scientific preparation will be invited to discuss serious aspects of their studies, and prominent persons interested in the Negro will bring a word of cheer. We are endeavoring to make this the most significant meeting in the history of the Association.

4/16/24

We should like very much to have you on our program. You are the outstanding man battling for the rights of the Negro. You are in a position, therefore, to make a distinct contribution to the success of this conference. I must urge you, then, to render this cause such a valuable service. If you will do so, kindly inform me immediately what your subject will be.

The conference will direct its attention to the Negro in Africa, the Latin American of color, the migration in its historical setting, racial crossings or interbreeding, the free Negro prior to emancipation, folk-lore, and the development of the church. I am sure that you can make a contribution in one of these fields.

The sessions will cover two days. The day sessions will be held at the Y. M. C. A., Southwest Building, 1724 Christian Street, and the evening sessions at the Allen A. M. E. Church, 2008 Bainbridge Street. Every necessary step has been taken to welcome visitors at these points and to contribute to the success of the undertaking. Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

Thanking you for a careful consideration of this request, I am

Yours very truly,

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

CGW/MTS

[Ass'n ... Study of Negro Life ...]

February 29, 1924.

Mr. C. G. Woodson,
1538 Ninth St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Woodson:

Dr. DuBois has not yet returned to this country, but he is at last back in Europe and we are expecting him definitely the 15th of March. His time is going to be very much occupied because his return is later, much later, than he had originally planned. However I am sure he will be in sympathy with your endeavor and will try to assist you in some way. I don't believe he could be present April third because if he is in this vicinity I am pretty sure that he will want to be at the dinner for Bertram Russell which is being given that night.

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

44/94/44

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

of the DIRECTOR *of the*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

INCORPORATED

July 1, 1923 to June 1924

TOGETHER WITH THE

Financial Statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Official Staff, and Life Members

WASHINGTON, D. C.

32-7-24

What the Association Is

Its History:

1. Organized in Chicago, September 9, 1915.
2. Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, October 3, 1915.
3. Brought out the first number of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY, January 1, 1916.

Its Purposes:

1. To collect sociological and historical data.
2. To publish books on Negro life and history.
3. To promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools.
4. To bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

Its Promoters:

1. Well-known philanthropists like Harold H. Swift, Cleveland H. Dodge, Paul Warburg, Julius Goldman, Simon J. Lubin, and Julius Rosenwald.
2. Distinguished scholars like Roland G. Usher, John M. Mecklin, Jerome Dowd, Kelly Miller, H. N. Sherwood, William Renwick Riddell, Franz Boas, Charles E. Chapman, J. Franklin Jameson, and J. R. Angell.
3. Prominent persons like Henry Churchill King, William J. Schieffelin, Helen Adams Keller, James H. Dillard, and Joel E. Spingarn.
4. Some noted publicists, among whom are Walter Weyl, Frederick L. Hoffman, A. H. Stone, Mrs. L. Hammond, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Its Achievements:

1. It has directed the attention of investigators to this neglected field.
2. It has published many articles and documents giving facts which are generally unknown.
3. It has extended the circulation of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY into South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.
4. It has organized and stimulated local clubs and classes, which have done much to change the attitude of communities toward the Negro.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, the Association has made unusual progress, although its income has not increased much beyond that of last year. Yet, if the Association has not much more money than usual, it has kept well within its budget. Certain projects have not been undertaken for the reason that adequate funds were not available. It is not the policy of the Director to make debts without some assurance that such obligations can be honorably discharged.

A larger amount of money could have been raised if some worker had been placed in the field for this purpose. As the Director is now expected to serve in the three-fold capacity of administering the affairs of the Association, of editing the *Journal of Negro History,* and of investigating in the Department of Research, he has very little time for much field work. The Association, however, reports progress in submitting the following:

COMPLETE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ALL DEPARTMENTS [1]

July 1, 1923–June 30, 1924

Receipts		*Disbursements*	
Research Fund	$ 5,000.00	Printing and Stationery	$4,174.35
Interest on Reserve	141.60	Paid for Research and Printing	5,818.75
Subscriptions	1,225.38	Stenographic Service	1,134.46
Memberships	415.30	Rent and Light	561.00
Contributions	7,205.36	Salaries	1,833.35
Advertisements	264.95	Sundry Expenditures	2,067.50
Sundry Income	652.66		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$14,905.25	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$15,589.41
Balance on hand for Research, June 30, 1923	5,677.15	Balance on hand, June 30, 1924, appropriated for Printing and Research	5,000.00
Balance on hand, General Expense Fund, June 30, 1923	71.09	Balance on hand, General Expense Fund, June 30, 1924	64.08
GRAND TOTAL	$20,653.49	GRAND TOTAL	$20,653.49

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. W. RUTHERFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

[1] In support of this statement the Association holds the certificate of a Certified Public Accountant who has audited the books for this fiscal year end-

STIMULATING EFFORTS

In spite of his many duties the Director has succeeded in giving stimulus to the work in various parts of the country. Schools and colleges have been induced to devote more time to the study of Negro life and history and a larger number of persons in such groups have manifested interest in the work. Where such persons have not had access to libraries they have purchased useful books which meet their special needs. The Association has been called upon to assist in the selection of such works and has in this way sold a number of the most important publications of the Association, including the complete file of nine volumes of the *Journal of Negro History,* often in bound form.

The most extensive effort in the field during the year was the Director's trip through the South and West. Hoping to increase the income of the Association and at the same time to interest a larger number of persons in this neglected aspect of history, he made a personal appeal to citizens at various centers. In Knoxville, he interested both the college and high school of that city; in Cincinnati, the Century Club, influenced by W. J. Decatur, W. P. Dabney and B. W. Overton; in Indianapolis, the Y. M. C. A., induced so to do by F. E. DeFrantz; in St. Louis, a group of citizens led by H. K. Craft and A. G. Lindsay; in Jefferson City, Lincoln University; and in Kansas City, the Teachers' Council. At all of these places there was manifested interest in the plans and achievements of the Association and something was done for the financial support of the work. The Century Club of Cincinnati, the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., and the group of citizens in St. Louis joined the $100 club of twenty persons, by pledging themselves to give $100 each to the work this year, and they immediately redeemed their pledges. The friends in St. Louis, however, gave $125 instead of $100. Bishop John

ing June 30, 1924. He reports that the transactions herein stated have been duly carried out, and that the disbursements and balances recorded in the books agree with the records of the banks in which the funds of the association are deposited.

Hurst of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. R. C. Woods, of Virginia Seminary, and Mr. H. C. Dugas, of Augusta, Georgia, have also redeemed their pledges to the amount of $100 each.

The Spring Conference of the Association, held in Philadelphia on the 3d and 4th of April, offered another opportunity to carry the work among persons who have not hitherto cooperated in the effort to prosecute the study of Negro life and history. The Association was fortunate in interesting the large majority of intelligent people of that city. They attended this Conference in considerable numbers, participated in its proceedings, and had themselves enrolled as coworkers in the effort to save the record of this neglected group of our population. As a result of this meeting the Director was invited back to the city to preside at a well-attended symposium on the Negro, in which participated a number of Negro leaders of thought in this country. The chief impression made was that the Negro should know more about himself and proclaim his story to the world.

Another opportunity of this sort was furnished by the invitation to present the work of the Association to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church in Louisville and the similar Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church in Indianapolis, both of which convened in May. The Director addressed the meeting in Louisville on the tenth, and the one in Indianapolis on the thirteenth. Appearing before ministers and bishops representing hundreds of thousands of Negroes, the speaker had an unusual opportunity to bring the work of the Association nearer to the rank and file of the race. The same sort of invitation from the Baptist Convention of the State of Virginia in session at Lynchburg, on the 26th of June, offered a similar opportunity and was accepted. It is too early just now to estimate the results which such appeals may have made, but it was generally said that most of these delegates were favorably impressed with the rehearsal of the story of the Negro and resolved thereupon to do something for the cause.

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY

The *Journal of Negro History* has continued to increase in value as an aid to social workers, students of research, and teachers of history. They generally report that this magazine gives the misinformed public an opportunity to learn the truth about the Negro. The current articles are especially helpful to the average student, and the documents answer the purpose for source material desired for research in various schools and colleges.

Although the *Journal of Negro History* has not a large circulation like that of a popular magazine, it reaches centers of thought not only in the United States, but in countries of South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. It has been placed in hundreds of college and public libraries. Among its subscribers are practically all of the accredited white and Negro colleges and universities of this country. Fifty of these are white institutions of the South. Many persons in private walks of life, moreover, find the magazine desirable and add it to their libraries for reference work. Almost anyone having an intelligent interest in the Negro race finds this publication useful.

Hoping to give assistance in this direction in assuring the continuance of this magazine, a number of prominent persons in this country have recently become life members of the Association by paying a fee of $50.00. Among these should be mentioned: John W. Davis, President of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute; Dr. A. C. Barnes, of the Barnes Foundation; Mr. C. E. Mitchell, banker of Charleston, West Virginia; and Mr. Simon J. Lubin, a merchant of Sacramento.

RESEARCH

The research work of the Association has been the definite achievement of the year. The workers in the various fields have been able to bring some of their efforts to a close and have had sufficient time to put the results into literary form. Some of these reports have been published.

Others are in the hands of the publisher, and some are now in the office of the Association in manuscript form.

The staff of workers engaged in extracting documentary evidence from the manuscript schedules of the census returns of 1830 completed the task this year. The main report which will be entitled *Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830* has been edited and turned over to the printer for publication. It will be available for distribution in a few months. The report will give briefly the family history of the many thousand free Negroes who had developed to the extent of becoming heads of families at that time. In each case there is given the name of the head of the family, the place where he lived, the approximate age of the oldest person of the sex indicated as the head, and the number of persons in the family. One of the most valuable features of the report is the index which will make the report more useful as a reference work for research students.

From these same materials two other reports have already been published. One of these is the list of *Free Negroes Who owned Slaves in 1830.* Instead of giving the number of persons in the family, as has been done elsewhere in the general report, this gives the number of slaves and the total of such persons and the family combined, to enable the student to determine the extent to which the Negro was a slave-holder. This report gives such records for all of the 24 States in the Union having such Negroes at that time and in such subdivisions as counties, districts, towns, and cities.

The other one of these two reports already published, *Absentee Ownership of Slaves in the United States in 1830,* follows very much the same order. Here, however, following the names of the absentee owners appear the number of slaves and the total of all such persons and the whites on the plantation combined. This is to enable the student to compare such plantations where there was practically no contact at all between the whites and slaves with those plantations where the contact was more frequent and help-

ful. This report does not cover all cases of absentee ownership, but rather those where such a condition was apparent. The editor realizes that there were many other cases of absentee ownership, but there was nothing in the census records to show the facts in the case.

The Association has published also during the year a collection of documents entitled *Dispatches of Spanish Officials Bearing on the Free Negro Settlement of Gracia Real De Santa Teresa De Mose, Florida.* These documents were extracted from the archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain, by Miss I. A. Wright, who undertakes commissions for the Association. She photo-copied them and then had them typewritten by one of the most efficient copyists in the archives of the Indies. The editor verified these transcripts by comparing them with the photo-copies. The documents were then published in the *Journal of Negro History* with an introductory statement in English giving in brief what the series of documents includes and their bearing on the history of these countries and the international situation of the latter quarter of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries. The documents themselves appear in Spanish and in the old form of the language in which the early ones were recorded. In fact, the effort has been to present them here as nearly as possible in their original style. This report like that of the *Free Negro Heads of Families* and *Absentee Ownership,* although published in the *Journal of Negro History,* have been reprinted and bound separately for distribution among persons especially interested in these respective fields.

The work in reconstruction history has also gone forward. Mr. A. A. Taylor, the investigator in this field, has just completed his monograph on *The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction.* This is the final title instead of that of *The Social Conditions and Treatment of Negroes in South Carolina, 1865–1880,* as formerly advertised. The work deals primarily with social and economic causes and their results. The political aspect could

not be overlooked, but that was not the chief aim of the author. Seven chapters of this work have appeared in the July number of the *Journal of Negro History*. The remaining chapters will appear in the October number. A reprint of 300 copies will be made so that it may be available in this separate and distinct form. As soon as this work is out of the way a study of the Negro in Virginia during this period will receive attention.

The Association is desirous of assisting young men in equipping themselves for scientific investigation. It endeavors to place such students in the accredited graduate schools where they have an opportunity to study Negro life and history. However, it has not always been an easy task to induce college graduates to sacrifice the time and means necessary to equip themselves for this work. As there are very few Negroes employed in this capacity, the Negro youth turns rather to the pursuits of ministry, medicine, and business. It is difficult, then, under the circumstances to do as much as the Association would like in developing here and there men of the research spirit who will treat the records of the Negro scientifically. What the Association has done so far, however, is sufficient to encourage it that this effort will succeed.

The Association has accomplished something in carrying out its plan for the collection of Negro folklore. The first effort was to stimulate the collection by offering in cooperation with the American Folklore Society a prize of $200 for the best collection of tales, riddles, proverbs, sayings, and songs which have been heard at home by Negro students of accredited schools. The results obtained were not highly satisfactory. Few schools made reports and many of those were inadequate. The best two collections were adjudged of equal merit. The Committee on Award, therefore, decided to divide the prize money between these two, who were, Miss Herlene M. Grier of Hampton Institute and the St. Helena Folklore Society of the Penn School of Frogmore, South Carolina.

To reach this end in another way the Association is cooperating with the same agency in raising funds to place a paid worker in this field. Dr. Elsie Clews Parsons, a member of this Committee, has been sufficiently encouraged by the good work done by Mr. Arthur H. Fauset in Nova Scotia to believe that such a plan is feasible and profitable. With her cooperation and that of Dr. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago, it is hoped that adequate funds will be raised to send to the West Indies, preferably to Haiti, a Negro scholar who will devote several years to the study of Negro folklore and other aspects of the civilization of the Negro in that part of the world. A well-trained worker has already volunteered to take up this task, and his application has been given serious consideration by the agencies concerned.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

JOHN R. HAWKINS, PRESIDENT
S. W. RUTHERFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER
CARTER G. WOODSON, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EDITOR
1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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G. C. Wilkinson, Washington.
William G. Wilcox, New York.
C. G. Woodson, Washington.
C. Sumner Wormley, Washington.

* Deceased

To become a life member requires a contribution of $50. One thereby becomes a subscriber to the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY for life and is entitled to receive all other publications of the Association without further charge.

Why You Should Subscribe to the Journal of Negro History

1. You will always have on hand ready information as to what the Negro has contributed to civilization.
2. You will thereby aid the movement to preserve the records of one-eighth of the population of the world.
3. You will also assist in giving the misinformed public an opportunity to learn the whole truth about the Negro.
4. You cannot obtain these facts from other publications for the reason that what most writers are now saying about the Negro is too controversial to be truthful.
5. You will find its scholarly current articles decidedly helpful in the teaching of history.
6. You will have excellent source material in the numerous documents appearing quarterly therein.
7. You cannot obtain for two dollars a year any other one hundred page quarterly magazine so well printed and containing such valuable information.

Where the Journal of Negro History Goes

1. It circulates in North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.
2. It has been placed in hundreds of colleges and public libraries.
3. It counts among its subscribers all of the accredited white and Negro colleges and universities of this country.
4. It is found in practically all Negro homes where learning is an objective.
5. It is read by most workers who seek to find in the past facts which throw light on the solution of the problems of today.

6. It is subscribed to by most noted students and professors of history in this country.

7. It is used in classes carrying on research in the graduate schools of the largest universities in this country and abroad.

8. It is one of the few magazines read by statesmen interested in knowing the achievements of the Negro.

9. It reaches the members of the Cabinet and in some cases the President himself.

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It contains information bearing on every phase of Negro life and history.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, Inc.

1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830

A VALUABLE STATISTICAL REPORT

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AND EDITED BY

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

Editor of the Journal of Negro History

THE aim of this report on the *Free Negro Heads of Families* is to facilitate the further study of this neglected group. Most of these people have been forgotten. Persons supposedly well informed in history are surprised to learn to-day that about a half million, almost one-seventh of the Negroes of this country, were free prior to the emancipation in 1865. It is hardly believed that a considerable number of Negroes were owners of slaves themselves, and in some cases controlled large plantations.

There were several reasons for selecting the census of 1830. In the first place, the earlier reports do not give as much information as the census of 1830. At that time, moreover, the free Negroes had about reached their highest mark as a distinct class. The reaction which set in earlier in the century restricted their freedom and in many cases expelled them from the South. This census, then, evidently reports the names of a larger number of representative free Negroes than any other census prior to their debasement to a lower status or their migration from the South. This trek reached its highest point between 1830 and 1835. Most of the free Negroes in the North in 1830, therefore, had been there for some years.

Having in some cases economic interests in common with the whites, the Negro heads of families when slaveholders often enjoyed the same social standing. It was not exceptional for them to attend the same church, to educate their children in the same private school, and to frequent the same places of amusement. Under such circumstances miscegenation easily followed.

By 1840 the trend toward degrading the free Negro to a lower status had become evident even in the apparently benevolent slaveholding states. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War the free Negro was receiving practically no consideration in the South and very little in the North. History here repeats itself, then, in showing the varying attitude of the whites toward the blacks in the cycles of national developement.

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The Ass'n for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

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The Company of Royal Adventurers Trading into Africa

By GEORGE FREDERICK ZOOK, Ph.D.

Sometime Professor of Modern European History, the Pennsylvania State College, now Chief of the Division of Higher Education of the United States Bureau of Education

THIS work is one of the most valuable pieces of research recently done in the field of Negro History. It is written from the scholar's point of view and conforms to all of the requirements of an excellent dissertation. The author, moreover, is one of the foremost students of history of his day. His studies of the slave trade will doubtless place him in front rank among the writers in this field.

The work treats of a neglected aspect of the British trade during the early days. The story deals with the commerce of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and throws light on the history of the whole of Europe as it concerned itself about the African slave trade. The Royal Adventurers played a very important part in the events which led up to the Anglo-Dutch War of 1665–67.

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Slavery in Kentucky

By IVAN E. McDOUGLE, Ph.D.

Professor of History, Goucher College

THIS is a dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is thoroughly documented in keeping with the requirements for such a scholarly work. A useful bibliography is appended.

A Kentuckian of desirable family connection himself, the author was able to secure first hand information and to obtain facts not always accessible to the investigator. His work is, therefore, both interesting and valuable to the student of history and the layman. It covers the subject by way of an informing introduction, a discussion of the development of slavery, the legal and social status of the slave, emancipation, and colonization.

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The Ass'n for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

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The Negro in South Carolina During the Reconstruction

By A. A. TAYLOR, A.B., A.M.

Associate Investigator of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

THIS book comes unexpectedly in response to an urgent need. Teachers of history questioning the unsupported assertions of historians writing on the Reconstruction have longed for a scientific treatment of the period by some liberal-minded person far removed from either side of the conflict. This is just the sort of work which Mr. Taylor has fortunately produced. Although a Negro himself, he had no connection and only limited acquaintance with a few of the participants in this drama. Being a young man under thirty, moreover, he could have no such memo ries as those who have hitherto written in this field. A man of liberal education, too, he has maintained throughout the position of a disinterested observer. While he may not have met the expectations of those who desire history as they like it, he has scientifically set forth the facts in the case.

These facts, moreover, were neither obtained from hearsay sources, nor from the participants still living. This work is purely a result of painstaking research into the original sources. Furthermore, it is not restricted to the political struggle. During this period the Negro was interested in other things also, and there were set going certain forces which are still working for the benefit of the Negroes in that state.

Briefly told, the book gives this picture: The suspense immediately following the close of the Civil War, the chaos of the transition from slavery to freedom, the curbing of slavery revitalized, the economic adjustment, industrial progress, educational forces at work, religious influences, the Negro in the Convention of 1868, constructive legislation, corrupt government, the protest of the conservatives, the overthrow of the reconstructed government, and the elimination of the Negro from politics by the Convention of 1895.

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[ASSOCIATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE]

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REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

December 11, 1924

Dear Member

The monthly meeting of the Association of Trade and Commerce will be held Friday evening, December 19, 1924 at 9:30 o'clock at the association building, 2370 Seventh Avenue.

I am writing to urge every member of the Association to be present as there are very important matters concerning the program for the future we would like to discuss fully.

You have not been requested throughout the year 1924 to make any sacrifices as to attending meetings. Therefore it is hoped that you will find it possible to be present.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

4/41 24-1

ASSOCIATION OF TRADE & COMMERCE [2]

December 18,1924

Mr. John E. Hail
145 W. 135th St.
New York, N. Y.

4/41/55

My dear Mr. Hail:

With regard to that Association of Trade and Commerce, I tried to keep up with it for a while and paid one or two annual dues and one assessment of $20 or $30. Then bills began to come with such frequency and enthusiasm that I gave it up. I have no idea where I stand financially. I am not willing to pay back dues, but if paying present dues will put me on my feet, I am willing to try again if you think it is worth while.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[ASSOC. OF TRADE AND COMMERCE]

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHON[redacted]

BRADHURST {0670 0671

December 23, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

As to your inquiry concerning the Association of Trade and Commerce, I appreciate just how you feel concerning arrears, and I am hardly in a position to advise just what you ought to do.

The Association has a very fitting place in the life of this community if it would only function, but I am rather discouraged about the outlook and it seems almost impossible to do things worth while of a co-operative nature.

Our meeting last Friday night broke up at two o'clock in the morning in a real fuss. I will talk with you about this later.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

H/r

45/14/4

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

4/8/24

April 5, 1924

The DuBois Dinner Committee,
Mercantile Bank Building,
5th Avenue at 14th Street,
New York City.

4/30/29

Dear Sirs:

I have only just resumed my work at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn after a leave of absence of six months on account of sickness. For a time evening engagements are denied me and much to my regret I shall not be able to attend the dinner to my classmate Mr. DuBois (Harvard '90) whom I admire and greatly esteem.

Kindly extend to him my felicitations.

Sincerely yours,

Fredk. Atkinson.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHONE: POTOMAC 1023

October 25, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received a letter from Mrs. Young Thursday of this week in which she asks that I get in touch with you regarding the erection of a stone at the grave of Col. Young.

Am enclosing herewith copies of a letter and a questionnaire which was sent out on the 14th of this month.

It has been suggested that there be formed an advisory board composed of yourself, Mr. Malone of St. Louis, Mr. Abbott of the Defender, Mr. Vann of Pittsburgh, Mr. Brascher of Chicago and any other person deemed necessary by Mrs. Young or the above named gentlemen.

It has also been thought advisable that the moneys be sent direct to a trust company here for the eastern section and one in Chicago for the western section of the country.

The price on a stone, of the dimensions which the Army Regulations permit for one with the rank of Col., of Barre Granite will be between $1200.00 and $1400.00. This price includes the placing of the stone at the grave.

Would appreciate any suggestions which you wish to make and will be glad of your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

H.O.Atwood.

H.O.Atwood.

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[ENCLOSURE]

COPY

1315 T Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
October 14th, 1924.

Mr.

My dear ◆ :

It is now nearly three years since the death of Col. Chas. Young and more than a year since his burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

As yet only a wooden marker designates his grave. You will agree doubtless that there should not be a longer delay in securing a fitting monument to mark the spot where his body lies.

It is suggested that the following group of men - all friends of Col. Young - serve as a committee to raise the nesessary funds for a suitable monument to mark his grave: Capt. Walter S. Thomas, Maj. Oscar J.W.Scott, Dr. Wilson Ballard, Col. Otis Duncan, Maj. West A. Hamilton, Capt. Boutte, and Capt. H.O.Atwood.

A questionnaire is enclosed as the quickest means of securing suggestions from the members of the committee who are unfortunately widely scattered.

A prompt reply to both letter and questionnaire will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H.O.Atwood.

4/33/3

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[ENCLOSURE]

[illegible]

COPY

4/23/4

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

10. Suggestions along any line requested.

The size of the monument one may erect in Arlington National Cemetery to one with the rank of Colonel, as laid down in Army Regulations is as follows; length 7 feet; width 4 feet and height 4½ feet.

The regulations state further that the design for such monument must be submitted to the [illegible] and accepted by them before it can be erected.

* Col. Young's birthday comes on March 2nd, the anniversary of his death is January. The front is not always out of the ground in this section on higher land.

November 7,1924

4/23/1

Mr. H. O. Atwood
D.C.Commercial & Realty Co.
1918½ Fourteenth Street,N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Atwood:

I should be very glad to cooperate with you in any way with regard to a headstone at Colonel Young's grave. I shall also be glad to mention the matter in the Crisis from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[AUBURN STATE PRISON]

135 State Street,
Auburn, New York.
September 24, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis Magazine,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Thru the request of approximately two hundred colored men and women incarcerated in Auburn States Prison, I am addressing you these few lines.

Permission has been granted by the Prison Officials for these men and women to celebrate the Emancipation Day on Nov.1st, 1924.

Permission has also been granted for them to prepare a menu for their celebration far surpassing the regular prison fare, providing they receive the financial aid from the outside, whereby they may do the same.

Thus, I am writing to you intheir behalf, to request your aid in making this day a success. They are permitted to receive all funds sent to them in for their celebration providing the same is addressed in care of Warden E.S.Jennings, 135 State Street, Auburn, N. Y., for Emancipation Committee.

Hoping that you may beable to help these men and women by a donation towards their funds, and in anticipation of an early reply. I am

Very truly yours,

Rev. J. R. Dickinson
33 Parker St.

4/42/77

PWB

Germantown, Pa.,
June 4th, 1924.

4/134/24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois,

Enclosed please find card which tells the place and hour of the meeting of June 13th.

I am planning to have dinner at 5:30 P. M. that afternoon and will be glad if you can arrange to be

here at the house at that hour or before.

Kindly let me know if you are motoring or traveling by train and whether you will be staying over night.

If you need explicit directions for finding 212 W. Penn St. let me know & I will put you on the right track.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) E. Pearl Bailey.

1633 – 19th. Street N. W.
Washington, D.C.
December 17, 1924.

4 | 40/67

Dear Dr. DuBois, Let me thank your office for forwarding this letter to me. A rather painful bone-felon of five weeks standing prevented an earlier writing. Perhaps the activities of the N. A. A. C. P. are elastic enough to find a sympathetic ear for the writer. I send you therefore the letter to be read and destroyed, in replying to the gentleman, I withheld the name of my Haitian friend telling him that he had mixed the two articles and that your office could, no doubt, furnish him with the address of Mr. Bewley. How do you like our friend Mr. Studicourt? He was so impressed with your

that he recognized your best.

Dr., Jacob, and Clarke join me in sending best Xmas Greetings to you, Mrs. & Miss. Du Bois.

Thanking you again for forwarding the letter,

I remain, sincerely,

Josephine C. Bailey.

P. S. We are enjoying immensely "The Gift of Black Folk".

June 11, 1924.

Mrs. E. Pearl Bailey,
212 West Penn Street,
Germantown, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Bailey:

I shall arrive in Philadelphia from Baltimore Friday about noon. I will telephone you and then you can direct me to the house. Make such arrangements as you please about dinner.

With best regards to Dr. Bailey.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

June 21, 1924.

Dr. and Mrs. V. P. Bailey,
212 ~~220~~ West Penn Street,
Germantown, Pa.

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Bailey:

May I tell you how much I enjoyed the stay in your home and express my thanks for your kind hospitality.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

July 8,1924

Dr. & Mrs. V. P. Bailey
212 ~~220~~ West Penn Street
Germantown, Pa.

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Bailey:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter written June 21, which seems somehow to have gone astray. May I repeat it now.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF
Encl.

Les Cayes, February 10th 1924 (Haiti)

Mrs. J. C. Bailey
Washington D.C.

4/42/23

Dear Mrs Bailey,

I was expecting from Paris a book to send you as a ~~gift~~ new-year's gift with my best wishes for you and The Bailey family. But I didn't ~~receive it~~ which I regret very much. I send you ~~however~~, two sheets of haitian music. Perhaps they will be welcomed in your club in Washington that is interested in haitian art. These compositions are of a friend of mine I met the first time at Paris where he had some success. "Dangereuse" is, as to the rythm, a dance almost like the south american "Danza". The music is languishing and expressive of the melancholy of the Negro race. Do you not find, a I do, in almost all the

works of black people an undefinable accent of inmost sadness. It is, I suppose, a result of the bitter life the negro lived in this part of this world. As he is childish and very sensitive, he resents profoundly the wounds, not knowing how to repell the wrong, he suffers. The negro is not joyfull. He likes to laugh, he speaks much and often with excessive gestures, but all that is the outer part of him: his very soul is sadness and melancholie longing. Sometimes I have got the impression that our race lives "in the future". I don't know if I make myself understood. But it seems to me that we are expecting somewhat that is not yet coming, but which we are dreaming at and longing for. - Thank god! we begin to be no longer passive. We become more and more active and are reacting against the secular injustices of which we have been the victims. By fighting and as a result of the fight that is imposed on us, we are acquiring the viril qualities: energy, boldness. We may be gratefull of it to the white man. - But I hope we will not conquer these "struggle-for-life" qualities by losing our exquisite sensibility that will make us someday wonderfull artists.

As to the haytian affairs, we are allways on the same spot; we are resisting the best we can the american action. We do not cooperate with them, except some people here that have been declared to take the responsibility for their mischief bad deeds. We know that Senator Mc-Cormick is trying to get some american colored people to take their part in the haytian job. So the negro race in the States, will no longer have any reason to fight for our cause, since it will become the accomplice of the whites in their crime against Hayti. Mr Mac-Cormick has sent here as certain Napoleon Marshall to prepare the action. But the secret is out.

Please to tell Dr Bailey I received the foatune chair. I thank him very much for having thought of me. But till now I have not come to understand why he did not

take this opportunity to chop a few ~~lines~~ words of friendship. Pay attention to it that he red a paper sometimes ago in which you told me he was to speak of me. but he didn't at all think I could be anxious to know what he said of me. I would like to get his photo, and yours too, but I am awaiting for in vain. Is all that nice? —

With my best love to you and your family.

Sincerly yours

E. M. Numa

AMHERST
MASSACHUSETTS

December 6 1924

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have had the enclosed lines for a long time among my notes, and thought like now to use them in something I am writing. Am I right in attributing them to you?

With many regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

4/40/65

4/40/64

December 8,1924

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker
Amherst, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Baker:

The quotation which you send is from "The Souls of Black Folk" and its exact words are as follows: "And herein lies the tragedy of the age: not that men are poor,---all men know something of poverty; not that men are wicked,---who is good? not that men are ignorant,---what is Truth? Nay, but that men know so little of men."

W. E. B. DuBois
"The Souls of Black Folk".
Chapter 12, 13th edition.
Pages 226-7.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[BALTIMORE - COLORED HIGH SCHOOL]

October 18, 1924.

Mr. Mason A. Hawkins,
1532 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

Mrs. Nettee L. Short wants me to commend her to you as a teacher in the Douglass High School teaching Algebra, History or English. You know, of course, her qualifications better than I, but I have promised to call the matter to your attention. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/46/96

[BALTIMORE - COLORED HIGH SCHOOL]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE, MD.
COLORED HIGH SCHOOL
PHONE, MADISON 2742

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

November 5, 1924

11/4/24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois

I wish to thank you for your letter mentioning the name of Mrs. Nettie L. Short. We shall be glad to give her application all possible consideration.

When are you coming this way?

Very truly yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

The University of Chicago

4646 Indiana Avenue
Apartment 1
Chicago, Illinois
July 30, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of July twenty ninth came to-day. I wish I were a letter - the distance seems so short. To hear you say return by way of New York sounds to me as if you had said come back by way of Africa. Exactly how near is New York? I should like to visit there. I have always wanted to see "Miss Liberty as Bob Williams said.

If New York is not too far I may try coming back that way. School is out here August twenty ninth. I expect to stay here possibly a week longer and then I start back to Texas. Our work begins September twenty sixth. O Dr. Du Bois! you must come and see our wonderful new Administration Hall. It cost $102,000.00 and is very nice. The Wyndham Bros. (Colored men) of Birmingham built it. We go into it when school opens. Our school is recognized too as a Junior College with power to grant two and four year certificates. Indeed the morning seems good and beautiful.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

E. V. Banks.

07/04/4

Personal.

21 Clay St.
Wollaston, Mass.,
May 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,-
Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

4/40/72

My Dear Sir,-

I am enclosing to you a letter which I received from Prof. Frederick Starr, retired, formerly of the University of Chicago. The correspondence was about his book on "Liberia", published in 1913, gotten out privately, (Edition of 3000) and formerly sold through the Univ. of Chicago Press, but later by Covici-McGee Co., Pubs, Chgo. (#158 West Washington St.)

I had only seen a copy of the

2/

book last year, and considered it, (with my limited knowledge of Liberia) as a valuable and sympathetic work which should be pushed in America. I had said in my letter to him, that there should be a million copies in circulation in America, instead of a paltry 3000; (all but 117 copies were said to be sold a short time ago, by Covici-McGee Co.) I had remarked that the ignorance of present-day Americans, (not to speak of foreigners or descendants of foreigners in America,) of conditions in this country during the period of the founding of Liberia in 1822, was monumental, and queried if a new edition, made attractive with illustrations, and brot up to date,

4/40/73

3/

would not help bring our people (the U.S.A.) up to the point where we could back Liberia up in her perplexities.

I had written to the Univ. of Chgo Press on the proposition, more in the hope that they might refer it to some one able to do it for love, and received a respectful reply turning it down. (Encd)

4/40/74

I am sending you these letters for your consideration and information. I am also sending you under separate cover a copy of Prof. Starr's handbook "Liberia", in case you have no copy at hand, and also a marked copy of the Spirit of Missions magazine, (Episcopalian) for Sept 1923, in which they got out a "Liberia Number".

In order to catch the psycological

4/

moment, I caused to be inserted (see front adv. page) an advertisement of Prof. Starr's book, hoping to help distribute it among some of the powerful people of that sect.

I think that if Liberia goes down now, she has, even so, won her case, proved her ability, and made a wonderful fight. With what we (the U.S.A.) should and could have done for her, she would be equal to any. I still hope that something will turn up to save her from her two too-powerful neighbors.

57/104/4

Yours Sincerely,
C. H. Barstow.

(Subscriber, Crisis.)

2 Encs.
1 Bk
1 Pph.

[ENCLOSURE]

FREDERICK STARR
5727 THIRTY-FIFTH AVE. N. E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

4/40/76

April 17. 1924

W. C. H. Barstow,
Wollaston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I have received your kind letter of April 7 with enclosure - letter from the U. of C. Press - also the copy of The Crisis. Thank you for your interest in my book on Liberia. I purposely avoided pictures and got the book out to sell at a reasonable price. Ordinary publishers would not have looked at the book and even a good house would have had difficulty in selling an edition of 1000 copies. In fact one of the best houses in New York set 700 as a reasonable sale. It was only by keeping at it and by using sales to push remainder that I have succeeded in really placing practically the entire issue. I was much

interested in DuBois having been to Africa. Thank you for calling my attention to the fact. The really ideal thing - now that my book is practically sold out and eleven years old - would be for him to bring out a book in its place. I feel as you do that the situation is a difficult one and that we ought to do our duty about Liberia instead of permitting her to fall into Britain's hands. I still do what I can in her behalf. There are three addresses of mine in print later than the book and the catalogues of the two exhibitions of Liberian conditions (which I made in 1914 and 1915) are printed. If you have not seen these and care to have them I will be glad to send them to you. If you wish I may send you some other printed matter - such as Benj. Anderson's recent journey to Musardu, Bp. Campbell's questionaire about native life, and Secretary Walter's address on Schools - also the program of Centennial exercises. Any of this that you have not seen I will gladly send you if you wish.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Starr.

July 29,1924

Mr. E. H. Barstow
21 Clay Street
Wollaston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Barstow:

Your letter of May 19, 1924 concerning Starr's book on Liberia has just come to my attention. I thank you very much for the suggestion and I am going to take up the matter with the Liberian government.

Very sincerely yours

4/40/71

BISHOP THEO. D. BRATTON, D. D., LL. D., HONORARY PRESIDENT

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Member of Phi Beta Kappa
Alumni Chapter

OKOLONA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

(INCORPORATED)

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

Okolona, Mississippi,

Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.

December 8, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

While in Mr. Storey's office a few days ago for a considerable time I noticed that he is gradually growing more and more feeble under the weight of age. A recent operation did not add to his strength.

Should his great spirit suddenly change worlds, Negroes and whites from every state in the Union would vie with each other in sending carloads of flowers; so too news papers would be freighted with the fine fruits of his generous, gifted and marvelous life.

Why not, while he lives, let him have flowers from our hands and words from our lips ? These could be taken with him and not piled up to perish without his knowledge. While white citizens everywhere would gladly join in I believe we should take the initiative.

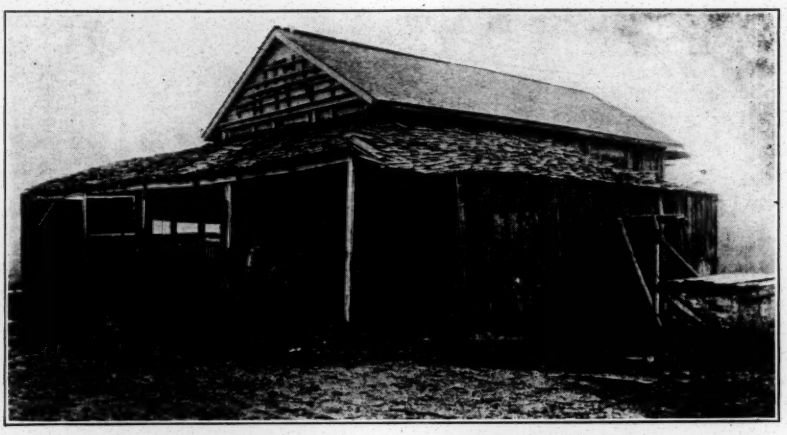
My idea is that it should be a Nation-wide celebration of his life and character,- some token given, literally carloads of flowers from the whole country- this great meeting to be held in his own city, Boston, in the best available auditorium. Delay may prove the thief of time. April would give sufficient time for making ready.

What do you say ? Will you head this movement ? A large committee of both races could soon be appointed and the work started in earnest.

Awaiting your immediate reply, I am

Yours Most Sincerely,

Wallace A. Battle

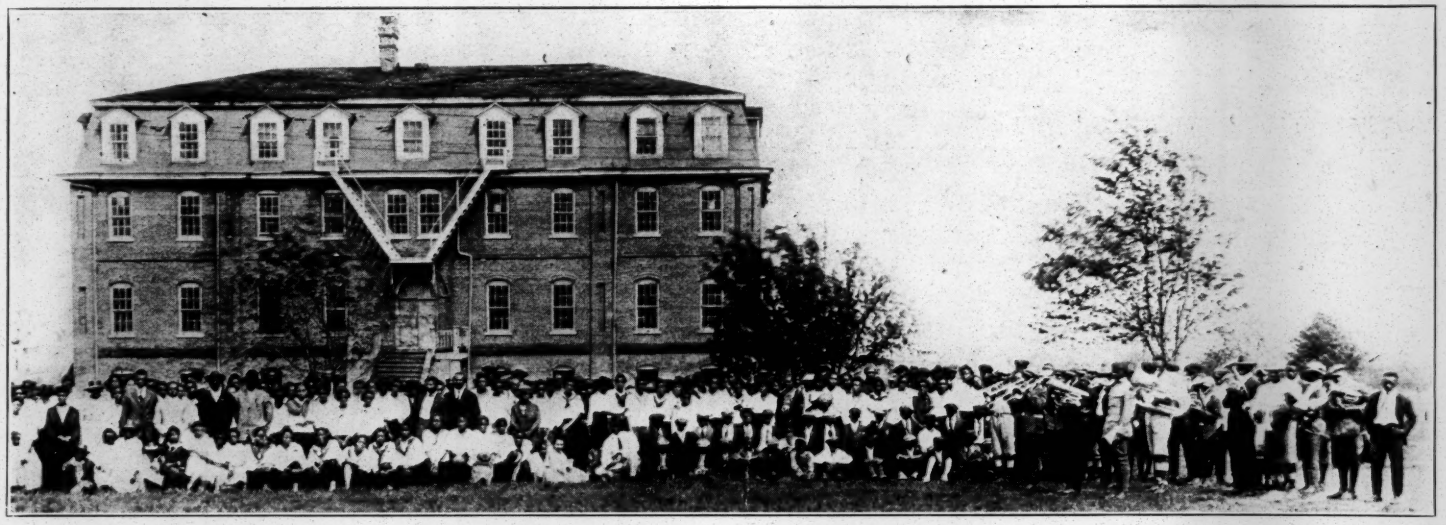


THE BEGINNING OF OKOLONA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SEPT., 1902

CLASS OF 1918

OATS—72 BU. PER ACRE

THE HARVEST AT OKOLONA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



OKOLONA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAY, 1922

4/40/80

September 17,1924

Miss Delilah L. Beasley
3814 West Street
Oakland, Calif.

My dear Madam:

I have read with appreciation your kind review of my book in the Oakland Tribune. I am glad you are able to get a hearing in the Western press.

I think you are quite right in defending Douglass and fighting against the enemies of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

3814 West street

Oakland California, Oct, 15 1934

Dr Du Bois

or

Agustus G Dill
Bussiness manager of the Crisis magazine

69 Fifth avenue New York N.Y.

12/21/24

Gentlemen you will find enclosed a money order for $ 5,00 (five dollars) for membership and The Crisis magazine for Col David P. Barrows, whose residence is 2714 Garber stret Berkeley California,

Knowing his interest in the race I asked his family to take a membership and subscription for the Crisis several years ago. But I failed to name a definate date to call for the money, In the mean time Col Barrows went to Africa. He has remembered his promise and sent me the five dollars which I am hastening to you.

1/24/28

It might be of interest to you to know that he served in the Phillipine Islands as Supt of Education during the time the late Col Young was stat there . To show you the fine spirit of Col Barrows, when he heard of Col Youngs death he made a eugolistic speech or address to his class in Political Science on the splendid soldier and gentleman he had always found Young. Many of the students telling me of this address. Col Barrows holds the chair of Political Science in the University of California,

The race at this partictular time is having a fight on its hands on acount of some residencts of Berkeley trying to prevent them owning property. I find there is no better way to fight prejudice against the race than to educate the white people about us through the N.A.A.C.P. and the Crisis magazine,

I have decided that I will try and secure a few real influencial white members in Berkeley [illegible] and in the language of Miss Hallie Q Brown "Halt the spirit of Hate and dent the armour of prejudice,"

Kindly send me post haste a few more New Member slips

With all good wishes for your good health and courage in this great work for the race,

Believe me sincerely

Hastily

Delilah L Beasley -

Special contributor to the Oakland daily Tribune,

4/34/69

I will appreciat yr sending to Burrows a receipt as soon as convenit. as I plan to ask friends for this & such &c.

[Bedale's School]

4/40/68

October 22,1924

Mr. J. H. Badley, Head Master
Bedale's School
Petersfield, Hanco, England

My dear Mr. Badley:

This will introduce to you my friend, Miss Martha Gruening who is interested in the education of a young black boy, David. I have known both Miss Gruening and David for years.

David is an unusually bright and well-bred child who has been educated at the Ethical Culture School, New York City, and in Switzerland. He gives evidence of a great deal of talent.

Some time ago, Miss Gruening became acquainted with him and as he was one of a large and poor family and bade fair to have little chance for an education, she took him, legally adopted him, and has

been superintending his education since. I have told her of Bedale's school and she is thinking of removing David from the school in Switzerland and sending him to Bedale's. I trust that this can be done and I commend Miss Gruening to your kind consideration and good offices.

You will be interested to know that Yolande received her bachelor of arts degree at Fisk University last spring and is now studying for her master's degree at Columbia University, New York.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/40/29

[BELGIUM]

CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS

Anvers, le 18 Dec. 1924.

Cher Monsieur,

D'après les ordres de M. le Ministre Louis Franck, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir sous pli séparé:

1°) un numéro de l'Illustration, contenant un article intéressant la question nègre,

2°) un examplaire des " Etudes de Colonisation comparée"

3°) un discours de M. Louis Franck à Londres " Recent devlopments in Belgian Congo".

M. Franck a pensé que ces documents seraient de nature à vous intéresser.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

4/37/15

Le secrétaire,

Johnson Kerr

Monsieur W.E. Burghardt du Bois
Ph.d. (Harv.)
c/o The Straford Company
Boston Massachusetts

P. A. Congress

3016 Gleason Ave.,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Nov. 19, 24.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

For some time I have intended to write since your return from Europe and Africa but neglected to do so until now, I read every item of your travels through the Crisis and I must frankly say that I enjoyed them to the highest, in fact I could imagine my self with you.

I'am and associate member of the NAACP and a steady reader of the Crisis and have been so for years, and will continue to be so as long as its present policy is kept up, I'am enclosing herewith a signed coupon will you kindly advise concening the publication of the same?

Have you been able to revive the Pan African Congress? what is the program for the future and where will the sessions be held next year? When do you expect to make a trip out this way? by the way I have not seen you since May 1908 at the Commencement of A. U. I well remember seeing you in cap and gown in the Chapel on Commencement day, at that time I think that my old boyhood friend Walter White was a studenne at A. U.

Well Dr. Du Bois I must close heres wishing you and the Association all the Luck in the World, would appreciate a line from you in the near Future.

Yours for Racial Solidarity and Freedom,

W. L. Bell

4/38/6

ON account of its length and its frankly pro-Negro attitude, it is possible that Dr. Du Bois' history of the Negro in the World War will have to be published by subscription. In this case the possibility of publication will depend on the number of persons willing to subscribe. If you are interested will you sign and return the appended blank or one similar to it?

The undersigned is interested in the publication of "The Black Man in the Wounded World" by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and would like details as to its size, cost and date of issue when these matters have been determined on.

Name W. L. Bell

Address 3016 Pleasant Ave

[ENC]

381-15

December 15, 1924.

Mr. W. L. Bell,
3016 Gleason Avenue,
Los Angeles, Calif.

4/387

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words concerning The Crisis and the Association. The fourth Pan-African Congress will be held in the West Indies late in 1925. I will send you information as plans mature.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ASSOCIATION HAÏTIENNE
POUR
LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Port-au-Prince le 22 Novembre 1924 192

5/2/43

Docteur Burghardt DU BOIS
New York

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Vous savez peut-être que je suis membre de la Commission de l'Esclavage nommée par le Conseil de la Société des Nations pour faire une enquête approfondie sur l'esclavage tel qu'il existe encore dans le monde.

La Commission s'est réunie à Genève en juillet de cette année et a arrêté son programme de travail, qui a été approuvé à l'unanimité par la Vème Assemblée. Ce programme comporte les principaux points suivants: 1° enquête sur les formes violentes de l'esclavage (razzias, rapt, etc);

2° enquête sur l'esclavage existant dans certaines contrées comme institution sociale ;

3° enquête sur les formes adoucies de l'esclavage (travail forcé, péonage, mise en gage d'individus pour dettes, etc).

La Commission ne veut pas borner son travail à constater le mal, à poursuivre l'esclavage partout où il existe et sous quelque forme qu'il se cache.Elle désire surtout présenter au Conseil de la S.D.N. un ensemble de moyens efficaces, propres à faire disparaître cette pratique odieuse.Elle voudrait, par exemple, indiquer les mesures les plus adéquates permettant d'opérer la transition entre le travail servile et le travail libre.

Je srais heureux de connaitre vos vues personnelles au

sujet de ce vaste problème qui tient si intimement à l'avenir de notre race. Je sais que vous en avez fait une étude spéciale et que nul homme n'est plus qualifié que vous pour en indiquer la plus juste solution. C'est pourquoi je m'adresse à vous pour vous prier de m'envoyer la plus complète documentation possible sur la question . Je tiendrais particulièrement à avoir un rapport de vous 1° sur la situation dans les pays où règne l'esclavage comme institution sociale ou familiale et sur les moyens de le supprimer sans bouleverser trop brusquement les moeurs et traditions des populations indigènes ; 2°Sur le travail forcé ou obligatoire et sur le péonage tel qu'il existe dans l'Amérique latine et même aux Etats-Unis comme quelques-uns l'affirment; 3° sur les mesures qui vous paraissent les plus efficaces pour permettre la transition du travail servile au travail libre.

Je vous saurais infiniment gré de faire bon accueil à ma requête et de m'envoyer votre réponse le plus tôt que cela vous sera possible, la Commission devant recevoir mon rapport particulier sur la question vers février prochain.

Vous serez bien aimable de présenter mes respectueux hommages à Miss Fauset, de qui j'ai gardé un si bon souvenir.

En attendant vos bonnes communications, je vous prie de croire, Cher Monsieur Du Bois, à mes sentiments les plus cordiaux.

Dantès Bellegarde

Dantès Bellegarde

December 15, 1924.

5/2/42

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde,
Association Haitienne,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

My dear Mr. Bellegarde :

I am not sure that I can be of any particular help to you in your research as to slavery. However I think perhaps the best thing I can do is to give you the facts concerning peonage in the United States, that is concerning the form of semi-slavery which has followed the abolition of slavery in the south and which still persists. I am sending this information under another cover. If I can do anything else please command me.

The fourth Pan-African Congress will meet in the West Indies late in 1925. Do you expect to be in Haiti at that time? We shall want to have at least one meeting at Port-au-Prince.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

[c. Sept. 1924]

19 Stoughton Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Dear sir;

I am a Senior in Harvard University, and consequently I am preparing my final thesis. I have chosen as my topic certain aspects of the negro problem because I have been interested in the subject for many years. The topic is of course too large to be covered in its entirety, so I have confined myself to the recent negro labor migration from the south. I would like to show the effect on Northern industry, but my main purpose is to show the ultimate effect on the negro himself, if possible. If you could give me any information or direct me to reliable sources, I would be very grateful to you.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Richard R. Benjamin.

5/2/45

5/2/44

October 3,1924

Mr. Richard M. Benjamin
19 Stoughton Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I have no direct and specific knowledge of the results of Negro northern migration which could help you. There are always some references in current issues of the CRISIS and the most recent article I know of is by Abram Harris in the Current History magazine. Also, a letter to Mr. Carter Woodson, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. would bring you further references.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY
1909 MARSHALL FIELD ANNEX BLDG.
PHONE CENTRAL 3770
CHICAGO

October 14, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

5/11/24

My dear DuBois:

Your article in the current number of the Mercury is a most courageous statement which is calculated to arouse thought and action among the Negroes of this country. It impressed me profoundly.

The mutterings of discontent have percolated to me, regarding the treatment of students in these institutions of learning, from time to time, but the form of which was without positive evidence that would carry conviction.

Your statement bears the evidence and is plainly and forcibly presented. You have done the race a distinct service in calling their attention to this diseased spot that calls for heroic treatment.

DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY
1909 MARSHALL FIELD ANNEX BLDG.
PHONE CENTRAL 3770
CHICAGO

5/11/35

Mrs. B. and I are with you heart and soul . The Mercury should not be forgotten for its courage to print such an article.

Hoping that you and your family are well and with the assurance of my faith in and highest esteem for you

I am sincerely yours,

Charles E. Bentley

5/1133

October 16,1924

Dr. & Mrs. Charles E. Bentley
1909 Marshall Field Annex Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Doctor and Mrs. Bentley:

Thank you so much for your kind words concerning the Mercury article. I shall send you later a copy of my speech at Fisk which began the controversy. I hesitated about going into this but I see a big fight looming.

I trust you and Mrs. Bentley are in good health. I am in very good health and Mrs. DuBois is fairly well. Yolande graduated from Fisk and is now studying for her master's degree at Columbia.

I am going to be in Chicago this winter and shall, of course, see you.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

OBJECT: A Better Neighborhood along Social, Economic, Political, Religious, and Educational Lines.

The Better Community League

of the 18th Division of the Thirty-Second Ward, Philadelpia

OFFICE of the SECRETARY
1839 North 22nd Street

OFFICERS

C. Arthur Clark, President
Mrs. Ruth Sorrell, 1st Vice President
Mrs. Cora Lomax, 2nd Vice President
Adolphus Lewis, Secretary
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Mrs. Annie Fisher, Treasuer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. A. Jackson
J. A. Fishburne
John Tinsley
Noah Overton
James Coge
and the Officers

December 29, 1924

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. B. Dubors
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

4/42/101

Dear Sir and Madam:

The enclosurewill explain itself. We are desirous of making this affair commensurate with Doctor Hood's official position and as representative of the esteem in which he is held by those who know him throughout the nation.

On a list which includes people of note throughout the country, your name appears. We would count it a special honor to the effort of the committee, aside from the signal honor to Doctor Hood, if you can be present.

Kindly let us hear from you at the soonest possible date as we wish to include in the Souvenir Programme all the names of acceptances.

Very truly yours,

Adolphus Lewis
Secretary

AL/mc
ENC.

[BLACK SWAN...]

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

December 1, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City.

4/30/22

Dear Doctor DuBois:

We are happy to advise you of the progress that your company is making. A year ago this time we were facing a very discouraging period in our existence. For awhile we did not know where to turn. We were confronted with decreasing sales, and small income, while our obligations had to be paid, and they were falling due rapidly. I made up my mind then that not a stockholder should lose a penny and that I would turn defeat into success at all costs and regardless of my personal fortunes.

By the hardest kind of work, and careful planning, that thing has been done. Though we have not been able to collect as we should the money due us in outstanding accounts, we have made full use of every dollar that came into our hands. We have had to borrow money at very high rates of interest, but we did so to keep going. We have paid our obligations off at the rate of nearly $800 per month, meeting each one as it came due, and we will soon be to that happy stage where, with diminished indebtedness, our income will exceed our maturing obligations. And I believe before the end of the year 1925 we will be able to resume dividends and continue to pay them.

During all this year your officers have worked without a nickel of salary in order to bring the company to this point. The income from your property will shortly be ample to meet every obligation and pay a handsome return to stockholders.

Very sincerely,

Harry Pace Pres

[BLACK SWAN]

4/30/21

December 5, 1924.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I am glad to have your hopeful letter of December first. I realize what a strain you have been through, but keep your health physically and your poise mentally and I am sure you will win in the end.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[V. G. Blackwell] Dec-8-1924

m-Dill

Sir-

Please give me some ideas as to living condition, employment, ect. in countries of So. America, preferably Brazil. This is being asked by the undersigned, a young man who has a fair schooling is interested in current events of his Race, and who would like to take a chance in some foreign part of the World, hoping to make good if possible.

5/2/41

Sincerly yours
V-G-Blackwell

26 Crop St
Montclair-N-J-

P-S-Enclosed is return postage, please find. Remain hoping for a favorable answer as soon as convenient.

V-G-B-

5/2/45

December 31,1924

Mr. V. G. Blackwell
36 Cross Street
Montclair, N. J.

My dear Sir:

If you are going to live in South America you must have two things: money for living and if possible, investment; and a knowledge of the Portuguese language. You should not think of starting with less than a thousand dollars and five thousand would be much better, and you must be able to speak Portuguese. You will find in the public library numbers of books on Brazil, Argentina, British Guiana, Venezuela, etc. A careful reading of these would give you an idea of conditions.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Boas]

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 10, 1924.

The Du Bois Dinner Committee
Mercantile Bank Building
5th Avenue and 14th Street
New York City.

4/10/24

Gentlemen:

Professor Boas has been away from his office for several days on account of serious illness in his family, and I must therefore decline for him your kind invitation for Sunday evening. I know he will very much regret his inability to attend the dinner for Dr. DuBois.

Yours very truly,

Ruth L. Bunzel

Secretary.

October 16, 1924

Mrs. E. R. Poutte
2301 Seventh Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Poutte:

Enclosed is an outline for a possible thesis on "Culture through Literature in terms of Sociological Foundation". Of course all these words are susceptible to so many interpretations that I am not sure the enclosed outline will meet your professor's ideas, but you might try it on him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[1924?]

AUDUBON 2238 M. V. BOUTTÉ, PH. C.

BOUTTÉ'S PHARMACY
SEVENTH AVE. AT 137TH ST.
NEW YORK

Attention of Dr. Du Bois.

Culture through literature
in terms of sociological
foundations -

Elijah P. Boutte'

HEALTHY PROFITABLE OCCUPATION

FORERUNNER OF A BIG INDUSTRY

IN OIL, WHITE FISH MEAL, GUANO, AND CURED FISH.

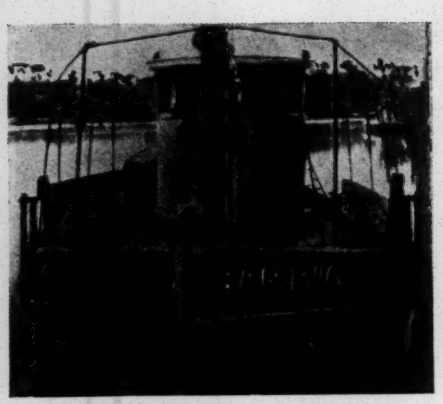
~~A position and **SALARY** offered of **£1,600** per year to a gentleman able to influence raising £18,000 working capital for costs of plant, and running expenses of an Oyster Dredging Industry.~~

~~Also a **SALARY** of **£1,500** per year, or two at £750 for obtaining £16,000 to cover working costs, and plant, for **executing a Contract** to supply 100 tons per month of Sun dried fish, at £12 per ton.~~

Both are Sound, Progressive Industries capable of yielding profits ~~over 50% on nominal Capitals of £25,000 each.~~ Preference given to working ~~investors or~~ gentleman's son willing to be taught or those experienced in Motor Fishing Craft, Trawling, Analytical Chemist with knowledge of Carbon-dioxide, for preserving Fish in place of Ice, Fish Curer, Fish Meal, Oil and Guano, Poultry Foods, Dog Biscuits, Tanning Fish Skins, Oyster Fishermen, Accountant or Medico, specializing.

DRIED OYSTERS, PRAWNS, LOBSTERS, FILLETED AFRICAN SALMON, COD, ETC.

Scene of Operations: North West African Coast, 7 days from Swansea or Cardiff.



OYSTER DREDGING BOAT.

EXTRAS:
Dried Fish, Fish Skin Leathers, Meal, Oil, Guano; Pearls from Pearl Oysters and Conch Shells.

Situation Healthy, near Canary Islands, 6 days from Penzance or Plymouth.

L. P. BOWLER (Capt.)

(of Sierra Leone).

14 YEARS S. & E. AFRICA.
8 „ CANADA, B.C., U.S.A., FIJI & AUSTRALIA.
17 „ WESTERN AFRICA.

(Extract from H.M. the King's Wembley Speech).

"Citizens of the Empire are asked to work "together, in peace, as they strove in War; "That by assisting development of Colonial "Industries, we are quickening our common "Interests, by interchange of the Mother-"lands commodities and increase her trade "within the Empire, also to contribute "towards progress of our tropical territories "and the development of unexplored capacities "of the Empire."

A PROMISING AFRICAN INDUSTRY.

Capt. Maloney C.M.G. first brought the West African Oyster Industry to notice at International Exhibition 1883 stating that:—

"There was a large trade in Sun dried Oysters, "as cured by the Natives in West Africa."

FISH OILS for Soap, edible and other purposes.
FISH GUANO for Cotton Growers, Vineyards, Planters & Agriculturalists.
FISH MEAL for Poultry and Cattle Feeding.
CURED, SALTED & SMOKED FISH for Native consumption amongst a fish eating population of 28.000,000.
1,000 to 3,000 tons of raw materials per week is available on the shores of one British Colony.
The utilization of these Colonial Products of a returnable value from £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, means quadrupling the trade of this Colony in Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow merchandise.

MINING. - FISHERIES.

Banker's and Solicitors' Refs if required.

Address in London:—
6, PALEWELL PARK,
S.W. 14

Aug 26th 1924.

Dr. William, E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth Avenue
N.Y.

Dear Sir, The Editor of "The Nation" has suggested my communicating with you relative to securing your assistance in carrying out the project, as detailed in the enclosed pamphlet, which particularly lends itself to furtherance of ideals, for improvement, and development of the American Coloured race, in extending their financial assistance to developing Industries in Africa.

5/2/37

The development of African Industries by Americans, means not alone the betterment of the Colored races of Africa, but has an important bearing on extending, and improving, american Manufactures & Shipping.

My project as in pamphlet, is but a stepping stone, to open up an avenue for Trade expansion, I have a sample order under contract to supply 1200 Tons of Sun dried fish in a large flasfen form, it runs into about $66.000. but I have not the means to even buy a Trawler, to go on, & fulfil the contract The first deliveries have to be made in Oct and end in March - at this price, and at reduced price for rest of the year.

Enterprise is absolutely dead as a door nail here. in G/Britain.

I want $5[illegible].000 for Trawler and running expenses three months. to execute an order for this $66.000 contract, which yields one half profits.

My pamphlet shews what the business will grow to - If it is taken up your side, it will give employment to American colored artisans &c, as well as the raw colored people of Gambia.

Shall be glad of your suggestions

Yours ffly
J. H. Lewis Capt

P.S. I am sending pamphlet under separate cover.

912 E. Market St.,
Greensboro, N. C.,
June 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

Your letter was forwarded to me here in Greensboro, where I am helping for a few weeks in the summer school. I was very glad to hear from you, for I have said to myself more than once lately that I must write you. I was pleased to read about the dinner on your return to the county and suppose you have seen the fine reference to this in the July Bookman (page 638). And it makes no difference how many people take exception to the speech at Fisk, that was one of the very best things you ever did.

There seems to be a little misunderstanding about prizes at

5/1/70

Shaw. There is no competition open to the Public, but some forward-looking white people in the state, of a literary turn, of their own accord offered to do something to help the Negro students in Raleigh to cultivate self-expression. The idea is explained in the Bulletin, a copy of which I enclose; and the donors do not hesitate to say that if the competition brings forth good results the first time, they will increase the prize the second year from twenty-five to fifty dollars. If I can get some sketch or poem worth while, I shall be very glad to submit it to you.

5/11/21

North Carolina is just now in need of encouragement. The state is really doing some very interesting things. Last year over $4,000,000 was spent on Negro education. Just recently there has appeared through

the Trinity College Press "An Anthology of Poetry by American Negroes," edited by Professor N. I. White of Trinity and Professor W. C. Jackson of the State College for Women in Greensboro. At the recent white Y. M. C. A. Conference in Blue Ridge a representative of one of the Negro colleges in the state — John Dillingham of Shaw — was asked to bring greetings from the King's Mountain Conference, and he was most graciously received.

I trust that this will find you and the family in the best of health.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

5/11/72

60, Upper Gloucester Place,

London, N. W. 1.

6th March 1924.

5/2/26

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I trust this finds you in the best of health and greatly satisfied with your flying visit to our Motherland - which experiencesI am sure have added materially to your great knowledge and will be helpful in your efforts for the progress of our Race.

I am sorry that you had'nt time to tell me anything of the impressions you formed in your note written to me from Dakar and I am not yet in possession of any news from my friends who had the pleasure of meeting you in Freetown and elsewhere - but these will come later. I have however learnt that you had the opportunity of being present at Governor Slater's Reception in Sierra Leone, this Governor has a fair breadth of mind and it is believed he will do all he can to advance the progress of Africans in his sphere, he is not so unapproachable as many of his predecessors were - for in those days our educated men through sensitiveness held themselves aloof and were nervous of voicing race aspirations.

There is no doubt whatever widespread generous general education (in every Branch) on the basis at present in English, is our sorest need and only constant pressure by ourselves on the Authorities can bring about this desideratum for the growing young of today so as to foster "understanding" and the building of stable character and developing African manhood and race consciousness - which has been thoroughly aroused all the world over by the great war and without doubt stimulated by the resounding tho somewhat bombastic utterances of Marcus Garvey, he has made glaring mistakes which are not surprising? and if he had been supported by sound honest business men many of these errors would have never happened and it is certain the squandering of large sums of money would not have occurred - which amounts however deplorable when calculated at so much per African head is a trifle compared to the world wide stir he created amongst Africans. It is generally accepted that Garvey is an honest man and not working for his own ends and although little excuse can be found for his Vanity this latter may be a method or one of his means of inculcating the importance of the African setting up a higher estimation of his own self, it seems a crude but is certainly one way of achievement. I know and hope you will excuse my writing in this strain about Garvey - he himself was the

the main cause of being misunderstood and I hope he will find his feet in the not distant future, he has many followers here and a good few in Africa.

The economic potentialities of Liberia are great - for instance the government can today make every year - for 2,3 or more years, large sums easily by coining their own silver currency £100,000 (silver and alloy) into I believe face value currency of £200/240,000, and all this could or would be absorbed by the Hinterland yearly - through the Traders and the governments' own Branches - for stipends and work done by the interior people who have valuable produce, minerals and fine timber to give in exchange.

I think you know how great my desire is to see our race progress as they have every right to do themselves amd not leave the work entirely to others who are reaping almost the whole of the benefit and thereby retarding us in a great measure.

Any contribution I can render for the advancement of our Race will always be a privilege for me to undertake.

I shall be thankful if you will send me reports of your recent achievements. I am always deeply interested.

Adding kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Robt. Broadhurst

12/2/9

[BROADWAY AUTO SCHOOL]

September 22,1924

Mr. B. F. Thomas
213 West 53rd St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Enclosed is the receipt for my car. It is at #122 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City. I think the name is Star Square or something of that sort. It is three or four blocks from the end of the 59th Street bridge, turning to the right at the third or fourth block. I left it there at 6 P.M. Sunday night. Please get it and insert a new coil as soon as you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/105

from:- C.F. Wemyss Brown,
1 West 129th St.,
HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VA.
New York.
'phone: Harlem 5776 July 18, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

With reference to our very pleasant interview this p.m., will you please attach this note to the MS. I left with you? I don't think I signed it.

Yours sincerely

C.F.W. Brown

[ENCLOSURE] [by Wenyss Brown
1 West 129th St., New York]

Hampton Institute

Hampton

The full-page advertisement in the July "Crisis" (p. 136) seems to indicate a marvellous expansion in the collegiate division of this famous school. Let us consider the items in order, in comparison with last year's Catalogue.

I. The Teachers College:—

1. School of Agriculture.— This is much the same as last year; but the course "History of Rural Life" has been cut out, and new courses, "History of Europe", College Algebra, and Physical Education have been put in.

2. School of Education:—

(a) The Collegiate Normal Course, training supervisors and principals, and giving the degree of B.A. in education, has been discontinued entirely.

(b) The 2-year High-School Teachers Course, leading to a diploma and State Certificate, has been expanded into a 4-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Two different majors must be selected from a list of nine subjects; or a "double major" may be selected from one of three specified subjects, viz., Music, Industrial Arts, or Physical Education. Note these subjects well; it is evidently considered unsafe — or perhaps inadvisable — for Negroes to try to major exclusively in English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Science, or Social Studies!

 [by Wemyss Brown, 1- West 129th St New York]

Hampton Institute (continued).

(c) The Two-Year Normal Professional Course, for elementary-school teachers, leading to the Normal School Diploma and the Normal Professional State Certificate, is metamorphozed into a "Two-Year Course for Grammar-Grade Teachers", and leads to an "appropriate" diploma, whatever that may be.

(d) The Elementary Normal Course (1 year), leading to the State Elementary Certificate, becomes a "Two-Year Course for Primary Teachers", and also leads to another of those "appropriate" diplomas.

3. School of Home Economics:— Art: Applied Design, Bacteriology, and Historic Costume have been cut out, as being evidently too recondite; and Physical Education has been inserted in their place.-

4. Summer School for Teachers:— Much the same as last year.

II.- The School of Business:— The 2 courses in this School have been systematically debased; important subjects, such as Advanced Accounting, Advertizing and Salesmanship, Teaching of Business, Advanced Commercial Law, Office Management, and Secretarial Duties, have been cut out; the time devoted to Economic Theory, Banking & Credit, Office Methods, and Psychology has been reduced, in one case by 40%; the valuable practice course in the offices of Hampton Institute has been reduced by 33%; and the time thus liberated

2/19/24

has been filled up with 108 periods of Physical Education, with compulsory Typewriting (which was an elective last year), with "Survey of Business Opportunities (compulsory, but no credit), with Penmanship (at the discretion of the Director), with English Composition and Public Speaking (3rd year High-School subjects). Further, Elementary Accounting is degraded into simple Book-keeping.

III The Trade School: — The Two-Year Builder's Course leading to a diploma is much the same as last year, when <u>two</u> students took it. A new four-year Builder's Course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, appears: may it prosper!

* * *

Stands Hampton where it did?

CF Wemyss Brown
1— West 124th St
New York

[From C.F Wemyss Brown]
[ENCLOSURE]

The New Catalogue of Hampton Institute

¶ The 56th Annual Catalogue, dated May, 1924, makes very interesting reading when it is compared with the Catalogue of March, 1923. The new publication ~~contains~~ includes a beautiful illustrated supplement, but the letterpress bears unequivocal signs of a remarkable change in the attitude of this famous institution as regards its faith in the capabilities of the race which forms its raison d'être.

¶ Turning to page 55, we learn that "graduates of the Academy who desire to pursue college courses that are not provided at Hampton SHOULD be able to do so..." Last year's catalogue said that they "WILL be able to do so".

¶ Taking the course of study year by year, we find some very interesting additions and omissions.

¶ First Year. - A new subject, Hygiene, is now compulsory. This may be the "talks on the hygiene of exercises" mentioned on p. 71 under Physical Education; but in view of other new compulsory subjects to be presently enumerated, one begins to suspect lessons in nail-cleaning and foot-washing. The time for this is taken off the Physical Training, which is reduced by one-third in all the school years.

¶ Second Year. — The time devoted to the study of the Old Testament is doubled, and Ancient History

5/16/14

is cut out; so the noble and cultured African monarchs of Egypt are presented to the students in the odious garb of the Pharaohs of the Captivity. There are no elective subjects this year; last year there were five.

II Third Year in the course. — Now we come to the constructive changes by the present rulers of Hampton. The following subjects are added to the compulsory list: (a) Music, in which "special attention is called to the peculiarities of Negro folk music" (p. 71); (b) Home Economics, or Agriculture, according to the sex of the student. So our adolescents are to be compelled to learn expert methods of hewing wood and drawing water, and to become adepts in the esoteric aspects of the Spirituals! Of the sixteen elective subjects offered last year, seven have disappeared; the subjects considered unsuitable for Negro youth in their third year are: — Advanced Drawing; Advanced Manual Training; Shorthand; Spanish; Ancient History (presumably for lest they might learn that civilization began a long way from the lands infested by the Nordics).

II Fourth Year. — Music and Home Economics (or Agriculture) are now compulsory for Seniors. One would have thought that they might have been spared "the peculiarities of Negro folk music", or "~~emphasizing~~ emphasizing the educational value of handiwork" (p. 71); but no: the young ladies

4/14/52

are to spend two periods a week at "Household Handicrafts", which "includes the manipulation of such materials as reed, raffia, and corn shucks. The repairing of tin utensils, repairing and setting window-glass, and the removing of paints and varnishes preperatory to renewing the finish of old furniture are also included....." Oh, Shucks!

II The ~~electives~~ electives have been well weeded out in the final year also. In future, a student will graduate from Hampton Academy without ever having had the chance to study the following subjects: advanced Public Speaking, advanced Shorthand, advanced Typewriting, Spanish of any Kind, or Sociology. Probably the latter subject is entirely too dangerous!

III All this seems to indicate a profound and far-reaching distrust in the ability of the Negro to acquit himself creditably in any field except music and manual arts. It is a crystallization of the attitude of the more benevolent Southern whites: "By all means encourage the Negro to entertain us with his undoubted musical gifts; help him to be an efficient hewer of wood and a skilful drawer of water; but — keep him away from the Northern colleges where he might learn a profession!"

4/30/36

July 25, 1924.

Mr. Charles F. W. Brown,
1 West 129th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In applying for a borrower's card at the 135st Street Library you give me as reference. Unfortunately I do not remember you. Will you kindly let me know when and where I met you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

C. F. Wemyss Brown,
1 West 129th St.,
New York, N.Y.
~~HAMPTON INSTITUTE~~
~~HAMPTON, VA~~

July 28, 1924

4/19/89

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

I am the culprit who took the liberty of using your name as a reference for the 135th Street Library!

I am sorry to have given you all this trouble. I wrote you a note the day after our interview last week, giving my full name & address, and

asking you to attach it to the MS. I left with you. But mine is a common name, and you evidently did not expect I could be living in the heart of Harlem. This is a "white" house, but it is the only one on the block. Needless to say, I will see to it that the use of your name remains a mere matter of form.

I noted that you seemed to be favorably impressed by the full-page advt. of Hampton in the July "Crisis". I enclose a paper which may alter your views. I have based this on an exhaustive detailed comparison in parallel columns, which I shall be glad to let you see if you so desire.

Sincerely yours

C. F. Wemyss Brown

C. F. Wemyss Brown
[late of Hampton Institute, Va.]
note new address — { 19 West 130th Street,
{ c/o Willis New York, N.Y.

13 Nov 24

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
69 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

5/2/39

My dear Dr. Dubois:—

I read with the greatest interest your article in the October "American Mercury", and hope to hear more of the same subject, either there or in the "Crisis."

I am now engaged in literary work in New York. I have been asked to write an article for an encyclopedia. Subject: The Negro Race.—

I should very much like to have some advice from you on this matter. As I am busily engaged all day, I presume to ask

if you could arrange an interview some evening.

Very truly yours

Charles D. W. Brown

November 18,1924

Mr. C. F. W. Brown
19 West 130th St.
New York, N. Y.

5/2/38

My dear Mr. Brown:

I am glad you liked the Mercury article. It seemed to me best to use some of the data which you kindly furnished me with in that form where it could reach the largest public. Later, I am going to get on the subject of that college curriculum at Hampton. If you have any more information I wish you would send it to me.

I should be very glad to give you any information I can on your encyclopedia article but it is rather difficult for me to make any evening appointment. Would you be free any day from 5 to 6? I could see you then.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[BROWN]

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

JERSEY CITY BRANCH

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April 9, 1924

4/5/27

The DuBois Dinner Committee,
Mercantile Bank Building,
5th Ave. at 14th St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I regret very much that I will be unable to attend the DuBois Dinner Sunday night because of a previous engagement for Palm Sunday evening which cannot be broken. To say I regret missing this dinner does not half express my feelings in the matter, and I only wish I had known the exact date earlier.

Yours truly,

Ida E. Brown

4/11/27

Neuilly - Paris, June, 8th 1924

5/2/29

Sir Du Bois,

I have sent you a magazine published at Paris by white Americains living in France. This magazine contains an article about the influence of coloured people in America on the american art and american life. The author admires the power ~~of~~ of the black soul and wishes that its tricks american white people. In the mouth of an American white, thise argument has seemed to me very interesting. I am sure that the readers of

Crisis would be happy to know this article that was read by all Americans in Frana and written by one of them.

I am happy to tell you I thank you very very much by the ~~heading~~ expedition of Crisis. I regularly receive it and its reading is one of my best pleasures. My eldest boy who is a student reads it with passion.

I follow with a great interest all things about Negro question. I have had the joy to speak about it on last October with Mr and Mrs Moton and two of their friends, in a hearty dinner at home.

Do you read french papers? Do you wish receive some ones? Presently we are enjoying with the new elections. We have morally suffered on these last years on account of the no liberal French government. The liberty of thinking became a souvenir, no a reality. French people has happily driven away almost all deputies. We shall have now a true republican and liberal government. There is still The President of the Republic of whom we dont will. He was a little Mussolini and the nation does not accept that. He does not will go away but he will be obliged to go before this letter touches you.

I send you my best wishes

for the success of your just cause. Believe, please, that many French hearts beat for it.

I am, sincerely yours.

Fernande Bruneau.

Madame Ch. Bruneau
Institutrice
197 avenue de Neuilly
Neuilly-s-Seine
France

Best greetings of my husband, an Inspector of French Education

June 20,1924

Madame Ch. Bruneau
197 Avenue de Neuilly
Neuilly-s-Seine
France

5/2/28

My dear Madame:

I have your kind letter of June 8, and hasten to express my appreciation for it. I shall be glad to see a copy of the magazine when it reaches me.

If at any time, you come across in the French newspapers or magazines, any article in which you think the CRISIS would be interested, we would esteem it a great favor for you to send us the clipping or let us know where the article can be found.

Again thanking you for your interest I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

96 Prescott St.,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Feb. 26, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

5/2/32

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am writing to inquire if it would be possible for you to send me the constitution, minutes, resolutions, etc., of the Pan-African Congress, of which I understand you are secretary.

I am giving a course here in modern colonial governments, and we attempt to study Africa quite thoroughly, and for that reason are very much interested in the Pan-African organization. I would appreciate anything you could give me in regard to this aspect of the work you are doing.

If you should come to Boston, I should greatly appreciate it if you could arrange to talk to my class which meets Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Very sincerely yours,

Raymond Leslie Buell

Raymond Leslie Buell

5/2 DV-3

February 29, 1924.

Mr. Raymond L. Buell,
96 Prescott Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Buell:

Dr. DuBois has not yet returned from the third Pan African Congress, but we are expecting him back on the 13th of March, after which He will, I am sure, accede to your request with regard to data as far as possible. He will at that time also acquaint you with the possibility of his being in Boston this spring.

Yours truly,

JF.PF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
96 Prescott St.,
March 30, 1924

5/2/31

Miss Jessie Fauset,
Literary Editor, The Crisis,
New York City

My dear Miss Fauset:

Thank you for your note of the 29th, February. I would be greatly indebted to you if you brot Dr. Dubois' attention to my letter in regard to the Pan-African Congress, etc.

Very sincerely yours,

Raymond Leslie Buell

Raymond Leslie Buell

5/2/30

April 8, 1924

Mr. Raymond L. Buell
96 Prescott St.
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

The Pan-African Congress has made no official publications but you will find the best references to its work in the following numbers of the CRISIS:

March 1919
April 1919
January 1921
March 1921
April 1921
June 1921
December 1921
July 1921
November 1921
March 1923
July 1923
October 1923
December 1923
January 1924
February 1924

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/8/22

January 14, 1924.

Dr. W. L. Bulkley,
Juan les Pins,
France.

My dear Dr. Bulkley:

I know that Dr. DuBois regrets that he was unable to stop in to see you while in your vicinity. At that time he was hoping to get back to America by the end of January and was consequently very much rushed. Since then, however, he has been appointed government at the inauguration of President King in Monrovia, Liberia and consequently his stay abroad has been considerably delayed. On his return I am sure he will be writing to you to express his regrets.

I have heard it rumored that you are going to return shortly to this part of the world. I hope it is true as I am quite sure your presence is needed. I can assure you that my sister, Mrs. Lanning, for one would be very glad to see you back.

4/8/23

With all good wishes for a pleasant year, believe me

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

July 9,1924

Mr. Sammy Burbridge
49 W. 131st Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sammy:

A little time ago I received from Nail & Parker a bill which you had sent them for the renovations on the first floor of our house. This bill should have been sent to me and I have in some way mislaid the bill which they forwarded.

I owe you already a balance of Seventy Dollars in addition to the work on the first floor. It is too bad to make you wait so long for your money but I have been very much handicapped by the unusual amount of repairing. Send me your complete bill again and just as soon as possible, I shall begin paying you at least in part.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/40/66

December 5,1924

Mr. Manuel Butler
732 St. Anthony Avenue
St. Paul, Minn.

64/44/4

My dear Butler:

I thank you very much for your letter concerning Fisk. I am enclosing a call to Fisk clubs. Can you not get a group together and have them send a representative? Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

BUTLERS LIMITED

Head Office: Butlers Building
79, Benson Street Monrovia.

Telegraphic Address
"Butler Monrovia"
A. B. C. Code 5th. Edition

Major: A. H. Butler, Snr.,
A. H Butler, Jnr.,
J. J. Butler, Jnr.,

MAR 20 1924
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

A DESPATCH

February 8th. 1924

A DESPATCH

Hilton's House,
Ashmun Street,
Monrovia, Liberia. W. C. A.

----------192--

~~To~~ To the Associated News-Papers of the World

4/36/2

President of the Republic has denied application from Delegates of the ~~U. N. I. A.~~ to Liberia for an Interview. Interview can only be granted if it partakes of an un-official Character and Discussions to take place must be of an Informal nature and as between Private Individuals. Any Proposal suggesting Location for 3000 Imigrants to Liberia must ultimately be denied.

President told me that he is keeping his mind on the Obligation of Liberia to the Great Powers, and as such to the maintenance of the Independence of the Republic.

~~Butler Snr.~~,
Butlers Limited.

Universal Negro Improvement Association

[A. B. Butterworth]

Private.

Kings College
Auckland.
New Zealand.

Sir,

I wish to spend some years in studying the question of races in America, and would like to do so as a schoolmaster in a negro school in one of the larger towns of the south, preferably New Orleans. If you could put me in touch with such work, I would be grateful.

I attach a statement of my qualifications, in order to save time in correspondence.

5/2/17

I came into touch with " The Crisis" through the Professor of Philosophy at the Howard University, whom I visited when in Washington, having traveled with him from Europe last December. He is, Iunderstand a correspondent of yours, and would probably assist me if you could put me in touch with him. Unfortunately, I have lost his card. (Dr Alain Locke, if my memory is correct.)

I would be willing to take any work offering a reasonable salary, and would be ready to start at the end of January.

Yours faithfully,

A. B. Butterworth.

22. Aug. 22.

P.S. As I wish to get my plans settled as soon as possible, I would be glad if you could let me have an early reply, including, if possible, a definite offer. The slow mail makes correspondence impossible.

[ENCLOSURE]

5/2/18

Age -- 36. Unmarried.

Education. Blundells School, Devon, England.

Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Degrees, etc, B.A. (Honours, History Tripos, Pt 1) 1909

M.A. 1922.

~~Experience~~ LL.B. (Cambridge) 1923.

Experience. University Commission ~~1920~~ 1910.

Retired (as Major) 1922. (War Service 1914-1918, O.B.E., Greek Military Medal, etc.)

Traveled in France, Balkans, Egypt, Poland, etc.

Contributed to several papers and periodicals.

Called to the English Bar, 1923.

Master at Sutton Courtenay and Kings College, Auckland, 1923 and 1924.

Subjects. History.

Geography.

Mathematics.

French.

Elementary Science, Greek, Latin, English.

Games. Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Swimming.

Twice Boxing Champion of the Royal Navy & Army.

[ENCLOSURES from BUTTERWORTH?]

Brook House.
Sutton Courtenay.
Berks.

Major A.B.Butterworth came to me this term to help me in my work of coaching boys for the Navy and University.

He has been of inestimable assistance in every way, and I shall be terribly sorry to lose him, as, during the whole of my twenty years experience as a private tutor, I have never had a more efficient assistant. He is, to my mind, absolutely the very man to get the best out of boys, whether at their work or games.

I would add that I consider that he is quite competent to control difficult boys singly or in a class.

I shall always be more than glad to answer any questions addressed to me concerning Major Butterworth. He leaves me with my warmest wishes for his future success, and sorry at his departure.

Robert Bush Black.
Captain.

9. 11. 23.

4/8/43

King's College

Middlemore

Auckland.

Mr A. B. Butterworth has been a master at this school during the year 1924. I regret that for family reasons he finds it impossible to stay longer in New Zealand.

He has taken French throughout the school, and especially in Form VI has had good results. He has also taught general subjects in the Middle School.

4/8/49

He takes trouble with his work, he interests his boys in it, his discipline is good.

Outside the classroom his help has been invaluable. He has thrown his energy into the many activities of school life, and notably in Boxing and in the Dramatic Club, has produced results not before attained here.

His past profession and experience in many lands have ensured for him a wide outlook on life, whilst his kindly nature and his tact make it easy for him to get on well with both his colleagues and the boys.

I feel sure he will prove acceptable to a Headmaster of any boys' school.

C.T.Major. M.A.

23.Aug. 24. Headmaster.

October 18,1924

Major A. B. Butterworth
Kings College
Auckland, New Zealand
Australia

5/2/15

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 22. I am afraid it is a little late to make arrangements to teach this year. Most of the colleges are open and have begun their year's work. On the other hand, I think you would have no difficulty in securing a position either at the opening of the new term or at the opening of the new year.

It would be much better for you to write directly to the presidents of the following institutions. It is possible some of them still have vacancies and they are apt especially to need teachers in mathematics and French and help in athletics: Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Morehouse College, Atlanta,

Georgia; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee; Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Lincoln University, JeffersonCity, Missouri.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/2/16

April 22, 1924.

5/219

Mr. Witter Bynner,
Post Office Box 1051,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Bynner:

May I express to you my deep appreciation of the poem which you kindly contributed on the occasion of my dinner.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

WITTER BYNNER
P. O. BOX 1061
SANTA FE, N. M.

June 11, 1924.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your note.
I only wish I might have been present
to render my tribute in person.

Sincerely yours,

Witter Bynner

5/2/18

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COLORED WOMEN'S BRANCH
179 WEST 137TH STREET
TELEPHONE AUDUBON 7900-7901-2158
CECELIA CABANISS SAUNDERS, GENERAL SECRETARY

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MRS. EVA T. PARKS, CH. FINANCE COMMITTEE

June 6, 1924

5/2/17

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Sometime ago, I spoke to you concerning the desire of the Inter Collegiate Club, to have you speak before their organization. You made a tentative promise to be fulfilled on your return.

Will you let me know if you can speak for us on June 15th at 4:30 p.m. I would appreciate a phone call Sunday or early Monday morning. I will be at the "Y." So if you will call me there, I will be able to get word to the members of said Club.

Very sincerely yours
Mabel James Byrd

Please fulfill your promise

PHONE BERGEN 2420

WILLIAM A. BYRD
SEVEN SIXTY FOUR OCEAN AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

4/8/24

April 5th
1 9 2 4

The DuBois Dinner Committee
Mercantile Bank Bldg.,
5th Ave. at 14th St.,
New York, N. Y.,

Friends:-

It is a source of regret to me that I am not able to be present at The Dinner given in honor of Dr. DuBois on Sabbath, April 13th inst.

The duties of Palm Sabbath and my regular Sabbath duties prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation. I wish however to join in with those who shall meet to do honor to the distinguished guest for he is worthy of the praise and recognition that may be given him. His contribution to the cause of Negro uplift is unsurpassed by any of his generation.

Most cordially,

Wm A. Byrd

4/5/24

V. F. CALVERTON
Editor

EILEEN HOOD
Business Manager

THE MODERN QUARTERLY

318 NORTH EXETER STREET
Post Office Box 322
BALTIMORE, - MARYLAND

Nov. 6 1924.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Over a month ago I wrote you concerning my projected book on Negro Art, considered from a sociological point of view, and sent you a copy of my article on Sociological Criticism of Literature to give you an idea of my approach. Since that time I have had no reply from you. Today Abram Harris writes me that he has written you about the matter. I surely would think that such studies would interest you not a little, and that publication of them from time to time in The Crisis would not be averse to your desire.

At least let me hear from you in reference to the matter. Sincerely,

P.S. I too had hoped for your partial collaboration. V. F. Calverton

4/40/57

November 19,1924

40/56

Mr. V. F. Calverton
The Modern Quarterly
318 North Exeter St.
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Sir:

I am interested in Negro art but I have no letter in the files from you concerning the matter and do not know what it is that you want. If you will kindly write me, I shall be very glad to reply.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Camp Jones]

THE CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMP
Camp Harry J. Jones.

AUG 1 81924

Douglas, Arizona
August 9, 1924.

The Crisis
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

The government has established a Citizen's Military Training Camp for Colored youths between the ages of 17 and 24 yrs. at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona. The length of this camp is thirty days.

We are getting out an Annual which will contain the activities of this camp and a brief history of some of our leading military men. We wish to place the picture of Col. Chas. Young on the fly leaf, but have been unable to obtain a picture of him. The annual will be sent to press by August 25th. so you see that our time is limited.

As pictures of Col. young have been seen in your Magazine at different times, we are writing to ask of you a loan of a picture of him. We will return the picture to you as soon as a cut of it can be made. If you have a picture that we can use, we would appreciate it very much if you will send it to us. We would like to get one by August 20th.

Please let us hear from you on the above matter as soon as posible.

Very truly yours,

C. S. Roberts

C. S. Roberts
Editoral Supervisor
C.M.T.C. Annual

[Camp Jones]

August 19,1924

Mr. C. S. Roberts
Citizens Military Training Camp
Camp Harry J. Jones
Douglas, Arizona

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith a picture of the late Col. Young. Will you kindly handle it carefully and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/17/93

December 4, 1924.

Mr. Raymond W. Cannon,
3400 Oakland Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

4/44/85

My dear Sir:

I have only five copies of my speech to spare, so I am sending those under another cover.

I thank you for the information concerning the Alph Phi Alpha.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

[Cardinal Gibbons Inst.]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mr. Victor Daniel, of the Manual Training School, Bordentown, N.J., has been engaged as principal of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, to take effect July 1, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held in Washington on June 6. The Board also engaged Mrs. Daniel as assistant-principal and matron.

Mr. Daniel is a graduate of Tuskegee. He taught at St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Alabama, conducted by the Josephite Fathers, and later at Tuskegee. Here, in addition to other duties, he was assistant to the commandant, Major Ramsay. He has been at Bordentown, a State school for colored, for the past six years as commandant and dean of the boy's department. He is exceedingly well qualified for the principalship of this new institution. Mrs. Daniel is a graduate of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., and has had several years of experience teaching in Tuskegee and several other institutions in the South. While at Bordentown, although holding no official position, she has acted as a mother and adviser to the boys in the institution.

At the same meeting of the Board of Trustees, four prominent colored men and women were added to the Board: Mr. N. T. Velar, a well-known citizen of Pittsburgh and vicinity; Professor Thomas Turner, for several years a professor at Howard University and now going to Hampton Institute; Miss Caroline L. Cook, a public school teacher of Baltimore, who has served as chairman of the Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons Institute Auxiliary; and Mrs. Minnie T. Wright, secretary of the Boston Cardinal Gibbons Institute Committee. The by-laws of the corporation were amended to provide that on the Executive Board there shall be at least two colored representatives in addition to the principal of the school.

The main building of the institution is under construction and school will be opened about the first of October. Provisions are being made for both boys and girls in separate departments. The regular academic department will begin with the sixth grade and continue as rapidly as possible with complete high school, and later beyond. Students desiring to learn trades will be admitted, and if not able to take the regular academic work, will be put in special academic classes. It is not expected that ordinarily students will be admitted until they have completed their home schools. Certificates of character will be required from local pastors and from others.

June 26, 1924.

4/40/60

Cardinal Gibbons Institute,
1314 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have received a release on Mr. Victor Daniels who has been made principal of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute. The release, however, fails to say just what this institution is. Will you kindly let me have the following facts:

1. What is the course of study laid down in this institution.
2. Is it a segregated institution which admits only Negroes and has only Negro teachers.
3. Is the reason of its founding the refusal of other Catholic institutions to admit Negroes.
4. Does the founding of this institution indicate that the Catholic Church proposes to carry separation by race in education to the utmost limit.
5. May we have a photograph of the

main building of the institution.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/40/61

SEP 16 1924

Sept. 13 1923,
1815 Wylie Ave,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Crises,
70 Fifth Ave,
New York.

Dear sie: Please send me at once a list contianing the amount that the different states, in the United States spend as an avarage, per child, per year, for education.

And in the south where they have seperate sch ools the amount seperatly please.

Very truly yours
Benj L. Careathers
Benj.L.Careathers

4/40/26

P. S. I am herewith enclosing addressed emelop for reply

September 20, 1924.

Mr. Benjamin L. Careathers,
1815 Wylie Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

4/40/25

My dear Sir:

You will get the figures on per capita expenditures for schools in the United States by writing to the United States Department of Education, Washington, D. C. I am not sure that you can get the figures separately for the races but if you cannot you will find some figures of that sort in Bulletin number 39, 1916, written by Thomas Jesse Jones on Negro Education. This will be in any public library.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

WOERMANN-LINIE A.G.
HAMBURG

As from
P.O. Box 79
Lagos, Nigeria
West Africa
25th Aug. 1924

Dear Prof Dubois.

I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in writing this letter to you. I have been in London for a change and am now returning to Lagos to-day. I am writing this letter on the steamer conveying me. I came to London for a change after a severe illness and during

4/174/4

my visit I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs Garvey who has interested me in her scheme for raising funds in America for the purpose of promoting the education of our people in Nigeria. There is great scope for the work she proposes to undertake, and I have no doubt that the country will be the gainer if side by side with the existing system there is introduced the practical method of education which has proved so successful among American Negroes.

Mrs Garvey desires me to inform you that her proposal has my sympathy and will receive my support if it materialises. This I have no hesitation in doing, and if any word from me can in any way

help her and ourselves
in her task I shall
be glad indeed.

When I get back to
Nigeria I will again
address another a letter to you
on this subject.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Henry Carr

Formerly Resident in
the Colony of Nigeria
and Deputy Director
of Education

[illegible]

September 6, 1924.

Mr. Henry Carr,
P. O. Box 79,
Lagos, Nigeria,
West Africa.

My dear Mr. Carr:

I thank you for your letter of August 5th. There can be no doubt of the work in education needed in Africa and of the help which American Negroes might give. The difficulty is, however, that they are continually giving to persons and organizations who do not do what they promise.

I do not know the Mrs. Garvey whom you mention. She may be the former wife of Marcus Garvey or the present wife. In either case you should go very slowly and find out her personal character and credentials before trusting her. I have not heard anything of this movement before.

I wish very much that you would write a short statement of conditions in Nigeria and send me a recent photograph of yourself and some account of

4/41/72

your life. I have tried several times to get this and I am sure such an article would do great good in binding closer these two groups of Negroes.

I shall await word from you with great interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/14/43

Personal

March 21, 1924

4/4/28

Mr. Glenn Frank
Century Magazine
353 Fourth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Frank:

I have just returned from a five month trip to Africa. I was kept longer than I intended to stay as perhaps you may know, by receiving an appointment to represent the President at the inauguration of the new president of Liberia, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The article which you suggested that you might use in the Century has been written in first draft but I want to go over it and revise it. I shall hope to have it ready for your judgment on orcabout April first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

EDUCATIONAL BOOK DEPARTMENT
DANA H. FERRIN
MANAGER

THE CENTURY CO.
353 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

July 22, 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

4/40/6

You were recently so good as to grant permission to Messrs. Drummond and Hunt, of Cornell University, to include in a volume they were preparing your address, The Negro Problem.

This book, Persistent Questions in Public Discussion, has just been published, and we take pleasure in sending you a complimentary copy.

Very truly yours,

The Century Co

DHF:R

July 28,1924

The Century Co.
353 Fourth Ave.
New York, N.Y. Att: Mr. D. H. Ferrin

My dear Sir:

I have received Drummond & Hunt's "Persistent Questions in Public Discussion" and thank you very much for it. I beg, however, to call your attention to certain rather annoying mistakes on Page 298 which I would have been very glad to correct if I had been asked for information:

(1) I am not and never was President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I am Director of Publicity and Research in that organization.

(2) I was born and spent my early years not in New Bedford, Massachusetts but in Great Barrington, Massachusetts where I was graduated from the high school.

(3) I studied in the University of Berlin before I received my Ph.D. from Harvard.

(4) I do not direct the work of the

4/4017

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but simply am one of the directors.

(5) The address presented was delivered at the first Universal Races Congress held at the University of London in 1911 and not at the International Congress on Racial Relations.

Most of these corrections are of no great importance and yet so many inaccuracies in what is otherwise so excellent a book, are to be regretted.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/40/8

[LOULOUZE CHAPOTEAU]

9 rue Jasmin Paris XVI.
Ce 12 Mars 1924

4/40/29

Mon cher ami,

J'ai reçu avec plaisir votre lettre de Dakar, et j'ai suivi avec intérêt les détails que vous avez bien voulu me donner sur l'itinéraire de votre beau voyage. Avez-vous revu Mrs Curtis ? Pouvez vous me dire si elle a continué pour Haïti ?

Maintenant que vous êtes rentré à N.Y. vous devez avoir repris vos occupations.

Avez vous fait beaucoup

le dollar a atteint 85 p%
En tout cas, si ces dames voyagent, je pourrai leur retenir une chambre dans un hôtel, et vous ne coûterez rien.

Bien bonnes amitiés de toute [illegible] et souvenirs de Toulouse

de propagande !

J'ai longuement causé de vous, après votre départ avec la jeune Toulousaine, et je pense qu'il a dû vous écrire pour vous faire part de ses idées. Je souhaite qu'il y ait entente entre vous.

Avez vous quelquefois de nouvelles d'Ada ? elle est bien paresseuse, j'espère si elle voyagera cette année.

Denise vous envoie votre femme et Yolande ! vous savez que les hôtels vont être très chers ! Notre vie ici est assez difficile à cause de changes

[CHATTOPADHYAY?]

Satyagrah - ashram
P. O Sabarmati
(Ahmedabad)

9th Nov. 1924

My dear Sir,

I am very grateful to you indeed for your letter of Sept. 17 and for your sample copies of the Crisis.

I entirely agree with you when you say that the different Colored peoples and more especially the Indians and the American Negroes must get into touch and Cooperation with each other. Your idea of visiting India, China and Japan is really excellent. I would suggest that East Africa should also be included in this list. It is so near to India and you can visit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar within two months. I have made many friends in these East African territories and they will, I am sure, consider it a privilege to do any service to you. As regards India your name is already known to a very large number of educated Indians and you will have no difficulty here. Still I shall do all I can to make your stay in India comfortable.

4/33/23

I must confess here that I am only an humble journalist and I may not be able to do much, but my services to you will be honorary and unselfish.

I hope you already realise what an important part India can play in the regeneration of the African races. You will therefore like to hear something about Indian problems in Africa. I shall, from time to time, send you some information on these problems.

I have been reading your book 'The Negro' of the Home University Library with great interest. Please do not mind if I have to write to you again & again on this subject. I shall not expect replies to all my letters as I know how very busy you must be. You may write to me when you like. Only kindly give me the liberty to write to you frequently.

Very Sincerely Yours
Benarsidas Chaturvedi

P.S.

I am enclosing herewith a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. I hope you will like it. I need not tell you that I am writing this letter to you from his own place — the Satyagrah - ashram — where I have been working for the last three years.

August 28,1924

The Editor
The Daily Worker
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

In a recent number of your paper your staff writer, Robert Minor charges that I am responsible for the attitude of Liberia toward the Garvey African Migration movement and that I was sent by Coolidge to the capitalists of Liberia to prevent this proposed Negro migration. Will you permit me to say that this story is an unmitigated lie. I was not sent to Liberia. I was attending the third Pan-African Congress in Lisbon and visited West Africa on my own initiative. I had had no consultation with the President or any official before I went, on Garvey or any other matter. While there I was appointed by cable to represent President Coolidge at the inauguration of President King. It was a purely courtesy appointment without salary. The cabled instructions were published in full in the CRISIS. I did not mention Garvey or his movement to President King of Liberia or any of his officials. I did not consult with them or advise them nor did they ask my advice. In no way, shape, or manner did I have anything whatsoever to do with the policy of Liberia toward this man and movement.

Of course Liberia knew my personal attitude toward Garvey. They knew that I had openly opposed his silly masquerading and cruel squandering of the hard-earned pennies of the poor. But neither I nor they mentioned the subject while I was in Liberia. Nor did I represent capitalists, imperialists or anyone else but my own fairly well-known views on race matters. To charge me with joining any combination of capitalists to choke a Negro republic is surely too fantastic for the Daily Worker to believe.

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/KF

4/32/74

Telephone ORCHARD 1680

(c1924?)

THE DAILY WORKER

The National Labor Daily

33 FIRST STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROBERT MINOR, *Editor*

EDWARD ROYCE, *Business Manager*

Facts Wanted.

I. Education

Number of Negro

(a) children in public schools. 1924 - 2,149,548

(b) colleges and universities. 31

(c) students in higher institutions of learning. 3264 (1922)

(d) in the leading professions. (1920) 80,183

(e) journals. 400

2. Industry

(a) Distribution of Negro occupation in respect to industries. 1920

3. Economic.

Amount of

(a) agricultural land owned by Negroes. 22,000,000 acres.

(b) corporate business carried on by Negroes. 70000 Negro business enterprises - few of them corporations

And any other facts which you may care to give pertaining to the economic and cultural status of the Negro people in America.

[Chicago Women's Club]

333 LINDEN AVENUE
OAK PARK, ILL.

My dear Professor Dubois;

Do you expect to be in Chicago next winter? We should like to have you speak at our Forum at Lincoln Centre. Am shaping our program into shape now.

Yours sincerely
Helen Ravenfels
(Mrs. J.)

4/21/24.

Please state subjects.

Mrs. Porter of the C.W.C. tells me that she has heard from you. You will come to the Forum for fifty dollars, will you not? We have no budget & are dependent

4/24/24

on the tickets me self.

[Chicago Women's Club]

August 19,1924

Mrs. I. S. Rosenfels
333 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Ill.

4/47/26

My dear Mrs. Rosenfels:

I wonder if I answered your kind letter of April 27, asking me to speak at the forum of Lincoln Centre. I have the forum down for Friday, January 16, the fee to be fifty dollars but I do not find the correspondence and I am afraid that perhaps I did not answer your letter. I am very sorry if I have neglected to do so. Will you kindly let me know if any engagement has been made for the 16th and if not, if it will be alright for that date?

I thank you so much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Chicago Women's Club]

333 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Ill.

My dear Professor Du Bois;

Will you send me a few facts about yourself that I can use for publicity purposes? You will speak at the Chicago Women's Club on January 14 and at the Friday Morning Forum on January 16, I shall need these facts for both organizations.

Yours sincerely,
Julius Rosenfeld
(Mrs. J. S.)

10/27/24.

4/4/75

[Chicago Women's Club]

November 3, 1924.

Mrs. I. S. Rosenfels,
333 Linden Avenue,
Oak Park, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Rosenfels:

You will find my biography in "Who's Who In America" and a short autobiography in the first chapter of my "Darkwater". I trust these facts may be sufficient.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

"FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO JOURNALISM"

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

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5/1/45

Tuesday morning
Nov 23rd
1924.

Dear Dr Du Bois:—

Just a word to say that was an unusually good job you did upon your last visit to Fisk.

The worm turns.

Cordially, Chisum

An International Daily Newspaper
The Christian Science Monitor
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
Back Bay Station, Boston, Massachusetts
Cable Address "Monitor Boston"

Editorial Department
Eastern Bureau
Suite 1906, 21 East 40th Street
Telephone: Murray Hill 0777

NEW YORK

April 16, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
c/o National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/4/16

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I understand that J. R. Lee, a negro business man of New York, is at the head of a party which is making a tour of the south to investigate conditions among the negroes there, particularly in the coal mining region around Birmingham and especially Blocton where, on the whole, the condition of these people in the south is said to be worse than that of certain Europeans for whom considerable relief work is being done in this country and abroad.

I would like to get in communication with Mr. Lee upon his return to New York which, I understand, will be in about a week. As I do not have his address, I am writing you in the hope that you may be able to supply it.

Thanking you for this courtesy, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

John T. Adams

Eastern News Representative.

April 18, 1924.

Mr. John A. Phillips,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Suite 1906, 21 East 40th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Mr. John R. Lee does not, so far as my knowledge goes, live in New York City. I think the leader of the group of business men to whom you refer is Mr. John E. Hail, Jr., whose address is 145 West 135th Street. At any rate I am sure he could give you information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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The CIVIC CLUB

14 WEST 12 STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone, Watkins 4797

August 14, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been waiting eagerly for your decision as to whether or not you will serve on the Admissions Committee for the coming year and I want to urge you most vehemently to say that you will.

Faithfully yours,

Enid Johnson

EJ.FHT

Executive Secretary.

4/45/24

4/45/23

August 18,1924

Miss Enid Johnson
The Civic Club
14 W. 12th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Johnson:

I am sorry to have to refuse to serve on the Admissions Committee. I have so much work facing me on account of my long absence from the country last year that I cannot take on a single extra thing with any hope of doing it as it should be done.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

131 Pershore Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham, England.
February 12th. 1924.

Dear Sir:-

I venture to write to you to ask whether itwould be possible for you to give me a letter of introduction ot , or, better still, to write to the Colored Deputy in Paris and ask him if he will give me a recommedation to Monsieur le Ministre L'Instruction Publique that I may recieve some concessions to obtain the French degree of Chirurgein-Dentiste, Diploma de la Faculty de Medicine de Paris.

I am a graduate of The State University of Iowa, College of Dentistry, class 1917, and am Registered in that State. During the War I served as 1st. Lt. in the Dental Corps of the U.S.Army and recieved my Honorable Dischafge in France. Now I want to purchase a practice in France. In order to do this I must have the degree above mentioned. Influence is the only thing that will help matters. You do not know me but I know you as I attedded your lectures in the College in West Va. years ago. I tried to meet you at the Conference in Paris last year but I could not manage it. Your influence in this matter will be worth the world to me. For this consideration I thank you until you are better paid. Believe me to be, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Eden J. Cooke, D.D.S.

774 Fairmont St. N.W.
Wash. D. C.
Oct. 6, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Immediately upon receipt of your kind letter on Saturday last, I mailed you another copy of my book, which I hope you received in due season.

4/0+/25/52

I am relieved to know the nature of the secret.

My experience with Mr. Brattle has made me unduly cautious, but I do not know of a suitable commercial [illegible]

He has used the full weight of his guilt power to kill my work.

I certainly marked my copy of my work when I sent it to me, [illegible]

"It is all to do over!" I cried. With sincere regard, [illegible]

October 9,1924

Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford
774 Fairmont Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Clifford:

Your book is at hand. I shall review it in the December CRISIS.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

+/40/51

[Coleman, Mrs. E.F.]

09/24/60

Lakemish Wash
Dec 14 — 1924
add Box 535 Post Office

Mr. W. E. Burgard. Pabois Hotel-5 ave W.K.

Dear Sir and friend i take this privilidge to per-sue a line in Regards to Mr A. L. Lawrence a man of over a-bun-Race unsadulterate a pure Black man ~~he~~ i feel and know that he should be known for he is a natural Born artist Practacaly unlettered but he is a soulfull artist he is indeed a wonderfull artist he has had some Preperation but Comparitively Little to aquire such talent as he has i would that you might see some of his wonderfull works taken from news paper sketches only and and raised them from this crude form to wonderfull patrates and Landscapes in fact any thing that Comes under his observation he is skilled in the art and can Produce true to Life and wonderfull in

4/4/61

Blending Colors he is a poor man and he has managed to perches a little plat here and build a small Bungalow by his own hands and Painted his own pictures on the walls and and put moldings around so it would pass the most skeptical to detect that they were not pictures hiding on his walls fruits in his Dining Room and landscape in his Living Room and in his studio sketches of many of the greatest artist Paderiska and other noted personages it is too bad that such talent as his in my Race should be kept back and almost unknown but he is a poor Strugling artist trying to own a little home that is a credit to this Community both inside and the exteries also but he hasent a Dollar for this Little burg Can only afford one a negro Firehood and very little work here to be done he is not able to go where he might get something for it is scarcely settled here and only a few of our own people that Can not

4/4/62

understand what is Realy in this young
Man only 42 years old I have taken a Kindly
Entrest in him because of his ability and
his Earnest Desire to Leave his footprints
on the Sands of time he Does some painting
and Enteries Decorating but because he is
not in the union they will not give him only
Enough to do to Barely exist if he should
join the union they keep our people
walking around most of the time I told him
he should be Recognized by our own people
and I suggested that I write you as you are
always interested in the progress of our
people now mr Dubois he ask me to ask
you if you would send him a Cut of yours
that you consider a fare Likeness of yours
Self he would prefer a Clipping or Patent proof
your magizin or from a news paper that you
might see the ability of the artist he does not need
a photograph just Cut one out of a news paper
and Return it at once and he will put in your hands
one

by Xmas a splendid Likeness of your self
free of any Charge to you it will be a
splended gift to your wife for Xmas please
exert this effort in the sperit it is sent and
he would be happy if you will Consider this
Compliment on him or any picture you
might wish produced I am a Race woman
my self and feel that Real persons such
as he possess should not go by unnoticed
if you have any sugestions that might lead
him in to a broader field and open any avenue
to him that he might see this may Clear
to a better opertunity than he now has
he would be ended grateful to you as
a Leader of our Race Now please send the picture
at one if this meets your aproval Remember there
will be absolutely no Charges to you only kindly
send him your Earnest Decision of his ability of
his work he at my Sugestion is Sending out Some
Coppies to others that they may also See his work
and Comment as to its worth and artistic abilith that
he poseses Please adress Mrs. E. J. Coleman, Adams
Police Box 535 to ~~Publish~~ Wash or Mr A. E. Lawrence
or 515 East 2nd or thanking you in advance with
the Seasons greetings

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN BRANCH
855 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

320½ N. Alexandria Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif
April 29, 1924.

Dr. Du Bois,
Dear Sir,

I have been asked to speak before a few educators on the subject Vocational Opportunity and Training of Women.

I am asking a few of our leading educators what opportunities are offered in their schools. I know that you well consider all questions and for that reason I should greatly appreciate a statement from you.

How has vocational education as taught in the public schools

77/74/4

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN BRANCH
855 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

and in the Universities of America aided the colored women?

I shall greatly value a statement from you.

Yours truly,
Josephine Collier

82/14/28

June 20, 1924.

Miss Josephine Collier,
320½ N. Alexandria Ave.,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Madam:

I am afraid my answer is too late for your purpose. I write only to say this. The difficulty with vocational training so far as colored people are concerned is that those who settle the lines in which Negroes should be trained are almost invariably people either themselves prejudiced or influenced by prejudiced employers. Since, therefore, the world has largely determined that Negroes are to be laborers and servants of low grade most Negro vocational training tends to these ends. If we could have for colored students both in colored schools and in white schools a real vocational guidance which, while it took into account difficulties due to prejudice will also consider ability and character, I could conceive of no greater help to the Negro race this day.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

97/147/4

Copy

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
396 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

November 11,1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You probably do not remember me but I enjoyed a brief interview in your office a year ago.

I was much impressed by your penetrating article in the October "American Mercury". I am traveling all the time in the colleges discussing (and opposing) war, and race prejudice.

Several days ago at Cornell College, Iowa, I was discussing Race Relations with a small group of faculty and students. At the close of the session, I briefly sketched for them your article and asked how many of them would covet the opportunity of teaching in a Negro college under a Negro president. Two or three faculty and six or eight students raised their hands and they were aware of the implications of that, because you had made them clear in your article.

Continued success to you as you fearlessly point out the obstacles in the way of society's advance.

Sincerely,

(Signed) George L. Collins

4/44/37

GEORGE L. COLLINS
GILBERT A. BEAVER, Chairman — PAUL JONES, GRACE HUTCHINS, Secretaries — WILLIAM C. BIDDLE, Treasurer
MARY S. McDOWELL, Office Secretary

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
(NEAR CANAL STREET)
TELEPHONE: CANAL {6522 6523

2.

Nov. 11, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You probably do not remember me but I enjoyed a brief interview in your office a year ago.

4/44/35

I was much impressed by your penetrating article in the Oct. "american mercury". I am traveling all the time in the colleges discussing (and opposing) war, and race prejudice.

Several days ago at Cornell College, Iowa, I was discussing Race Relations with a small group of faculty and students. At the close of the session I briefly sketched for them your article and asked how

many of them would covet the opportunity of teaching in a Negro college under a Negro president. Two or three faculty men and 6 or 8 students raised their hands. and they were aware of the implications of that, because you had made them clear in your article.

continued success to you as you fearlessly point out the obstacles in the way of society's advance.

Sincerely

George L. Collins

4/14/36

November 18,1924

Mr. George L. Collins
The Fellowship of Reconciliation
396 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Collins:

I have your letter of November 11 and thank you very much for the information and your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

December 4, 1924.

Professor I. Collins,
Lock Box 252,
Lakewood, New Jersey.

4/4617Z

My dear Professor Collins:

Dr. DuBois has forwarded your letter of December first, regarding Harold Jones, to George G. DeVaughn, 316 Fourth Street, Minneapolis, M

[NYRA COLLINS]

addressed to Prince Kogo Home, April 14,'24.

Honorable Sir and Friend, Tovalou Houenou Dahomey

In a recent issue of the Crisis I read an article with which you are familiar and was prompted to address you, though doubtful if the address given sufficient for a letter and should no doubt enquire first. Rather unusual that a white woman should venture anything as unconventional, though we, in the U.S. are considered less so than some others or leastways, some of us and Iam numbered among such. For the sake of education I delve into all forbidden corners and do many things seemingly quite shocking to the prudes, but thats because of our independance as well as our curosity. For two years perhaps I have interested myself in the colored race, going among them in their homes, seeking correspondance with many and in every way enlightening myself and found nothing but what was commendable; much more so than among my own race. All the unkind criticism I find twice pronounced in the white, so why should I shun the one just because of a more decided brunette complexion? I have did a deal in this town toward having them recoginized by press, theatre and people and had some rather shocking press articles printed. One woman only came out with a little article in defense of the colored race, but failed to sign her name. To me, such failure is cowardly and I replied that "it would have pleased me better had she fearlessly signed her name". An Irishman or Welshman never fights from behind a bush and we are both, so what we say we donot fear to declare boldly. I heard Mr. DuBois speak when here, also Chandler Owen, receiving the most enlightenment and entertainment from the latter, but they are two distinct types, the one self made with all

4/37/6

the natural humor and keeness of his race, the other more college bred, but possibly none the less alert, but Du Bois lacks the humor of Owen. To my mind, Irving Cobb, supposed to be our foremost humorous, cannot hold a candle to Chandler Owen and yet no time was wasted with Owen in keeping his audience pleased. Every sentence brought some fact. He spoke in the Labor Temple and the admission was .25. DuBois in Trinity Auditorium and a dollar admission. Cobb at Temple Auditorium and a dollar and I was disgusted and disippointed and left, stumbling over six pair of female feet to reach the isle in my hasty exit.

I think I saw that account of the hasty exit of the Dohemey Princes, but thought little of it at the time. Were I sure this letter would reach its destination might enclose an article of mine to occasion a smile. You know we have quite an influx of southern folk here and one must needs bridle their tongue sometimes, but I have a lot of sport notwith standing and never been hit so far. No saying, of course what may happen yet. It is quite customary when on a car for us to rise offering our seat to some real black mammy just for the sport of seeing the discomfort of the shallow pated white sisters near. We also dare to hail a passing car driven by a brunette when we want a ride and so far, never been insulted. We have five cross country hiking trips to our credit, making New York last year. On those trips we need assistance and we never stop to consider whos who, believing our way well chosen. Nothing yet of disagreeable nature has happened, save being bitten by a bull dog and, that was'nt the dog's fault, but ours for intruding on his premises in trouser. With this excuse of a letter and no excuse whatsoever for writing it, I'll leave with the trust that it may reach its destination and leave with it the impress that we are all of one family, regardless of our wrappings. Sincerely and Respectfully,

Geo. P. Collins.

R. 2. Bx. 394. Los Angeles, Cal.

Home, Oct. 31,'24.

M, Du Bois,

New York City,

Dear Friend,

Enclosed may or may not interest and I may have been unduly aroused, but I always follow the impulsive urge and in so doing seldom stray. I hear so many reflecting remarks concerning the colored people that it makes me quick to resent anything of that nature and there are so few white people that are or even want to be alert to real fact that I never overlook a chance to get in a word, but it is a subject few papers will discuss. The Record in Los Angeles has always published every squib I have inserted and some of them were almost harsh, but nothing but truth as I have found from my own ~~owe~~ investigation and not from word of mouth. Iam reading now your Souls Of The Black Folks. I enjoy it very much as I do everything you have written. Iam quite amused. Since my agitation, extending over a period of three years, perhaps, books in the various libraries have been unearthed we never knew were on the shelves before. This one was in a very conspicious place on a display table. If people would only set prejudice aside and delve into problems themselves and force themselves into the inner circles and really seek wisdom they would find much in opposition to hearsay. You would laugh if you knew how all this started with me, but thats my secret; suffice it to say, I found what I sought. What is the quotation? "Seek wisdom, but above all get UNDERSTANDING". With best wishes I Remain, Sincerely, Myra R. Dallin.

4/40/24

437 E. 61 St., Maywood Station, Los Angelesy Cal.

November 7, 1924.

4/40/23

Miss Myra R. Collins,
437 E. 61 Street,
Maywood Station,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for your letter of October 31st and have read with interest your communication to The Post.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

4/1944

EXHIBIT I.

C O M M I S S I O N

ON

I N T E R R A C I A L C O O P E R A T I O N

AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1924

4/49/15

Balance on hand Jany. 1st, 1924	$3,629.94
Receipts (Exhibit "A")	81,705.67
	85,335.61
Disbursements (Exhibit "B")	33,050.39
Balance Cash on hand	$ 2,285.22

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned officer duly authorized to administer oaths, E. Darden Borders, who affirms that he, as Auditor for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has carefully examined the records of receipts and disbursements of said organization and that the above is a true and correct statement of affairs as reflected in said records.

(Signed) E. DARDEN BORDERS.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 27th day
of March, 1925.

L. Parker. . . . . .N.P
State of Georgia At Large

EXHIBIT 2.

SUMMARY OF 1925 BUDGET

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

- -

H E A D Q U A R T E R S

01. Salaries	1 Month	12 Months
Director Associate Director Director Woman's Work, Assistant Woman's Work Director Publicity Auditor Assistant to Director Clerical Staff - - - - - -	$1,932.00	$23,184.00
02. Office Expense		
Stationery Supplies Postage Telephone and telegraph Rent Incidentals Additional equipment - - - - - - - - - -	$ 533.33	6,160.00
03. Travel		
Director Publicity Director Assistant to Director Director Woman's Work Assistant Woman's Work - - - - - - - -	$ 525.00	$ 6,300.00
04- Unclassified		
Conferences, Institutes and Travel for speakers - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 833.33	$ 10,000.00
Literature, speakers and conferences for college students and college professors - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 416.66	5,000.00
Printing and Publicity - - - - - -	$ 400.00	4,800.00
Total Headquarters budget - - - -		$55,444.00

4/4/16

EXHIBIT 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF 1925 BUDGET

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

- -

F I E L D

01. Salaries.	1 month	12 months
6 white secretaries) 6 Negro secretaries) covering North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas - - - - - - - -	-$2,624.98	$31,499.84
02. Office Expense		
6 white secretaries 6 Negro secretaries - - - - - - - - - -	-$1,016.00	$12,192.00
03. Traveling		
6 white secretaries 6 Negro secretaries - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-$1,425.00	$17,100.00
Total Field budget - - - -		$ 69,791.84
Total Headquarters Budget - - - - - - - -		55,444.00
Total Budget - - - - - - - - - -		-$ 116,235.84

NOTE: See Exhibit 111, Item 1. Total assured to date $ 76,001.00

Amount still needed - - - - - - - - $ 40,234.84

4/6/17

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK 1925. EXHIBIT 3.

Item #1. SECURED:

Phelps-Stokes Fund	$2,000	Paid
International Committee YMCA	13,145	Monthly
Home Board, M. E. Church South	3,000	Paid
Negro Board Education M. E. Church	2,500	Monthly
Savannah & Atlanta Community Chests	1,600	Monthly
Presbyterian Board	500	May 1st
Richmond Community Chest	2,500	Monthly
Norfolk Community Chest	50	On demand
Women's Council of Home Missions	500	May 1st
American Missionary Ass'n (110 paid)	1,000	intervals
Mrs. John J. Eagan	500	any time
National Ass'n Colored Women's Clubs	200	Paid
Women's Missionary Council M. E. Church South	2,000	quarterly
Home Board M. E. Church South	500	Aug. 1st
Ga. Committee Misc. Sources (125 paid)	500	Dec. 31st
Carnegie Corporation	7,500	Any time
American Baptist Board	1,000	AfterJune
Methodist Episcopal Women North	500	Dec. 1925
Individual subscriptions	779	Paid
Pledges for 1925 budget	1,005	Intervals
Total	$41,279.00	
50% of total to come from Spelman	20,639.00	
	61,918.00	

Balance brought forward from 1924	$2,285.22		
Amount received from Laura Spelman Fund on 1924 appropriation	3,322.78	5,608.00	
Total for 1925			$67,526.00

Item #2. SPECIAL FUNDS: (to be collected on from Spelman)

Kentucky State Committee	$4,700	Dec.1925
Woman's Missionary Council M. E. Church South	3,000	May 1925
Nurse supported by Women's Miss. Council	1,500	May 1925
Special fund from women of State Committees	2,000	Dec.1925
R. H. King salary Inter Com. YMCA	3,600	Monthly
Special from Georgia Committee	50	Paid
Special from Tennessee Committee	1,000	Paid
Total	16,850	
50% of total to come from Spelman to Interracial Budget	8,475.00	
Total secured for 1925	67,526.00	
Grand Total	$ 76,001.00	

8/6/24

Item #3, PROBABLE:

1. Methodist Episcopal Church - - - - - - - - - - -	$2,000
2. Individual subscriptions based on 1924 - - -	1,500
3. Women's Missionary Council M E Church South -	3,000
4. Negro Business & professional men (D.Jones)	5,000
$	11,500

6/6/4

Item #4. POSSIBLE

1. Russell Sage Foundation - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 5,000
2. Rosenwald - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000
3. Universalist General Council - - - - - - - -	5,000
4. Business men of Birmingham (money already collected for general Negro work Mr. Barr of Mr. Eagan's plant requesting $1000) - - -	1,000
5. Congregational Home Board - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000
6. Duke Bros. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000
7. United Missionary Society Disciples - - - -	2,500
8. Reformed Church of America - - - - - - - - -	1,000
9. Additional Community Chests - - - - - - - -	2,500
Total - - - - - - -	$ 33,000

The Cunard Steam Ship Lines - 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

(Cook)

Universal-Lehrenkrauss Travel Agency
359 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

December 12,1924

Thomas Cook & Sons
585 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The fourth Pan-African Congress is to meet in the West Indies during the Christmas holidays of 1925-6, that is a year from this season.

A number of well-to-do colored people from the United States desire to attend. They would want first-class but moderate priced accomodations on shipboard and in hotels and they would prefer to travel by themselves on a specially chartered one-class boat.

The itinerary is not settled. They would like to touch the following places but much would depend on time and cost:

New York
Charleston, S. C. -----1 day
Havana----------2 days
Santiago----------1 day
Kingston----------3 days
Port au Prince----------3 days
Trinidad----------3 days
British Guiana----------2 days
Martinique----------2 days
Guadeloupe----------2 days
Virgin Islands----------2 days
Porto Rico----------2 days
Santo Domingo----------2 days
Bahamas----------1 day
New York

They would like to spend about one month on the trip.

I write to enquire:

1. Could you undertake to manage such a trip.
2. What itinerary would be possible and at what cost.
3. How many passengers must be guaranteed for exclusive use of a boat.
4. What kind of boat could be secured.
5. In case we could not get enough passengers for a whole boat what accommodations could we get.

I shall thank you for such information as you can give.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/15

Over

North German Lloyd - 32 Broadway
The Holland-America Line - 24 State St,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine - 233 Broadway
Brazilian Lloyd - 44 Whitehall St.
The French Line - 19 State St.
Fabre Steamship Co. - 17 State St.
Hamburg American Line - 39 Broadway
Italian Lines - 1 State St.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. - 10 Bridge St.
United Fruit Co. - 281 Fifth Ave.
United States Lines - 45 Broadway
United State Shipping Board- National Office, Washington D.C.
International Mercantile Marine Co. - 1 Broadway

23-5M-12-'23

To insure prompt attention, all business communications should be addressed to the firm

In your reply refer to

O.T.N.Y.	JRS

THOS. COOK & SON

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY PASSENGER AGENTS

Cable Address: "COUPON, NEW YORK"

CHIEF OFFICE
LUDGATE CIRCUS
LONDON

OCEAN TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT

585 Fifth Avenue,
New York, December 30, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th relative to the fourth Pan-African Congress to meet in the West Indies during the Christmas holidays of 1925-26 and will be very glad to place the facilities of our organization at your disposal.

We note the suggested itinerary and will take the matter up with the different steamship companies with a view to ascertaining the best way this matter can be handled.

We trust in the near future to be able to give you some definite information in this connection.

Yours very truly,

THOS. COOK & SON

Per: J. R. Stocker

JRS:AL

4/41/25

Cook's Travelers' Cheques are good all over the world. Foreign moneys exchanged.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL

(FORMERLY M STREET HIGH SCHOOL)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALTER L. SMITH
PRINCIPAL

September 10/924

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

As a by-product of my thesis for the Sorbonne I have come across a very interesting history of Haiti in the Rapport sur les Troubles de Saint Domingue par Pamphile - Conlon. It seems to me splendid propaganda material for our cause, & I am thinking of attempting an English edition. Do you know if it has been translated? Do you think the present interest in Haiti would make such a work worth while? Would the N.A.A.C.P. care to promote such an undertaking?

I wish a copy of Miss Fauset's book "There is Confusion" also one of your History of the Negro Race. Will remit on receipt of bill.

Very truly yours,

Anna J. Cooper.

11/07/4

Address:
201 Tea St. N.W.
Washington D.C.

September 12,1924

Miss Anna J. Cooper
201 Tea Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Cooper:

I do not know of the history by Garran-Coulon to which you refer and I doubt very much if it has been done into English. You will, of course, find some difficulty in getting it published but I should think it would be worth trying. Possibly you could get some Haitian support.

The N. A. A. C. P. has never undertaken to promote any publishing because of the high cost of book-making. I do not think they would do it in this case.

I am sending you a copy of

4/40/9

Miss Fauset's book and my "Negro". Mr. Dill will send you the bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

01 | 04 | 4

[illegible]

October 22,1924

The Manager of
The Corn Exchange Bank
Fifth Avenue & 20th St.
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Certain coupons attached to the liberty bonds which I have deposited with you as collateral are due. Will you clip them and deposit them to my account or what arrangement should I make?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/40/3

THE CORNELL WOMEN'S CLUB OF NEW YORK

Oct. 30, 1924

To the Members of
The Cornell Women's Club of New York
and Cornell Women of the Metropolitan District:

The success of the Fifth Annual Convention of Cornell Alumni — to be held, as you know, in New York on Friday and Saturday, November 14 and 15 — will depend principally on one factor: the cordiality of the welcome given by the Cornellians of New York to the hundreds of alumni who are coming to help us make those days memorable in the history of the University.

The program will combine attractive social features and serious Cornell business in a ratio that will make this convention a notable gathering of Cornellians. We want to make sure, with guests here from California, Texas and Florida, and all parts of the country, that the New York alumni will be present en masse at all the events.

We are counting with confidence on your cooperation. We enclose a coupon book similar to those which will be on sale at Convention headquarters at the Hotel Roosevelt on Friday morning, November 14. These books will admit to all the attractions. The work of your committee will be materially lightened if the advance sale of these books may be substantial among New Yorkers.

4/32/43

We ask that you will send your check for Ten Dollars — made to the order of "Roger H. Williams, Treasurer" — to Mr. Weyland Pfeiffer, in care of the Cornell Club of New York, using the enclosed addressed envelope.

If it will be quite impossible for you to attend more than the banquet on Friday night, the banquet committee through its chairman, Dr. Walter H. McNeill, announces that individual tickets for that event may be procured at Six dollars. Make your check for six dollars to the order of Roger H. Williams and send it or your reservation to Mr. Weyland Pfeiffer in the enclosed envelope.

The women of the Metropolitan District are planning a welcoming party for visiting Cornell women and delegates Thursday Evening, November 13th, from eight to eleven, at the Shelton, Lexington Avenue at 49th Street. The gathering will be informal and will provide the only opportunity for the women to get together apart from the regular Convention activities. We have asked Dean White to be our guest. There will be a Two Dollar charge except for delegates and visitors from afar (not included in the Coupon Book). Make up a party and come even if you cannot attend all the Convention functions. Send reservation to Mrs. H. D. Williams, 202 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Telephone Riverside 0524.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Loomis Stecker, President,
Katherine R. Buckley, Vice-Chairman,
Convention Committee.

Mrs. H. D. Williams,
202 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

I shall be present at The Shelton, Thursday Evening, November 13th. Check for $———— is enclosed.

November 12, 1924.

Mr. Weyland Pfeiffer,
Cornell Club of New York,
245 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

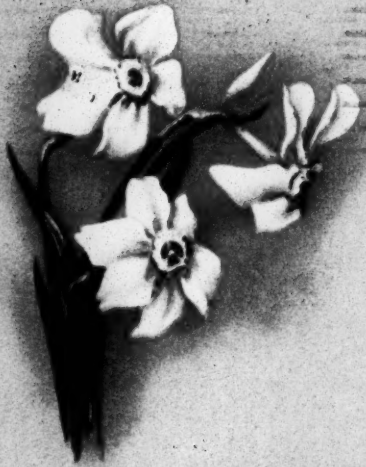
4/32/42

My dear Sir:

Miss Jessie Fauset, to whom the enclosed ticket was sent, is absent in Europe for six months. I am therefore returning the ticket.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF



Easter Thoughts

Let me extend my kindest thoughts
To you at Easter-tide.
For friendship grows with the seasons,
Tho' the miles are long and wide.

4/40/18

85 Walden St
N. Cambridge Mass

POST CARD

MADE IN U.S.A.

FOR CORRESPONDENCE

FOR ADDRESS ONLY

Dear Folks. I do hope that you are well during this lovely season.

I am getting along nicely with my music although I've had a hectic winter.

I much prefer New York to Boston. Kindly remember me to Yolande & Mr. Hill.

Lots of love Alice D. Crawford

Dr. + Mrs. Wm. E. B. DuBois

969 Fifth Ave.

New York City

SERIES 904 A

April 24, 1924.

Mrs. Alice D. Crawford,
85 Walden Street,
E. Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Alice:

I am very glad to hear from you and to know where you are. Mrs. DuBois and I are well and join in best regards. Yolande graduates in June.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/40/17

[c. OCT, 1924]

HEADQUARTERS

COLORED CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

810 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

84

85 Walden St.
Uni. 8675 W. N. Cambridge, Mass

Dear cousin William:

I hope that you have not forgotten that you promised to visit me when you came to Boston in November.

I have no suitable place to entertain you where I am stopping, but my cousin, mother's twin brother's daughter, Mae has, and is very anxious that you stop with her.

It is true that she lives out a little way in Somerville. It only takes about 40 minutes by trolley, and I'm sure it could be arranged so it will take less, as her brother has a car.

My sister Julia is living in Cambridge also.

My hubby is in Philadelphia this week. Two of his sisters were married last night. One married a docter & the other a minister. They are going to Ohio to live.

How is cousin Nina & Yolande? Give them my love and tell them that I've been expecting

5/15/41

HEADQUARTERS
COLORED CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION
810 TREMONT STREET
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84

to hear from them..

I've been employed by the Democrats for the past three weeks. I'm not making much money out of it, as I did not use my head, but I'm being trained for the future. However, La Follette is my choice. I have not been asked my political affiliations, so I can do to suit myself without any trouble..

This working all day and studying all night doesn't make one feel fresh and buoyant. I suppose it will be all over by Tuesday. Nevertheless, I must have something to do, preferably part-time work. Therefore if you know anyone here who might be instrumental in getting me something to do, I'll appreciate your putting me in touch with them.

I am getting along nicely with my music altho I'm having a financial fight.

Eva had a fine daughter born Aug. 17th.

I'll be on the lookout for you. Please let me or Mae, know, whether you will stop with her. Her name is Mrs. Mae Roberts 467 Gorham St. Somerville. Mass.

Lots of love. Sincerely, Alice Davis Crawford.

5/20/42

November 3, 1924.

Mrs. Alice D. Crawford,
85 Walden Street,
N. Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Alice:

I do not speak in Boston until November eleventh. I thank Cousin Mae very much for her invitation but Somerville is too far away. I shall probably stop with Miss Josephine Crawford, 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. I hope to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

October 31st, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

This is to remind you that you were to get me a copy of "The Mercury" with your article in it and also you were to send me a half dozen copies of the "Fisk Herald".

Please expidite the fulfillment of your promise.

Cordially yours,

GWC/H

4-10-3
4

November 3, 1924.

Mr. George W. Crawford,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

4/40/12

My dear Crawford:

I am speaking before Professor Jerome Davis' class at Yale at 1:45 November sixth. I shall call you up some time during the day.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

December 16th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear DuBois:

Replying to your letter of December 15th.

I suggest concerning possible item on Talladega, that arrangements for the same be postponed until the next time I see you when I can talk over certain matters in that connection with you.

Very sincerely yours,

GWC/H

+1/044

November 5, 1924.

Miss Josephine Crawford,
552 Massachusetts Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

4/40/15

My dear Miss Crawford:

I shall be in Boston November eleventh. Is it convenient for me to stop at your house? Please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

552 Mass. Ave

Boston Nov. 6. 1924

My dear Mr. Du Bois:—

It will give me much pleasure to have you stay with us. If I am not here when you arrive please make yourself comfortable and "at home". The same room you had before will be ready for you — the room up one flight front with the white furniture.

I donot serve any

You can always reach me by phone —Kenmore 4090— when I am not at the house.

meals now as there is a dining room three doors down — 560 Mass. Ave — "run" by a colored couple and we are trying to encourage and cooperate with their effort.

Always sincerely,
Josephine Crawford.

Boston seems to be looking forward to hearing you

4/40/16

December 8,1924

Mr. Percy E. Creuzot
2252 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

My dear Dr. Creuzot:

Enclosed is a letter which I would like the secretary of the Fisk Club to have or some influential member. Will you not help to have the club represented at this meeting? I hope you can come yourself. Our Alma Mater needs us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

41/44/60

Magnolia Springs, Florida.
October 30th.

My dear Mr. Du Bois: —

Recently I read your article "The Dilemma of the Negro" in the American Mercury. and I enjoyed it. im merely — as I have always be very much interested in your work.

While I was in college I read your books. "Darkwater" and since then I have attempted to find it in

4/40/28

and. I realize of what great benefit to the Colored people your work is. — I formerly did some religious education work in the north. among colored people and found them to be most interesting and. pleasant as well as eager to help in my work.

Thanking you. I am,
Yours most truly
Robert R. Crosby.

various book stores but have been unable to obtain a copy. I wonder if you would let me know what publisher handles it so I could write him for a copy. — as I wish to re read it. —

Also — I should be pleased to have a note from you - for your problem is of great interest to me

November 3, 1924.

Mr. Robert E. Crosby,
Magnolia Springs, Fla.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words. "Darkwater" is published by Harcour, Brace and Company and may be had of them or at this office. The price is $2.25.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/40/27

[1924]

837 Madison Ave
4/50/18
D 12.00

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Please pardon delay in sending this M. But Dr. Crum was not sure about attending the dinner as he had expected to be in Baltimore Thurs. night - He

was able to change his plans
so, although he has to leave
before many of the speeches &
to the Hospital, we were able
to attend and wish Mr Johnson
"God Speed" The arrangements of
the dinner were Excellent
and we greatly enjoyed being
with you—

Sincerely

Eudora L. Crumb
(Mrs. W. G.)

Greenacres, Wash.
May 2, 1924.

Editor,
"Crisis",
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am taking the liberty of writing you on a rather unusual subject, viz: the purchase, by popular subscription, by the colored race of the famous old Lincoln relic -- the "Lincoln corner cupboard"-- and its presentation by them (as a race) to the National Museum at Washington, D.C., or, if prefered, to the Tuskegee Institute -- providing the Tuskegee Institute will agree to construct a special fire-proof exhibit room for it.

I have already written the Editor of "Student" at Tuskegee Institute on the subject but think you should be fully informed of the offer because of your prominence and because of the influence you have. I am taking it for granted you are a graduate from Tuskegee. If not, I presume you have its interests at heart anyhow.

In case you may possibly never have heard of the Lincoln relic in question I will explain in detail for your information.

To begin: Lincoln's boyhood, as you know, was spent in southern Indiana in what is now Spencer county. There, where Lincoln City now stands the boy, Abraham Lincoln, worked as a farm hand several seasons for my wife's great grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Josiah Crawford. Crawford was considered well-to-do and was the owner of several books, -- something rather rare in those days, and especially in that little frontier settlement.

Young Abe often borrowed the books and was in the habit of reading far into the night in his little attic room, or sometimes out in the fields or woods where he happened to be working -- studying and reading when resting from his work. One day he placed "Weem's Life of Washington" under a log for safe-keeping where it was overlooked and temporarily forgotten and became damaged by a storm.

His employer, Josiah Crawford, had him cut corn three days without pay to cover the damage. Crawford then gave the damaged book to Lincoln to keep as his own.

Lincoln, though he had no particular love for Josiah Crawford (refering to him later on in life as "Old Blue Nose") nevertheless considered he owed something more for the damaged book. He had a wonderful admiration for Mrs. Crawford and so decided to make her a gift to partly offset the incident of the damaged book and its presentation to him.

Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln, was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade and had made and sold several "cupboards" to his more well-to-do neighbors, including Josiah Crawford. The one Crawford had bought was an ordinary affair, poorly constructed. It is now owned by Spencer county, Indiana and has been on exhibit in their county court-house at Rockport, Indiana for several years.

Mrs. Crawford, however, had expressed a wish several times in young Abe's hearing that she would like very much to own one of the solid walnut "corner" cupboards, such as were coming into vogue. Therefore, young Abe went to his father,(who had taught the boy as much as he could of the trades of carpentering and cabinet-making), and explaining the incident of the damaged book, asked his father's help in making one of the "corner" cupboards so that he could present it to Mrs. Crawford.

Thomas Lincoln consented, and working together during spare hours they (together) made the now famous cupboard which, when completed, the boy (Abraham Lincoln) delivered at the home of his beloved benefactress and presented it with his compliments. Later, when he had become president, the Crawfords naturally considered it as a "gift beyond price" and decided that, if possible, it be kept in the family indefinitely.

4/40/37

Upon their death it was chosen by their daughter, Ruth Crawford Jennings, when the property was divided.

Ruth Crawford Jennings' husband died later and she married again -- a man by the name of Huff. Later, the second husband also died and she lived alone for a time in her old home in Buffaloville (near Lincoln City).

In that old home my wife (Mrs. Maude Jennings Cryderman) can remember of visiting her grandmother and of being allowed to eat bread and jelly from the shelves of the sacred old relic -- that, of course, when my wife was a tiny little girl.

Later, as she grew older, and was unable to live alone, grandmother went to Rockport (Spencer County) to make her home with her son, Samuel Hatzel Jennings. It was while in his home she died in her eighty second year and the old relic became his property. Mr. Jennings was a very well-known business man and Republican politician in Spencer county and often entertained prominent men of the state and they always considered it a great honor to be allowed to eat food served from the shelves of the cupboard Lincoln helped make. Mr. Jennings was delegate to one or two of the National Republican conventions and was considered quite wealthy. He had many flattering offers for the remarkable old relic but refused to let it go.

He died suddenly in July, 1916 and when the estate was settled my wife (Maude Jennings Cryderman) became the owner of the priceless cupboard. Realizing its ever-present danger of destruction by fire when kept in an ordinary dwelling she had it insured for several thousand dollars and strongly crated and shipped by express to this state where we had it placed on exhibit for the benefit of the Red Cross and Near East drives. This was done until late in the winter of 1918-1919.

Then , in February of 1919 she was requested to exhibit it at the National Old Soldier's Home at Los Angeles for the benefit of the several thousand old Civil War Veterans domiciled there. It was exhibited on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth (Feb. 12, 1919) on the stage of the Government Theater, the Chaplain giving a wonderful address.

From there, for safe-keeping, it was loaned to the Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles and placed in a prominent position in one of the balconies of the Antique Room. As the Museum is absolutely fireproof, the relic has been left there -- the lease having been renewed each year.

4/40/38

Dr. Wm. Addison Bryan is the present Director of the Museum, successor to Mr. Frank S. Daggett who died about two years ago. Mr. Daggett prized the old relic very highly, saying that in all his experience he had never seen nor heard of anything in that line that appealed to him as much from a sentimental point of view. When asked his opinion as to its probable, or possible, value he said that was something that could not really be expressed in dollars and cents.

In his opinion it was really "priceless". He did say, however, that from his long experience in matters of that kind that he would never think of pricing it at less than $50,000 at the very least as he had seen antiques and relics sell for considerably over $100,000 that were not nearly so desirable from a sentimental point of view.

Mrs. Cryderman, however, felt as did her father, her grandmother and her great-grandmother -- that it should not be allowed to leave the family so she has always steadfastly refused to place any price on it for fear it might be accepted.

Time, however, works changes and it surely has in our

case, especially during the past year. Through a combination of unfortunate circumstances over which we had no control we have recently had to let our home go, as well as most of our property and even our furniture. We had a beautiful home here at Greenacres -- one of the most artistic and attractive in the entire Spokane valley -- and there are many beautiful homes here. We had named it "Kinnickinnick Bungalow". We have moved to two rented rooms.

Mrs. Cryderman kept her sedan out of the general "wreck" and is doing some real-estate work here in the Spokane valley in order to try to help out temporarily -- (I am enclosing one of her cards). I am also taking the liberty of enclosing one of my cherry circulars.

As a consequence of the change in our financial affairs Mrs. Cryderman has finally consented to dispose of the old Lincoln relic and was about to write to some of those people who had tried to get her to set a price on it a few years ago before it was loaned to the Museum in Los Angeles.
I suggested to her to not be in any hurry -- that we can get along O.K. as we are for a few months. In the meantime I suggested to her that I would put the matter up to Tuskegee Institute and to you before she opened negotiations with any of those people who were after it before.

4/20/39

So, now that you understand the situation I will go ahead and try and explain to you in detail just what the proposition is I have made to Tuskegee Institute. First, however, I will give you a "word picture" of the cupboard itself so you can sort of visualize it in your mind's eye.

It is made from solid native walnut of lumber cut with a "whip-saw" from walnut trees which grew on the old Lincoln farm where Lincoln City now stands and about 1/4 mile west of the National cemeterey where Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, lies buried. The cupboard stands seven feet high and weighs three hundred pounds. It has never been marred by the addition of paint, stain or varnish but is still in its natural (oily) walnut finish and is wonderfully well preserved, being almost exactly as it was one hundred years ago when it was presented by the Great Emancipator to his dear friend, Mrs. Crawford.

The old-fashioned brass hinges are somewhat worn from the doors having been opened and closed so many tens of thousands of times during its long lifetime but otherwise it does not show the signs of age nor wear but is as handsome and imposing as ever. It is "three-cornered" -- that is -- it is so made and constructed that it fits snugly into a corner of a room. That was the particular feature which Mrs. Crawford admired and which led up to its making and presentation to her -- that, and the damaged book.

There are two sets of doors -- an upper set opening to shelves for dishes, etc., and a lower set opening to other shelves for food-stuffs, etc. The doors are nicely paneled and there is a strip of hand carving across the front of the cupboard above the upper set of doors.

The entire front is neatly and well made and shows skill and painstaking work and is joined together entirely with walnut pegs. The rear is fastened together with old-fashioned, hand-made, wrought-iron nails, such as were used a hundred years ago.

I would suggest, if you have an intimate friend in Los Angeles that would be willing to accommodate you in the matter and that you could depend on to report correctly, that you wire him and request him to go out to Exposition Park and look up the cupboard in the Museum and report back to you by wire.

Now that I have given you a little idea of the appearance of the Lincoln cupboard I will try to tell you just what the proposition is I made to Tuskegee Institute -- that is -- to the Editor of "Student".

4/40/40

I suggested that if they would handle the deal as outlined by me that Mrs. Cryderman would allow them 25% of the proceeds to apply in any way they might see fit in connection with Tuskegee Institute itself. Here is my suggestion to them as to the proper method of handling its sale.

As editor of "Student", the editor of the publication, assisted by his associates, and with the approval of the Board of Regents, should send out an "open letter" to the editors of all publications everywhere in the United States and Canada, and ask their cooperation in the matter by giving space (on the front page if possible) to publication of the "open letter". Below, I am giving you a rough draft of what my idea of such an appeal from the editor of "Student" should be as addressed to "brother editors".

Catering to the Colored Race

.....

Office of the Student.
.....

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J U N E 1, 1 9 2 4.

Editor,
Amsterdam News,
New York City.

Brother Editor:-

As editor of "Student", and also in behalf

of my associates in Tuskegee Institute, I am taking the liberty to ask your cooperation in a most worthy and unusual undertaking, viz: The purchase, by popular subscription, of that remarkable old relic, the Lincoln "corner" cupboard, by the colored people of the United States and its presentation by them to either the National Museum at Washington, D.C. or to Tuskegee Institute as the majority prefer.

To the furtherance of this desirable undertaking and its successful conclusion I, and my associates, are asking you to give the enclosed "open letter" prominent space in your valued publication so that all your readers may see and read it.

I am enclosing a little leaflet describing the Lincoln cupboard together with its origin and remarkable history up to date. I am also enclosing a copy of the circular letter I will send to each person who writes inquiring for particulars. Also a copy of the subscription blank which will be enclosed with each circular letter so you can readily see and understand just what we are trying to do in the matter.

4/40/41

I think you will quickly realize just what it will mean to our race here in the United States to be able to "put this over" and to "put it over big". Let us all work with that idea in mind and we will have such a wonderful result that the news will be flashed to every corner of every civilized country of the entire world. Let us be able to proudly say that we made it possible for a Lincoln relic -- actual handiwork of the Great Emancipator -- to bring the very highest price that any relic ever brought in the entire history of the world -- a price that never can be, or will be, equalled or surpassed.

We can do it. If all you editors will only cooperate by doing your part. Not only by publishing my "open letter" but by an editorial if necessary urging your readers to respond liberally -- each individual, no matter what his position in life -- even the children. Appeal to their patriotism, their pride. This is one opportunity that will never again come to us or to any other people. It is a most remarkable and wonderful opportunity so let us all pull together and make the grandest showing in the history of the world.

Yours, for a "winner",

(name)

Editor.

Accompanying the foregoing letter should be a sample of the little descriptive leaflet which should be printed in colors and so artistically gotten out that it will be very attractive and desirable as a souvenir. I would suggest that the little leaflet show a picture of the cupboard, together with a picture of Lincoln. In this connection I will say that I have written to Dr. Wm. A. Bryan, Director of the Museum, to have a good picture taken of the cupboard as it stands in the Museum -- a picture from which a cut can be made for printing purposes. Mrs. Cryderman has a picture of the cupboard but it is an old-style picture -- one taken many years ago in the kitchen of grandmother's old home.

The little leaflet, besides beig artistically gotten up and attractively printed, should give the entire history of the old relic together with a word-picture of it to go with its actual picture.

I will not attempt to outline the descriptive matter it should contain but you can get a good idea I think from what I have written.

4/40/42

Accompanying the little leaflet should be a copy of the circular-letter to go to each inquirer. Also a copy of the subscription blank. All of the foregoing should accompany the letter to the various editors so they can grasp the whole idea immediately and will not hesitate to publish the "open letter". Below I will attempt to give you a sort of rough draft of the "open letter" as I would word it.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE READERS OF THIS PUBLICATION.

As Editor of "Student", the official organ of the students of Tuskegee Institute, together with my associates, and with the approval of the Board of Regents, I wish to bring to each one of you a wonderful message.

As space in this letter will not permit me to go into the full details necessary to do the subject justice I am going to ask each and every one of you who read this to kindly send me your name and address immediately. Enclose a stamp if you will kindly do so to save the Institute the expense of a considerable sum in postage in sending out so many replies.

As soon as your inquiry is received a reply will be sent you by return mail describing in detail just what it is we want you all to know. An artistically printed little leaflet (booklet) in colors will be sent each of you also. This little booklet is illustrated with pictures and will make a splendid souvenir. The subject will appeal personally to every colored person and it represents an opportunity which comes only once in several lifetimes. <u>It will never occur again in your or my life</u>. Do not miss it. YOU WILL ALWAYS BE SORRY IF YOU FAIL TO SEND ME YOUR ADDRESS.

Yours fraternally, (name) Editor, "Student"

When replies are received I would suggest sending each inquirer a letter in reply somewhat along the lines as given in the rough draft below. Of course, all these can be revised until they are much better than what I am submitting but these will do to give you the general idea.

.....

Office of the Student.
.....

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J U N E 10, 1 9 2 4.

Kind Friend:-

Your letter of inquiry received and I wish to thank you on behald of my associates and the Board of Regents of Tuskegee Institute for your promptness. I only trust you will realize the vast importance of the matter when you read this letter and glance over the enclosed descriptive and illustrated little leaflet. It is gotten out in such a way as to make a wonderful little souvenir and you are requested to keep it as such if you will kindly do so.

4/20/43

As a race, we now have one of the most unusual opportunities to honor our beloved Lincoln's memory and, at thesame time, do ourselves honor -- an opportunity that can come only once as long as the world stands. I refer to the purchase (by popular subscription) of the famous old Lincoln relic -- -- the "Lincoln corner cupboard".xxxxx

By refering to the enclosed leaflet you will immediately realize what a remarkable old relic this is and what it will mean to us, as a race, to have the great honor to purchase it and present it to either the National Museum at Washington, D.C. or to Tuskegee Institute. It is only through force of unavoidable circumstances that its owner (a great-granddaughter of Mr. & Mrs. Josiah Crawford) has decided to let the priceless old relic pass out of the possession of the family which has owned it ever since that day a century ago that it was made by young Lincoln and his father and presented to the Crawfords. Not only the force of circumstances which has caused her to finally part with it but also the fact that she has given us the refusal of its purchase.

Let us then -- every one of us, collectively and individually -- take advantage of this most unusual combination of circumstances and show to the world what we can AND WILL do to honor our Great Emancipator with a total purchase price so far and away above prices ever paid for other antiques and relics that all others will pale into insignificance.
We can do it: WE WILL DO IT: Let every one of us, no

matter how humble our station in lfe may be, be able to hold up our heads in pride and tell the world that we, each as an individual, did our bit. Let even the children do their share, even if it is no more than a dime or a quarter. Later in life they will thank you for telling them of this great movement.

(Date) has been set as the last day on which subscriptions may be mailed. Immediately thereafter your local paper will contain a statement showing exactly how much was subscribed altogether. A list of names will also be published of all individual subscriptions amounting to $100 or over. You will also be notified as to when you can attend your local moving picture theater and see moving pictures of the cupboard and its transfer from the Museum ~~to~~ at Los Angeles to its new home, as it is the intention to have all its movements recorded by film, together with the pictures of all those persons who are directly instrumental in its purchase.

A handsomely engraved receipt will be sent each of you showing the amount you subscribe so you may have a tangible memento of the part you took personally in this greatest transaction of our race. The news of its purchase by us and our presentation of the priceless old relic to the institution to which we decide by popular vote to give it, together with its total purchase price, will be broadcasted to the ends of the earth and will be published in every town in every country in all civilized parts of the globe and will be an achievement to which we, and our descendents, can always point with pride.

You will notice on the subscription blank which is enclosed herewith, that you are requested to vote your choice of institutions to which you desire the old relic to be given. Kindly be sure to fill this in as it will be given to that institution receiving the majority of votes.
Also kindly be very careful and make your name and address legible so the proper credit can be given you on the books and a receipt mailed promptly to you.

Knowing in advance that this appeal to your patriotism and your desire to do honor to our beloved Lincoln's name and memory will receive a prompt, generous and spontaneous response, I thank you,

Yours fraternally,

(Name)

Editor.

Note:-

Kindly use the enclosed addressed envelope for your remittance.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

I hereby enclose $ _____ as my subscription to the fund for the purchase of the "Lincoln corner cupboard".

Kindly mail me a receipt for same.

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____

I vote to present the Lincoln cupboard to _____

Note:-

All remittances go direct to the (Name) Bank, which will audit all receipts and expenditures and handle all moneys and close the final transaction for the cupboard's purchase and transfer. They guarantee you absolute honesty in the entire undertaking and that every cent donated will be used as intended by the donors. Editor, "Student", Tuskegee Institute.

54/04/4

Mr. DuBois, the foregoing is practically the same as the copy I have already mailed to the Editor of Student" at Tuskegee Institute.

Although everything has been made as reading "Tuskegee Institute" it is not obligatory that the transaction be literally handled by that Institution or its representatives.

Instead, I would really prefer that somebody like yourself, who has a more extended knowledge of business and who has a National reputation, should handle the undertaking and put it through to a successful conclusion.

Therefore, I have a suggestion to make. If you care to take full charge why not wire the editor of "Student" at Tuskegee Institute making him that offer, stating further in your telegram that you will agree to see that Tuskegee Institute receive the full 25% of all subscriptions just the same as if handled by themselves. Then, when you receive their reply you can wire me stating whether or not they agree to such an arrangement. Within three weeks of receipt of your

telegram (in case it is favorable) Mrs. Cryderman and I can so arrange to come direct to New York and assist you in all the necessary arrangements, getting the printed matter out, etc.

For your personal share in the transaction we will be glad to "make it right" with you. We can talk that detail over on our arrival in New York and come to some mutually agreeable understanding I am sure. Besise, it should be more or less of an honor to you personally to have been the instrument chosen to conduct the undertaking. In the moving pictures too it will undoubtedly be arranged that you be shown handing to Mrs. Cryderman a certified check for the total amount subscribed. Then she, in turn, handing you a certified check for the 25% she donates to Tuskegee Institute through you. Also possibly a moving picture showing you, (as representing all subscribers) presenting the priceless old relic to either the Board of Regents at Tuskegee, or else to the Director of the National Museum.

It is Mrs. Cryderman's desire that moving pictures be taken shoing the crating, insuring, and shipping of the relic from the Museum of History, Science and Art where it has been housed for several years. Also other moving pictures showing its unloading from the express car at destination (either at Tuskegee or Washington, D.C.) its movement by truck (under guard), etc. Also statements in the moving pictures of the grand total subscribed and the total number of subscribers. Also the name (and picture) of the individual who made the largest single subscription toward the purchase of the relic, and the amount he donated. Also any other incidents of interest that may occur from time to time during the entire proceedings. In short: Give the entire undertaking all the publicity possible -- <u>make it world wide</u>.

The possibilities of making this a "world-beater" are practically unlimited and the total realized should so far eclipse any other sale of any antique or painting, that there can be no comparison <u>and a result that can never again be equalled or surpassed in the future</u>. It is a result worth going after and I believe it can be "put over" if the little leaflets are artistically printed, the circular letters are properly worded so as to appeal to all classes and conditions of those who are reached, and the entire undertaking handled in a business-like way and with the proper amount of enthusiasm.

The various publications catering exclusively to the colored race total considerably over two hundred and reach over 500,000 subscribers. As each subscriber represents approximately five readers that means that about two and one half million people will be reached if all the various editors and publishers cooperate to that end. Figuring a certain

percentage of children who will perhaps donate a dime to the cause, I should think that enough of the balance of the readers should donate a total approximating a million dollars perhaps. If so, that would mean a quarter of a million dollars for the benefit of Tuskegee Institute.

The wonderful publicity will also mean a whole lot -- -- it is impossible to estimate its value.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that practically all of those who receive the appeal will donate at least $1.00 to the cause, while many who are wealthy may donate much larger sums, especially when they realize that they will receive due publicity of their generosity -- a publicity that perhaps could be secured in no other way, for as a general thing donations to any worthy cause very seldom ever get into the general news any farther than locally, while this will not only be published Nationally but world-wide.

Not much actual initial expense will be necessary or your part in case you decide to relieve Tuskegee Institute of the burden. By requesting each reader of the "open letter" to enclose a stamp for reply will mean a large saving in postage alone. You may, however, consider that such a request may not work out as intended -- that many readers will never write if they have to enclose a postage stamp. You can use your own best judgement about that saving.

The next big item will be the necessary printed matter, but since you own your own printing plant this expense will be reduced to a minimum as far as you are concerned.

Then too, there will be necessary clerk hire, stenographers, etc., and all this will help swell the expense total, but not unreasonably.

If you can see your way clear to taking care of all that part of it Mrs. Cryderman and I can sign an agreement to reimburse you in full at the close of the undertaking, so that part of it need not worry you. Tuskegee Institute need not be to a cent of expense and still realize handsomely in the end.

Since many of the publications in which the "open letter" must appear are of monthly publication it will be necessary to so "time" the publication of the "open letter" that it will appear practically simultaneously in all the weekly and the semi-monthly and the monthly publications. This can be easily arranged I think by looking up the time of their publication and so arranging it as to mail copies of the "open letter" to reach them at about the same time and catch all editions within a few days or so of each others' appearance.

I hardly think any editor will refuse your request that the "open letter" appear prominently on the front page of his publication and in the particular issue specified by you.

Instead of objecting, they will undoubtedly all be more than glad to accommodate you in the matter.

In case you decide to handle this undertaking, and can make satisfactory arrangements by wire with Tuskegee Institute to do so, I will appreciate it greatly if you will kindly wire me your acceptance of the offer, stating in your telegram that the Tuskegee Institute has agreed to your handling it. Or, better still, you might request the Tuskegee Institute to telegraph me direct if they will, notifying me that they have delegated you to represent them in the matter.

I would like to have all this by wire if convenient for you to so arrange it. This for the reason that I would like to reach New York by June 1st if possible and it will require practically three weeks time for Mrs. Cryderman and myself to so arrange our affairs here that we can get away.

If we can reach New York by June 1st I should think it might be possible to catch all the various publications with a copy of the "open letter" before the close of June. Then, by allowing a total of 30 days for all readers to send in their subscriptions it would be possible to have the entire tansaction completed and closed by August.

Under separate cover (insured parcel post) I am mailing you today a copy of a book "FOOTPRINTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN", most of the data for which was secured in the eary'90s, although considerable of it was also secured after 1900.

On page 24 is given an interview with Captain Lamar which took place in 1903. Captain Lamar, in this interview, mentions the fact that the book which was damaged ("WEEM'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON") was the book loaned by Josiah Crawford (Mrs. Cryderman's great-grandfather).

On the same day (1903 - Sept 8th) the author of the book also interviewed Mrs. Cryderman's grandmother who was then living by herself in her old home in Buffaloville (the old log house is still in existence) and she mentioned the old cupboard (and showed it to the author). You will find this item on page 29. The same item also mentions grandmother's death a few years later at Rockport, Ind., at the home of her son, Samuel Hatzel Jennings (Mrs. Cryderman's father) with whom she lived in her old age when she became dependent. Her picture is also shown in the book (on page 64).

I am enclosing herewith an illustrated newspaper clipping from the issue of the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash., in the Magazine section of Sunday, February 10th, 1918.

I will ask you to kindly be very careful of this clipping and not let it become lost or destroyed if you can prevent it as Mrs. Cryderman does not wish to lose it. It was published a year prior to the cupboard's being loaned to the Museum in Los Angeles.

Well, Mr. DuBois, this has lengthened itself into a very long letter but I trust it has not tired you but instead has been interesting. In closing I will say that I trust you will feel like taking charge of this undertaking in behalf of Tuskegee Institute. However, if you do not care to do so, I will appreciate it greatly if you will kindly wire me (at my expense) the name and address of some one that you can recommend highly -- someone that is as well known and influential as you and has the confidence of the people, so I can take the matter up with him providing Tuskegee Institute themselves do not wish to handle it on their own responsibility.

Night Letter

Thanking you in behalf of both Mrs. Cryderman and myself, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Greenacres, Wash. Geo. Cryderman.

Geo. Cryderman

9-7-04

NOT SOMETHING LINCOLN OWNED. NOT SOMETHING LINCOLN BOUGHT OR SOLD. BUT SOMETHING CONCEIVED BY HIS YOUTHFUL MIND AND MADE BY HIMSELF, WITH HIS FATHER'S HELP, IN ORDER TO SATISFY HIS CONSCIENCE -- HIS INNATE LOVE OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE -- AND BY HIM PRESENTED TO HIS BENEFACTRESS AND DEAR FRIEND, MRS. JOSIAH CRAWFORD.

Greenacres, Wash.
June 10, 1924.

Mr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Refering further to my letter of May second:

Mrs. Cryderman has a suggestion to make which I think is worth considering. She suggests that instead of you personally undertaking the proposition that it be turned over to a committee of your prominent ladies.

Her argument is this: That, as a general thing, business men have their time fully occupied with other important matters, especially now during the present political campaign, and consequently have no time to devote to outside affairs.

Another argument she advanced in favor of the matter being handled by women was from her own experiences during the war and since in taking charge of various "drives". She was Red Cross Chairman during the war and personally had charge of raising funds. Also since the war in various church and Near East drives and she finds that women are much more successful in those matters than men.

She suggests that possibly it might be advisable for some of your prominent ladies to organize. That is: form a sort of "club" or organization, electing officers and even incorporating if necessary. Some such title as The Ladies' Lincoln Club of New York might be all right.

In sending out their circular letters asking subscriptions if the ladies would request that return postage be enclosed, and also in publishing the suggested "Open Letter" if the request is made that a stamp be enclosed, no expense would be attached to the undertaking as far as an investment in postage is concerned.

The only initial expense in that event would be the expense for printed matter, such as circular letters, envelopes, descriptive folders, etc. If you, personally, wished to assist the ladies in this particular part of their undertaking Mrs. Cryderman suggests that possibly you might be willing to do all the ladies' printing for them and wait until all the subscriptions are in before collecting the money due you.

If you would be willing to do that, and the readers of the various publications all enclosed stamps with their inquiries

the ladies would be to no initial expense whatever and they could undertake the affair without any capital to work with.

New York City has always had the reputation of putting things over big in anything they undertake and I can see no reason why your prominent ladies should not do the same in an undertaking of this kind. It would not be at all surprising if they would have one million dollars to their credit at the end of the "drive" to turn over to Tuskegee Institute.

As for Mrs. Cryderman's percentage of the total she will let the ladies make a suggestion as to what they think would be right and proper in the matter.

A similar suggestion has been made to the more prominent colored ladies of Los Angeles and it may be that they will decide to take up the "drive". They have just a little the advantage over New York from the fact that the Lincoln cupboard is in Los Angeles.

A letter from Pocahontas Foster under date of May 8th stated you were out of the city but would return late in June. When you return Mrs. Cryderman will be glad to hear from you on the subject and give you any further information desired.

4/40/35

Yours respectfully,

Leo. Cryderman

Greenacres, Wash.

2190 - 7th Ave.,
New York City. Nov. 5, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 - Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your very hearty Endorsement of me to the Rhodes Scholarship Board. Should I secure the appointment, your recommendation will have had much to do with it.

Yours Sincerely,
Countee P. Cullen

28-1-1

December 10,1924

The Cumberland Press
237 Lafayette St.
New York, N. Y.

Att: Mr. Graunum

4/40/32

Gentlemen:

I want a plain white card printed like the enclosed. I shall want two hundred copies. Will you send me immediately upon receipt of this, two hundred envelopes to fit such cards so that I can have them addressed, and sample copies of cards. I want nothing on the card at all except the printing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

FORM C 379-27735

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

ANCHOR LINE

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

IN YOUR REPLY KINDLY QUOTE
PS:HB

Dec. 31, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

4/40/31

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of December 30th and note the information desired by you with reference to a West Indies cruise during the Christmas holidays of 1925 and 1926.

We regret very much to advise that we would be unable to provide any tonnage on that berth at that particular time.

Thanking you for your inquiry, we remain

Yours very truly,

THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

Per

OUR BAGGAGE INSURANCE POLICIES FURNISH LIBERAL PROTECTION AT A MODERATE PREMIUM.
CUNARD TRAVELER'S CHECKS ARE THE BEST METHOD OF CARRYING FUNDS ABROAD-REMITTANCES ALSO ARRANGED BY MONEY ORDER MAIL OR CABLE.

July 29,1924

Mrs. Julia Chiles Curtis
4215 Finney Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Mrs. Curtis:

4/40/33

I should like to have some new information concerning the school situation in Missouri. First, about Lincoln University: how are matters progressing there and what are the prospects? Are you still on the board of trustees? Secondly, with regard to the St. Louis High School, what have been the more recent developments and what is the prospect for new buildings?

I trust this will find you in good health. My regards to your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

October 3,1924

4/4/38

Mrs. Helen Curtis
861-37th Street
Oakland, Calif.

My dear Mrs. Curtis:

I have the picture which you kindly sent of the French Model Laundry. I suppose these are colored people although you did not say so.

I write to say that we are going to give the pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia" in Los Angeles next May or June. Mr. Burroughs is coming along with me to direct it. Are you to be in California at that time? If so you might help with the costuming. Let me hear from you.

Mrs. Dubois joins in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

September 5, 1924.

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney,
325 T Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dabney:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of September second.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/42/64

DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
AND
OFFICE of the UNION
420-22-24 McALLISTER ST.

CINCINNATI, O.

2/8/24

Dr W. E. B. DuBois -

If you have arrived - then
Welcome to our city or rather Country.
Scipio Africanus has been gathered
to his fathers - but - history repeats
itself - the years have given us
Du Bois Africanus
wired Jas. Weldon Jr. Esq to get you some flowers - hope the message
reached him in time. I still linger in hope that you have brought
for me from the old Country - the book of verse
A jug of wine - and loaf of bread I already
have. Baby

4/24/18

April 3, 1924

Mr. W. P. Dabney
420 McAllister St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dabney:

I am at my desk again at last after an absence of nearly five months. I have had a most marvelous and interesting journey.

I hope you are well and happy. I shall see you in the spring when I come through to attend commencement at Fisk.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/85

May 8, 1924.

4/42/24

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city to be away until the middle on June. On his return your letter of May fourth will be brought to his attention. In the meantime Mr. Dill will write you concerning the copy of "There Is Confusion".

Yours truly,

DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
AND
OFFICE of the UNION
420-22-24 McALLISTER ST.

CINCINNATI, O.

7/4/24

Dr. W E B Du Bois

c/o Jas. Weldon Johnson —

Either a gentleman —

I am here with Major Speigler, President of Zeigler Phosphate Co, on an Auto trip East. We pass though Pittsburg, possibly spending the night there. Kindly give me letter of introduction To some aristocrat of the famous Club there (Sounds Jewish) or advise me as to a good hotel. I am sending this letter hoping that one of your

8/24/24

is our duty. As I can Tuesday
A.M. wire at my expense
420 Pine Allison St.
after several days — Washington
& Phila will spend a
few days — New York.
Hastily yrs. —
Sabury W.F.

[W. P. DABNEY]

Form 101 A

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Sd Newyork Ny Office July 7th-24 19

E B DuBois 289

Crisis Pub Co Newyork Ny

1924 JUL 7 PM 3 13

Your telegram dated July 7th to Mr W P Dabney 420 Mc Allister St

Pittsburgh Penn is undelivered.

SD NEW YORK

Reason: No such street.

4/37/35

If you desire to communicate with this office by telephone in regard to the above message, call St 9078 and ask for extension No. AIM.

Changes in the address must be paid for at the usual rates.

O Sciacchitano

Manager

AIM.

July 7,1924

4/42/79

Mr. W. P. Dabney

420 McAllister Street

~~Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania~~

Cincinnati, Ohio

Am wiring Frank R. Stewart, thirty three thirteen Milwaukee Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Call him up.

W. E. B. DuBois

DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
AND
OFFICE of the UNION
420-22-24 McALLISTER ST.

CINCINNATI, O.

9/26/24

4/42/83

Dr W. E. B. DuBois —

Dear Dr —

Congratulations on "The Dilemma of the Negro" as so admirably depicted by you & much Sympathy for the Negro.

Heartily Yours

P.S. Had a fall injuring knee cap — laid 4 weeks - crutches 1 week 2 canes 1 week now 1 cane. — Casual now what you think — absolutely dry — Purely dispensation of Providence over

P.S. Engaged the book of Inis Faussett.
was it her youth, inexperience – the ways
of mankind, or modesty that made the
relationship of the young woman applying
for a divorce & the young doctor Pianist
So-platonic. I feel that he took
golden opportunities – no wonder She could
not hold him.

September 29, 1924.

4/42/82

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dabney:

Thank you for your kind words. I am so sorry about the knee. I admit all the explanations and still you have to be careful of home brew.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

March 25, 1924

Mr. J. Shelby Davidson

1333 R. Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Arrive Wednesday morning.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

4/24/4

April 21, 1924.

Mr. Shelby Davidson,
1333 R Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

4/42/86

My dear Mr. Davidson:

I am sending thirty pictures of myself for your meeting May first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/PF

STATEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Aug. 1, 1924

M. Crisis
New York City, N.Y.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

C. NASH DAVIS

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

PHONE 716 N. WISCONSIN

4/42/51

Gentlemen;—

I am writing you to obtain some information which I have been informed that you would gladly give.

My wife and I are to be soon seperated I have 3 children, 1 girl 5 sept Feb, 1 boy 2 this month and a baby girl 5 months old.

The enviromento in oklahoma for properly rearing children are very poor indeed

STATEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., 192

M

IN ACCOUNT WITH

C. NASH DAVIS

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

PHONE 716 N. WISCONSIN

4/42/52

I am seeking a childress home in Virginia, or Tennesee, where I may put the older girl and boy where they may be brought up as children, to be fairly pure. cultured and refined,

If you know of any such institution, any where, kindly inform them of my inquiry or send me the address of several,

I read the Crisis and am a member of the local Branch I desire to help in the good progress

STATEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., 192

M

IN ACCOUNT WITH

C. NASH DAVIS

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

PHONE 716 N. WISCONSIN

4/42/53

of my race thro Trying to rear my children properly, my wife however. Differs she has a way it seems to follow the drift

Sincerely hopeing that you may be able to give me this much desired information. I am,

Sincerly Yours.

C. Nash Davis
R.F.D. No. 10
716 N. Wisconsin Ave.

August 25,1924

Mr. C. Nash Davis
716 N. Wisconsin Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

4/12/54

My dear Sir:

I am afraid that it is going to be difficult for you to find any institution that will take children as young as yours are. It would be best to try and get them into some family rather than an institution and if possible, a family near to you where you could have some oversight over them.

I am sorry not to be able to give you more explicit advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

October 14,1924

Mr. George J. Davis
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:

Miss Fauset is in Europe and will be gone for six months. I will call your letter to her attention when she returns.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/30/52

Harry E. Davis
ATTORNEY AT LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

BELL, MAIN 220
CUY. CENTRAL 266

April 30th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
No. 69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

I have taken up with the local branch, the question of having you appear some time in May, and if you have not already heard from the branch, you undoubtedly will in the next several days.

Yours very truly,

Harry E Davis

HED:RL

mrs Davis and myself will be glad to have you with us again during your visit.
H-E.D.

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

Columbus

June 3rd, 1924

4/30/55

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In looking over the conference program, I do not find you listed as a speaker at any of the meetings. I am certain that you have been invited to address one or two of the gatherings, and I know from the sentiment of those who will attend that they will be greatly disappointed unless you appear.

I trust you will reconsider any stand which you may have taken in this matter, thinking only of the good of the organization, and arrange to address at least one meeting.

Yours very truly,

Harry E Davis

HED:IB

[HARRY DAVIS]

ALADDIN CRUISE CORPORATION

2077 E. 4th St. Cleveland, O.

June 3, 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:
your suggestion of the Pan African congress in the West Indies in 1924 - leads me to forward this to you
Davis

Harry E. Davis, Attorney,
Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:

You have doubtless read in the papers about the Aladdin Cruise to the West Indies, in which members of both races will participate on equal terms. We want you to read this description and plan to be with us.

This will be a notable cruise, a great step forward in the progress of race co-operation and mutual respect - an event in which you will be proud to have participated.

But, above all, it will be a splendid holiday, rich in new experiences and new acquaintances. It will be conducted in the spirit of sincerest friendship, with a program of educational features and pastimes exceeding any previous event of the kind.

Winter cruises to the West Indies have won great popularity with the most luxurious and discriminating people.

We know that you, too, would vastly enjoy such a cruise and sincerely hope you can plan to be with us. We want you to feel free to suggest friends who you think would be interested and let us extend them an invitation.

We anticipate that this cruise will be completely booked at an early date, and urge you not to delay in sending in the enclosed inquiry blank. It does not bind you in any way. It does bring you full information about the cruise and keep you in touch with ensuing announcements of our plans.

Will you come?

Yours very truly,
THE ALADDIN CRUISE CORPORATION

H. P. Boyd

Secretary & Manager

HPB:FAG

4/46/30

An Invitat
to cruise one
in Trop

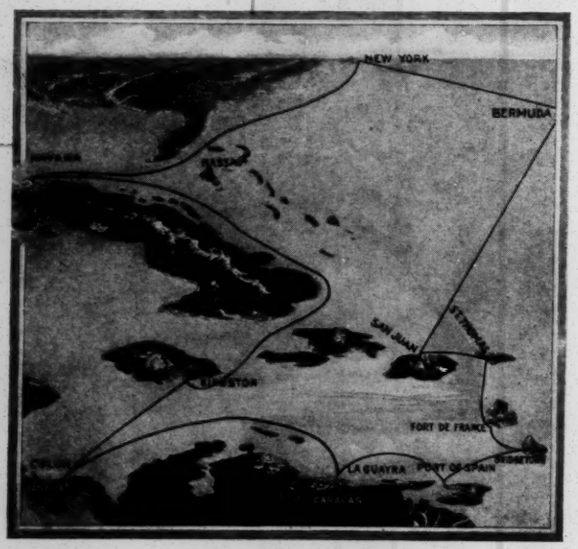
When your home land is wrapped in slee
with us, sailing peaceful summer seas. Make
with all fine cabin accommodations. Visit stran
See and know the famed islands of the West Indies which, for you, may hitherto have existed only in book and picture.

Come with a selected company of fine people, who will add the joys of true companionship to the pleasures of climate and of travel. Take part in a continual program of recreation, inspiration and instruction. Revel in the luxury of fine foods and choice tropical fruits.

Enjoy an experience which will broaden your mind and lighten your cares; which will give you a new sense of wisdom and authority — a better grasp on the daily problems of living.

Itinerary of Cruise

Place	Arr. Jan.	Lv. Jan.
New York		15
Havana	19	20
Kingston	23	24
Colon	27	27
LaGuayra	30	30
Trinidad	31	
	Feb.	1
Barbados	2	2
Martinique	3	3
St. Thomas	5	5
San Juan	6	6
Bermudas	9	9
New York	12	



A Splendid Ship for the Cruise

For this cruise we have chartered the 15,200 ton steamship, Mount Clay, of the United American lines, now in trans-Atlantic service, one of the few big steamers under the American Flag. After the regular season, it will be refurnished and repainted in uniform cabin style for this cruise.

The Mount Clay is a trans-Atlantic liner and considerably larger than most of the ships regularly navigating West Indian waters. It has a total passenger capacity of 600, but to avoid crowding we are treating nearly 100 of its four-passenger cabins as two-passenger cabins.

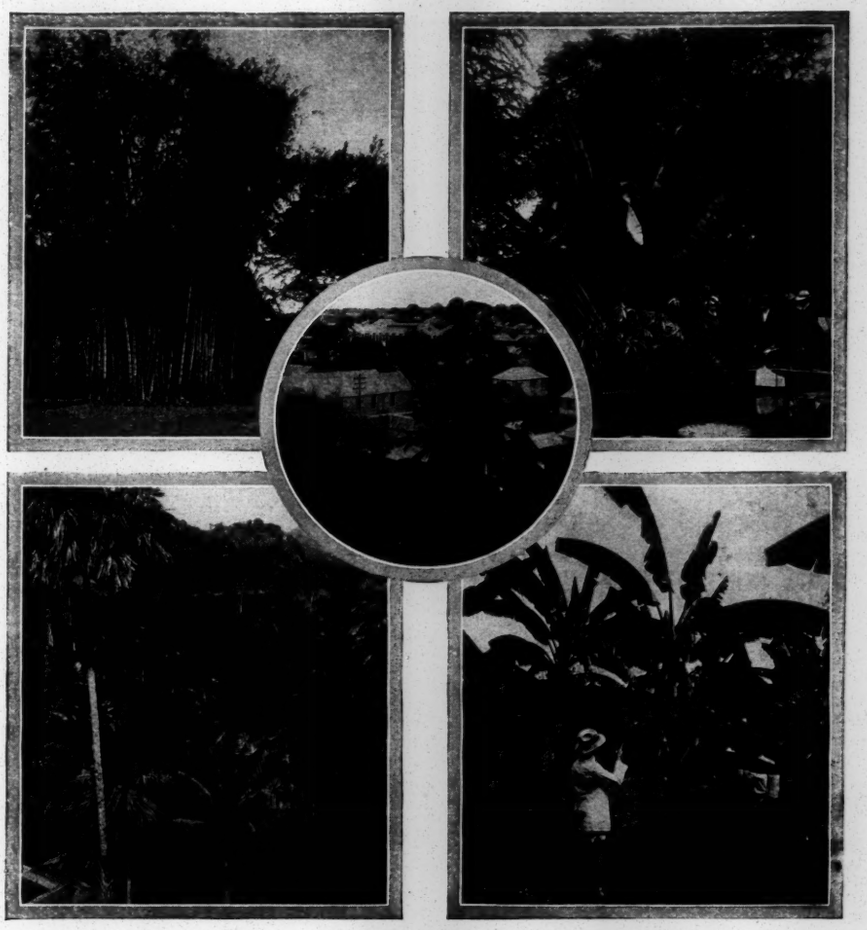
Insures Ideal Travel Conditions

Officers of the United American Lines say that the Mount Clay is an ideal boat from a navigating point of view, which means much for the safety and comfort of the passengers. It is 506 feet long with 55 foot beam, steady as a hotel in all ordinary weather.

The route and season have been chosen with reference to prevailing weather conditions, the West Indian waters in January being almost uniformly free from rough weather.

Everything for Your Comfort

The glimpses shown here of the interior fittings of the Mount Clay give a partial idea of the comfort and luxury with which the cruise passengers will be surrounded.



Tropical Jamaica Scenes

La Guayra, Venezuela.

Every tourist will be able to say that he has been in South America, as the boat touches at La Guayra, Venezuela, the gateway to its capital, Caracas. Caracas lies at the base of a huge mountain, only four miles from La Guayra as the crow flies, yet requiring a zig zag 11 miles by road or 23 miles of railroad. Its elevation gives it the climate of perpetual spring, although close to the equator.

The scenery encountered in this visit challenges comparison anywhere in the world.

Where Pavements Grow

Trinidad is known to Americans chiefly through its pitch lake from which comes the material for asphalt pavements.

It has other claims to fame. Charles Kingsley named it "sweet isle of the west." Amerigo Vespucci and Sir Walter Raleigh were among its famous visitors.

There is no poverty in Trinidad, so easily is a living made from the fruits which grow wild.

The Barbados Next

Barbados, which likes to call itself Little England, is noted as one of the most healthful spots in the world. As long ago as 1751, George Washington came there with his brother Lawrence, for the benefit of the latter's health.

Bridgetown, where the Mount Clay stops, is a beautiful city, with an air of alert prosperity. One of the pastimes always enjoyed by tourists is that of tossing small coins in the water for the youngsters who dive eagerly and bring them up.

The most degraded of the inhabitants are so-called Red-Legs, descendants of Irish and Scotch prisoners of war who were sold into slavery more than a century ago.

Pitch Lake, Trinidad

Your Ticket Includes All Living Expenses

While the Cruise includes many opportunities for enjoyment on shore, the expenses on shore will be governed entirely by the inclination of the passenger.

The ship takes the place of a hotel for the entire trip and your ticket covers all living expenses for one month.

When the ship is anchored in port, meals will be served just as on other days and you can sleep in your cabin. Free transportation to and from shore is provided.

Fuller information about shore excursions will be mailed to those who inquire.

Where Empress Josephine Lived

Martinique is famed as the early home of the Empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. Fort de France, where the boat stops, is located between two rivers called Madame and Monsieur.

Interest attaches to Mt. Pelee, the volcano that destroyed the town of St. Pierre with so much havoc in 1902.

Isle St. Thomas

A short run then brings us to St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, recently acquired by the United States from Denmark.

The Danish civilization found at St. Thomas is in interesting contrast with the English, Spanish, and French encountered elsewhere, which adds to the interest of the cruise.

Our Own Porto Rico

The ensuing day's stop is in San Juan, Porto Rico, the island which we won from Spain in 1898. Visitors will be interested in the results of 25 years of American rule as well as in the extent to which local government and institutions have thrived under our hands. Porto Rico is one of the most prosperous and picturesque of the islands visited.

Then Glorious Bermuda

The cruise includes a feature not generally accorded to West Indian tourists, a day at the Bermudas on the return journey, varying the routine of the home journey and giving the cruise passengers an experience which is highly prized by winter tourists.

Bermuda marks the final stop of the cruise. After three more happy days, the Mount Clay casts anchor in New York. Then "Home again."

ion to You

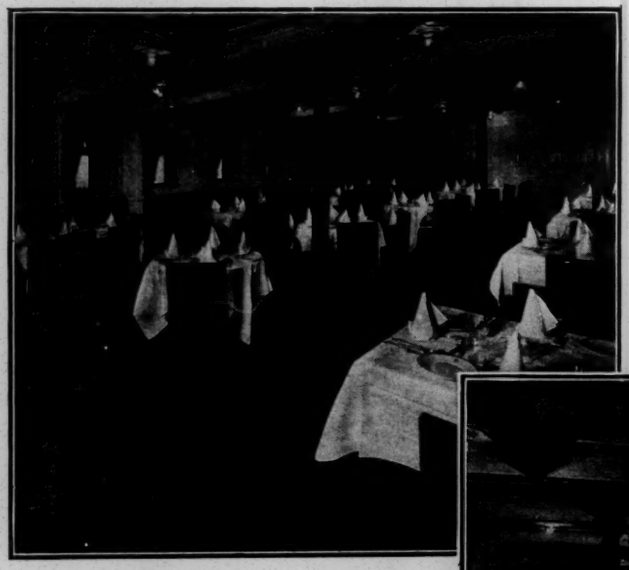
winter month

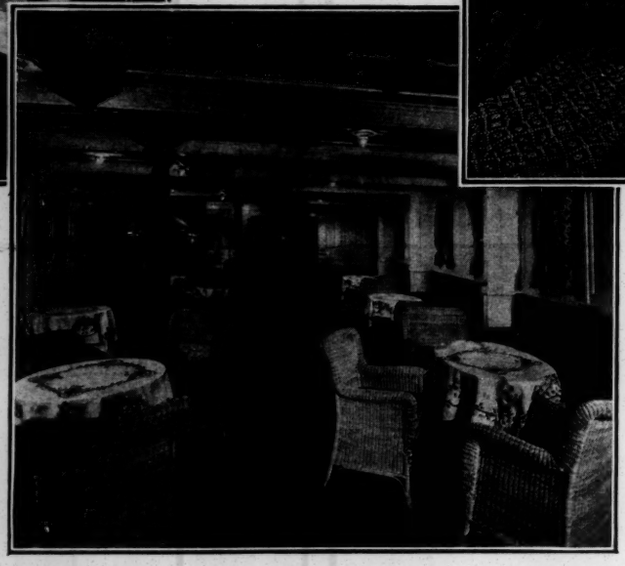
ic Seas

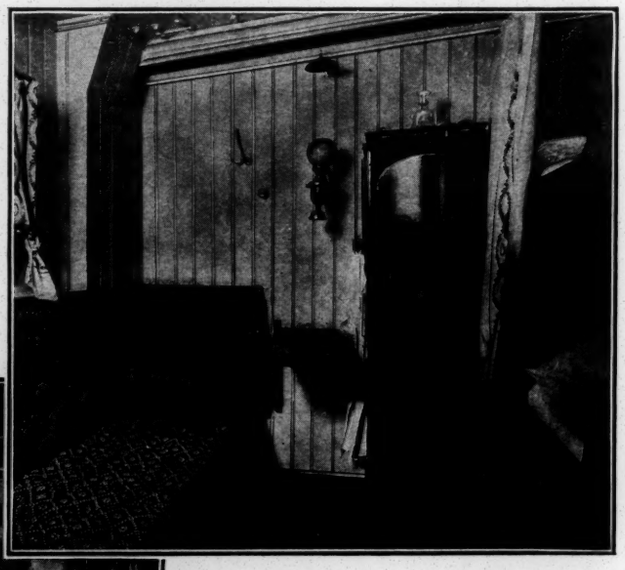
t and chill, spend a carefree, happy month
yourself at home on a big Atlantic liner,
ge, quaint cities and tropical country sides.

The Cruise in Brief

Conducted by the Aladdin Cruise Corporation of Cleveland.
Vessel, The United American Liner, Mount Clay.
Period, one month, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 12, 1925.
Itinerary, as shown in first column.
Passenger list, open to members of both races.
Educational features, lectures, entertainments, music, selected reading matter on subjects encountered in the cruise.
Cruise director, Dr. John Louis Hill, author of "When Black Meets White."
Cost of Cruise, from $250 to $1,000, according to accommodations.
Bank Reference & Depository, The Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland.
Additional Information gladly furnished to those who will sign and return the enclosed slip.
In order to secure choice accommodations your reservation should be in not later than June 10.







Three interior views, showing finely appointed quarters of the Mount Clay

Spacious decks, shaded promenade, an ample social hall or quiet salon offer invitations to suit your mood. Cabins are spacious and comfortable. There is an abundance of bathing accommodations. A library will be provided, with special attention to the lands and waters through which the trip is conducted.

About the Cruise Management

This cruise is in charge of The Aladdin Cruise Corporation, a company specially organized to bring some new ideas into the realm of cruising — one of these ideas being equal consideration for the colored race.

Its officers are representative Cleveland business men as follows: President, C. F. Lezius; Secretary and Manager, H. P. Boynton; Treasurer, J. F. Potts; Directors, C. S. Britton and L. S. Converse.

Inquiries with regard to the personnel may be addressed to any responsible authority in Cleveland. Inquiries with regard to the Aladdin Cruise Corporation should be addressed to the Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland.

Cost Will Not Be Burdensome

The cost of participating in this tour will range from $250 to $1,000, according to the accommodations.

By making your decision early, getting your choice of accommodations and making your initial deposit, the ensuing payments are distributed throughout the year so as to minimize the burden.

Complete information as to accommodations, rates, terms, etc., will be immediately mailed to inquirers. Simply fill out and return the enclosed slip.

Days of Sightseeing—

Evenings of Inspiration and Care-free Enjoyment

Just the best time you ever had in your life—that is the purpose of the men who are planning and conducting the Aladdin cruise. Tropical beauty, mild airs, a sense of freedom, good fellowship and genuine consideration for your well being—all will be invoked toward realizing this ideal.

Beyond this, there will be a definite program for every day. Not such a program as will intrude upon those who prefer their book, their thoughts, or the quiet of a friendly tete-a-tete. But a program which will always answer the question "What shall we do?"

The engagement of Dr. John Louis Hill, whose picture appears in the adjoining column, was the first and most important step in this program.

Entertainment, Lectures, Music, Dancing

The Social Hall of the Mount Clay is to be combined with an adjoining dining room to make a single large recreation hall for dances, concerts, lectures and entertainments.

Talks and lectures by men of prominence, both white and colored, will make the trip a real educational opportunity. An entertainment director will organize informal concerts, plays and exhibitions.

Every kind of deck game will be offered as well as a variety of favorite indoor games. There will be complete facilities for amateur photography, so that pictures can be finished from day to day.

A fine ship's band will accompany the cruise and provide music for every occasion. A stringed orchestra will play throughout the meal hours.

Not the least of the joys of the trip will be the pleasures of the cuisine; fine foods, the best of service, the freshest and rarest of tropical fruits taken aboard at every landing.

Havana is the First Stop

But the shore visits will be the crowning interest of the cruise. The West Indies has a rich background of history and romance. Every green island has its drama with stage setting of silvery seas that dash on palm-fringed shores.

The Cuban metropolis, Havana, is the first stop. Often referred to as the Paris of the Western Hemisphere it has a beauty that you love at first sight.

Among its historical shrines is the old Cathedral that once held the remains of Columbus, the Prado, known as one of the finest boulevards in the world, Morro Castle, the Malencon and the old fort, La Fuerza.

In Cosmopolitan Jamaica

Jamaica is one of John Bull's islands and has the cosmopolitan aspect of the Empire.

It is a land of strange natural phenomena. Both hot and cold springs will be found coursing down the same hillside. While one of the oldest islands in point of settlement, the jungle closely crowds its civilization.

Kingston, where the cruise party will debark for a one-day visit, has been almost entirely rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907 and much improved. Port Royal, near the mouth of the harbor, was once famed as a resort for buccaneers. At another time it was the headquarters of Admiral Nelson.

A Day in the Canal Zone

Every American takes a prideful interest in the Panama Canal, where great ships are lifted, through locks, a total height of more than eighty feet and then down to the Pacific, saving a month's trip around Cape Horn. To see this wonder of the world is alone worth the entire cruise.

The Mount Clay will touch at Colon and an opportunity given for shore excursions under direction so as to make the most of this opportunity.

Dr. John Louis Hill, Author, Lecturer, to Direct Cruise

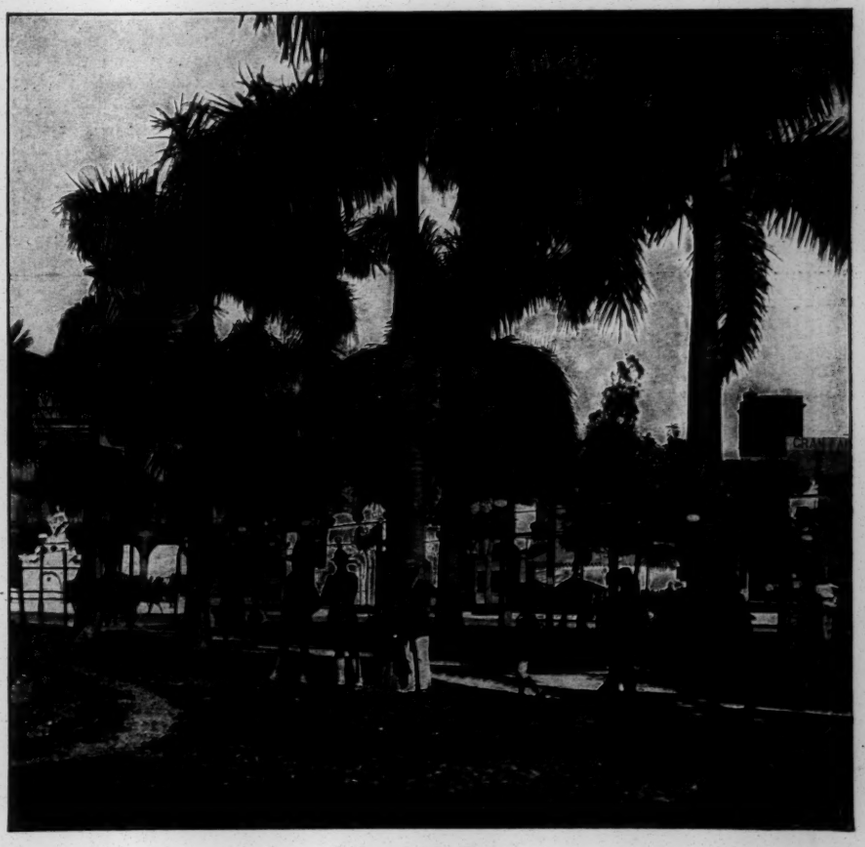
The Aladdin Cruise Corporation has arranged with Dr. John Louis Hill, well known as traveler, author and lecturer, to take general charge of the cruise.

Dr. Hill is best known as author of the book, "When Black Meets White" which deals with the race question in a spirit of constructive tolerance considered remarkable in a white man and a southerner. He has received favorable attention from high authorities in both races.

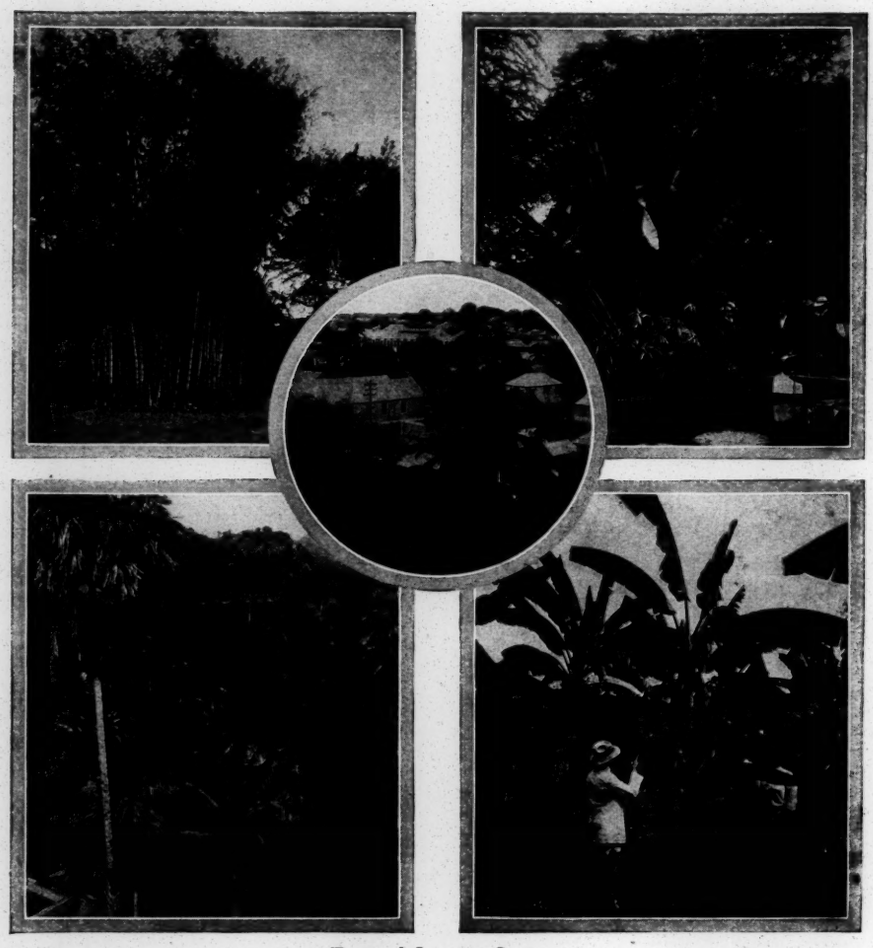
It was of this work of Dr. Hill that Dr. Robert R. Moton, President of Tuskegee said, "It is evident that he loves all men; that he is not willing that a difference in color or characteristics should obscure his vision of the individual worth."

Scores of newspapers circulating among people of both races, as well as educators and clergymen have spoken of this work in the highest terms.

In addition to his scholarly endowments and high purposes, Dr. Hill has had many years' experience as a traveler and as a lecturer in connection with educational tours.



Indian Park, Havana



Tropical Jamaica Scenes

La Guayra, Venezuela.

Every tourist will be able to say that he has been in South America, as the boat touches at La Guayra, Venezuela, the gateway to its capital, Caracas. Caracas lies at the base of a huge mountain, only four miles from La Guayra as the crow flies, yet requiring a zig zag 11 miles by road or 23 miles of railroad. Its elevation gives it the climate of perpetual spring, although close to the equator.

The scenery encountered in this visit challenges comparison anywhere in the world.

Where Pavements Grow

Trinidad is known to Americans chiefly through its pitch lake from which comes the material for asphalt pavements.

It has other claims to fame. Charles Kingsley named it "sweet isle of the west." Amerigo Vespucci and Sir Walter Raleigh were among its famous visitors.

There is no poverty in Trinidad, so easily is a living made from the fruits which grow wild.

The Barbados Next

Barbados, which likes to call itself Little England, is noted as one of the most healthful spots in the world. As long ago as 1751, George Washington came there with his brother Lawrence, for the benefit of the latter's health.

Bridgetown, where the Mount Clay stops, is a beautiful city, with an air of alert prosperity. One of the pastimes always enjoyed by tourists is that of tossing small coins in the water for the youngsters who dive eagerly and bring them up.

The most degraded of the inhabitants are so-called Red-Legs, descendants of Irish and Scotch prisoners of war who were sold into slavery more than a century ago.

Pitch Lake, Trinidad

Your Ticket Includes All Living Expenses

While the Cruise includes many opportunities for enjoyment on shore, the expenses on shore will be governed entirely by the inclination of the passenger.

The ship takes the place of a hotel for the entire trip and your ticket covers all living expenses for one month.

When the ship is anchored in port, meals will be served just as on other days and you can sleep in your cabin. Free transportation to and from shore is provided.

Fuller information about shore excursions will be mailed to those who inquire.

Where Empress Josephine Lived

Martinique is famed as the early home of the Empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. Fort de France, where the boat stops, is located between two rivers called Madame and Monsieur.

Interest attaches to Mt. Pelee, the volcano that destroyed the town of St. Pierre with so much havoc in 1902.

Isle St. Thomas

A short run then brings us to St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, recently acquired by the United States from Denmark.

The Danish civilization found at St. Thomas is in interesting contrast with the English, Spanish, and French encountered elsewhere, which adds to the interest of the cruise.

Our Own Porto Rico

The ensuing day's stop is in San Juan, Porto Rico, the island which we won from Spain in 1898. Visitors will be interested in the results of 25 years of American rule as well as in the extent to which local government and institutions have thrived under our hands. Porto Rico is one of the most prosperous and picturesque of the islands visited.

Then Glorious Bermuda

The cruise includes a feature not generally accorded to West Indian tourists, a day at the Bermudas on the return journey, varying the routine of the home journey and giving the cruise passengers an experience which is highly prized by winter tourists.

Bermuda marks the final stop of the cruise. After three more happy days, the Mount Clay casts anchor in New York. Then "Home again."

June 11, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I appreciate your kind letter of June third. I am enclosing a memorandum which I sent to Mr. Johnson concerning the Philadelphia conference. I want you to be sure that there is absolutely no bad feeling concerning this matter and that I am always willing to do my full duty. I think, however, in this particular case that my stand is right.

I thank you and Mrs. Davis so much for your hospitality when I was in Cleveland.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4130/54a

(DAVIS)

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

June 16th, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I just received your letter of the 11th with memorandum of April 15th enclosed.

While I fully appreciate your feeling in this matter and do not in any manner condone or approve of any slight to you, either intentional or not, yet at the same time I feel that the interest of the association demands your presence in Philadelphia. I say to you candidly that your absence from the Philadelphia Conference is in my judgment fraught with dangerous consequences for evil. From personal experience I know that small things like this are easily fanned into things of large proportion. The delegates of the Conference will naturally inquire concerning you and no satisfactory explanation for your absence can be given to them. If no explanation is given, the matter is still worse. I think we must avoid even the appearance of any dissension in the National Office and that it devolves upon you to make a great sacrifice to prevent such a contingency.

The feeling which you indicate is present at headquarters is, I am convinced, not shared by the rank and file of our organization. You should consider their interest as paramount, and while I know just how you feel regarding the whole matter, yet I again urge you in the strongest terms to reconsider your determination and lend your presence to this important convention.

Yours very truly,

Harry E. Davis

HED:IB

4/19/2

4/30/56

June 23, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have your kind letter concerning the Philadelphia conference and Mr. Spingarn has just been in. I told him that I did not agree with his judgment and yours, but nevertheless that if the Executive office agreed with them I would speak in Philadelphia. Later in the day I received a memorandum from Mr. Johnson, which I enclose and also my reply to him.

I appreciate the kind intentions which were behind your move and I am always willing to do anything which those in authority think are for the best interest of the Association.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

4/30/18

July 17,1924

Mr. Harry H. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Davis:

I may have an engagement to speak at the Jewish Forum in Cleveland on one of the Sundays in November. If this materializes I might combine it with a talk at the City Club. I will let you know just as soon as I hear definitely from my lecture bureau. Meantime you might see if there are any open dates at the City Club.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

Columbus

July 19, 1924.

4/20/54

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

For some time past I have been preparing a historical sketch on colored masonry in the United States, and have just about completed it.

I was wondering whether you would have time to look over my manuscript at your convenience.

Very truly,

Harry E Davis

HED/HEM

4/30/53

July 24, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I shall be very glad to look over the manuscript of the historical sketch of colored Masonry. Have you, by the way, seen George Crawford's book on the subject?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

July 25th, 1924.

4/30/51

Dr. W.E.DuBois,
% The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

Thank you very kindly for your willingness to examine my manuscript.

I am sending it under separate cover by express today and will appreciate your candid comment on it.

Very truly yours,

Harry E Davis

HED:TB

When thru return to me same manner "collect"

HED

4/30/49

August 18,1924

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Davis:

Let me congratulate you upon your nomination. It is a well deserved honor.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

WRBD/KF

Ohio House of Representatives

1921-22

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

~~Columbus~~

202 Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

September 2nd, 1924

4/30/19

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 18th ult., arrived while I was away on my vacation and I want to thank you for your kind expression.

I have asked the City Club for the date of November 29th and expect their committee will act on the matter very shortly. The committee did not meet in summer vacation.

I am also taking the matter up with the Women's City Club to see if I cannot get a date in close proximity to the 29th, and also with the McBride Lecture Course of Western Reserve University. These coupled with a Sunday afternoon meeting of our branch will give you a rather full schedule here.

Just as soon as I get the information, I shall advise you.

Very truly yours,

Harry E. Davis

HED: IB

4/30/46 E

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

September 9th, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Doctor:

I am pleased to advise you that I have secured a date for you with the Women's City Club for December 1st. I have asked the City Club of Cleveland for November 29th, but to date their committee has not replied.

The Women's City Club will correspond with you direct as to subject and terms.

I presume it will be agreeable as customary with you to address the local branch on Sunday afternoon, November 30th, 1924.

Very truly yours,

Harry E Davis

HED:IB

Dear Doctor:- At page 302 Gift of Black Folk you allude to the history of a Negro fraternal order by Brooks. Can you tell me just what this was. I find in 1853 Dr. Martin R. Delaney published-"The Legitimacy of Freemasonry Among Colored Men" although I have never been able to locate a copy of this work.

H. E D.

4130/45

September 13,1924

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have heard from the Women's City Club and have written them.

I should be glad to talk to the local branch, December 30. Ask their secretary to write me.

The history of the Odd Fellows to which you refer is by Charles Brooks who lives in Philadelphia. I think that a letter sent in care of James F. Needham, Northwest corner of 12th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. would reach him.

I have never seen Delaney's book but if you will write Arthur A. Schomburg, 105 Kosciusko Street,

Brooklyn, N. Y. He may be able to tell you. I will send the book and letter to Songhurst and have Mr. Dill send you the bill.

Very sincerely yours,

4/30/46

WEBD/MF

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

Columbus

4/30/48

September 15th, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Doctor:

Referring to your letter of the 13th, do you know whether or not Delaney left any relatives or descendants with whom I might communicate?

I am quite sure that neither Mr. Schonburg, nor Mr. Williamson of New York have a copy of this book. They are aware of its existence as it is mentioned in Williamson's Bibliography which contains about 1100 references to articles on Prince Hall Masonry. It is possible, however, that a copy of the work might be preserved among Delaney's descendants if they can be located.

I am asking the Secretary of the branch to communicate with you.

Very truly yours,

Harry E. Davis

HED:IB

4/30/47a

September 22, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
402 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I am to speak at the Women's City Club in your city December first and I am awaiting to hear from the branch for November 30th and from the City Club for November 29th. The speech at the Jewish Centre has been changed to December 28th so that if the City Club does not have a vacancy November 29th they might want to consider December 27th.

Very sincerly yours,

WEBD/PF

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

4/30/17

September 26th, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Doctor:

I havenot as yet been able to get a definite date from the City Club but hope to do so near the first of the month. It is my understanding that the committee will include you on their course, but the program has not been arranged as yet so far ahead as November 29th.

I am also taking the matter up with the McBride Foundation Lectures of Western Reserve University to see if you cannot be included on their program at or near the time when you will speak here.

Very truly yours,

Harry E. Davis

HED:IB

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

October 14th, 1924

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Doctor:

I have not as yet been able to get a definite date from the City Club. The date I suggested to them, November 29th, they were holding open in an attempt to secure Clarence Darrow of Chicago. If they find they cannot secure Darrow, I feel fairly ~~secure~~ sure that you will be given this assignment.

If this date is assigned to somebody else, probably your appearance would have to be postponed until after the first of the year.

Very truly yours,

Harry E Davis

HED:IB

How are you progressing with my Masonic sketch?
HED

November 1,1924

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Davis:

4/30/422

The correspondence you sent me is delightful and I shall base an article upon it some time soon. Until then I hope you will let me keep it.

With regard to your manuscript, I have read it with great pleasure. Just what is your plan concerning it? It could, of course, be published but there is the question as to whether it could be made to pay as a book; that is, would enough Masons, colored and white, buy it? You are a better judge of that than I.

We published Crawford's book and in the course of several years it paid for itself. He paid for the printing of it and then we sold it on commission until he

had made his own money back and then he gave the remainder of the copies to us.

I will be very glad to abstract a short article from your manuscript for the Crisis if you would like it.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/30/42b

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

4/30/43

November 3rd, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of November 1st, and am pleased to note that you find the correspondence I forwarded of some value. It is agreeable to me that you retain this until you have made such use of it as you desire.

As to the manuscript, I am not sure that I have any definite plans as yet, and I do not feel able to print it at my own expense. Such a book could be made to pay but it would require an expensive advertising campaign. There are over Fifty-five Hundred colored lodges in the United States, and over a Quarter of a Million members.

I have been referred to a local publisher whom it is believed might be interested in handling this work. He has a mailing list of individuals and fraternal organizations who give him standing orders for works of this kind. Just as soon as the manuscript is returned, I shall submit it to him and see what he thinks of it.

Recently I have added a chapter on "The Negro Mason in Literature", which is designed to show the literary treatment of the subject during the last seventy-five years. I will also add an introduction and some new material which has lately come to hand and then will try my luck with the printers. I shall appreciate very much the publication in the "Crisis" of an abstract of my manuscript.

I also trust that you will be very candid with me in your criticism of the work as it is my first attempt and I do not want to undertake to print anything which is not worth while.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

Harry E Davis

HED:IB

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

November 26th, 1924

24/03/h

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On your behalf, I have accepted a dinner invitation for Monday evening, December 1st, from Miss Ganette of the Goodrich House.

This is one of our foremost social settlements, and Miss Gannette is a very likable lady who seems to be interested in ~~her~~ our work here.

I trust that this will be agreeable to you.

Very truly yours,

Harry E. Davis

HED:IB

4130/41

December 5, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have arrived home safely after a most interesting trip. I thank you and Mrs. Davis so much for your kind hospitality. I enjoyed every minute. My best regards to the whole family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/30/50

December 15, 1923.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

41 " "
41 "
41 "

Dr. DuBois can lecture in Cleveland February twenty five, twenty six or twenty seven. Terms fifty dollars and entertainment. Answer immediately.

Jessie Fauset.

Charge to Crisis.

4130/16

December 30,1924

Mr. & Mrs. Harry L. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. & Mrs. Davis:

Again I am under deep obligation to you for your hospitality during my brief trip to Cleveland. I always enjoy your home.

Also, let me thank Mr. Davis for his kindness in the matter of the postal authorities. I am returning Huschke's letter enclosed. I have kept a copy and am writing the Postmaster General.

Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/KF

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Sociology

Office of
Jerome Davis

HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
1110 Edwards Hall,
New Haven, Conn.
July 29, 1924.

Mr. William E. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Dubois:

In a course which I am giving in the Yale Divinity School in the fall I am taking up the suppression of the slave traffic and the part played in that action by the churches of America. I am fully aware of the defense of slavery made by a great many churches throughout our country prior to the Civil War. I should like very much to have you come to New Haven and deliver an address before my class on the part which the churches played in freeing the slaves. I regret to say that I can not offer any honorarium but I should be very glad to pay all your expenses.

The most convenient time for you to come would be on October 23 but if that is impossible we might be able to arrange for some other Tuesday or Thursday.

Very sincerely yours,

Jerome Davis

JD.CWH

Oct 23

August 19,1924

Mr. Jerome Davis
1110 Edwards Hall
Dartmouth College
New Haven, Conn.

4/42/45

My dear Sir:

I hope you will pardon my neglect to answer your letter of July 29. I should be very glad to speak to your class at the Divinity School October 23 on the relation of the church to slavery. My expenses would be $11.72 including board for one day.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Sociology

Office of
Jerome Davis

~~HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE~~
1110 Edwards Hall,
New Haven, Conn.,
August 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. P. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Thank you for your letter. I shall be delighted to see you on October 23d and will write again reminding you of the date.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Davis

JD:HM

4/42/47

YALE UNIVERSITY
THE DIVINITY SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

JEROME DAVIS

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1110 Edwards Hall

Oct. 16th

4/12/37

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am counting on your being here to speak to my class. I find that I have not been able to cover as much ground as I wanted to in the course and I am wonderingif you could by any chance come on Tuesday Nov. 11th instead of Oct. 23rd. If not could you come on Nov. 13th. The class begins at 1.45 P.M. sharp. The last train which you can take from the Grand Central and arrive on time is the one leaving there at 11.00 A. M. When you arrive in New Haven take a street car to the corner of Elm and College St. My office is in Edwards Hall which faces on College St. on the second floor. I will gladly pay your expenses $11,72.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Davis

4/42a/43

October 18, 1924.

Mr. Jerome Davis,
Uale University,
1110 Edwards Hall,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I could come to New Haven any day the week of November second except November fourth, but it would be inconvenient to come the following week. Could you possibly arrange matters for the fifth or sixth?

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/PF

YALE UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF
JEROME DAVIS

1110 EDWARDS HALL
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Oct. 20, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter. My class only meets on Tuesday and Thursday and on ~~Nov. 6th,~~ I have invited another speaker. Could you come on Nov. 18th (Tuesday) ? We must have you and I will arrange for another ~~date if~~ you can't make it then.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Davis

4/42/38

(20)

YALE UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF
JEROME DAVIS

1110 EDWARDS HALL
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Oct. 22, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

4/42/39

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Since writing you a few days ago stating that Nov. 6th would not be convenient for you to come, I have received a letter from the speaker who was to speak on that date asking if I could change his appointment. I am therefore writing you again to state that if you still feel you could come on that date we would be delighted to have you. Please write me immediately letting me know whether this is the date you will come. Please remember that the class hour begins sharp at 1.45 P.M. on Thursday Nov. 6th. You would come to my room 1110 Edwards Hall (Cor. College and Elm St.) on arrival in the city.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Davis

Can come with a lunch
as you like!

October 22, 1924.

4/42/35

Prof. Jerome Davis,
Yale University,
1110 Edwards Hall,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Professor Davis:

How would Thursday, November twentieth suit you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 23, 1924.

Professor Jerome Davis,

Yale University,

1110 Edwards Hall,

New Haven, Connecticut.

4/42/36

Can come sixth or twentieth as you elect.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Sociology

Office of
Jerome Davis

~~HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE~~
New Haven
Oct. 27th

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your wire. Supposing that we keep to Nov.6th, Thursday. I shall expect you on that date. The class starts promptly at 1.45 P.M.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Davis

4/24/44

October 29, 1924.

Professor Jerome Davis,
Yale University,
1110 Edwards Hall,
New Haven, Conn.

24/24/4

My dear Mr. Davis:

This is to note my engagement to speak for your class Thursday, November sixth at 1.45 P.M.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

YALE UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF
JEROME DAVIS

1110 EDWARDS HALL
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Nov. 5, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

4/42/41

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Just a note to remind you of your engagement to speak to my class at 1.45 tomorrow, Thursday. Please come right to my office. I have unfortunately to be absent on an engagement which I could not break but I have asked Mr. Shedd to introduce you. I hope to come back in time to meet you at the close of the lecture.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Davis

P.S. My office is on the second floor of Edwards Hall (Cor. College & Elm Sts.

November 18,1924

Mr. Jerome Davis
Yale University
1110 Edwards Hall
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Mr. Davis:

You were asking me about answers to the interpretations of the psychological tests which have been used to prove Negro inferiority. May I refer you to the following:

The World Tomorrow - Vol.5, No.3, March,1922. Leading article by H. A. Miller. Also,
Races, Nations and Classes - the book by H. A. Miller (who was a professor in the Ohio State University)
The Howard Review - The article by H. H. Long in the June, 1924 number.
The Crisis - The article in the June, 1924 number, which I am sending herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/40

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, INC.
PENN TERMINAL BUILDING
370 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

April 14, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Dr. du Bois:

It was a great disappointment to me not to be able to attend the dinner given in your honor last evening. My sister Helen and myself expected to go until within two hours of dinner time, but we both had such bad bronchial colds and were coughing so hard that we felt it would be cruel to our neighbors to run the chance of infecting them, and so we stayed at home.

I have followed with so much interest all that I have seen in the papers and in the Crisis concerning your trip to Africa, and I had wanted so much to hear your own tale of your adventures. You must have had a wonderful time. Though I have not seen you in a long time I have never forgotten our pleasant associations of the past.

Cordially yours,

Katharine Bement Davis

Katharine Bement Davis
General Secretary of the
Bureau of Social Hygiene

KBD/MEK

4/32/28

April 22, 1924.

Miss Katharine B. Davis,
Bureau of Social Hygiene,
370 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

4/32/77

My dear Miss Davis :

I was very glad indeed to hear from you and sorry you could not be to the dinner. Mrs. DuBois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/[illegible]F

ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES, INC.
(AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES)
643 UNION STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

MRS. ELIZA R. WHITING, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM N. DEBERRY, EXECUTIVE
GEO. C. GORDON, ASST. EXECUTIVE AND TREASURER

MISS SARA Q. WALKER, CLERK AND EMPLOYMENT MANAGER
MISS LUCILE V. LACOUR, SOCIAL WORKER AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS
TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

May 12, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

An interesting feature of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of my pastorate to be held at St. John's Church next Sunday afternoon - the eighteenth - will be the reading of brief messages of greeting from people of prominence who will not be present.

It would give us great pleasure to have such a message from you for this purpose.

Our committee has mailed you an invitation.

Very cordially yours,

W. N. DeBerry

WND:SQW

4/4/32

Night Letter

Can you send message of greeting to W. N. DeBerry 643 Union St. Springfield mass to be read at 25th anniversary of his pastorate May 18th.

[DeBerry]

May 14, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

care of Professor George Towns,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

4/40f/31

Can you send message of greeting to W. N. DeBerry, six forty three Union Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, to be read at twenty fifth anniversary of his pastorate May eighteenth.

Jessie Fauset.

Charge to Crisis.

May 15, 1924.

Rev. W. N. DeBerry,
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Mass.

4/48/33

My dear Mr. DeBerry:

Your letter of May twelfth arrived during Dr. DuBois' absence from the city on a lecture tour. I have written him, however, telling him of your request. He will, not doubt, communicate directly with you.

Yours truly,

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TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

June 7, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you be good enough to forward to me the subject of your lecture here on June twentieth, together with a photograph or newspaper cut of yourself.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. N. DeBerry

WND:SQW

4/14/30

June 12, 1924.

Rev. William H. DeBerry,
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Mass.

4/48/29

My dear Mr. DeBerry:

The subject of my address June twentieth will be "Liberia" or "Pan Africa" just as you choose. I am sending herewith a cut.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NIGHT LETTER

June 19, 1924.

Rev. William N. DeBerry,
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Massachusetts.

Arrive Friday afternoon at six twenty eight. Must be back in New York by noon Saturday. Please make reservation on midnight train.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

4/40/28

4/44/172

June 23,1924

Dr. W. E. DeBerry
643 Union Street
Springfield, Mass.

My dear Dr. DeBerry:

First let me thank you and your family for the interesting visit to Springfield. I am only sorry that I could not spend a few more hours with you. I returned in time to help give the Spingarn medal to Roland Hayes.

With regard to the Fisk situation: I think things are already arranging themselves for a change. President Hope of Atlanta had a long conference today with Wood and Baldwin. They both are willing to be "shown" and I think they are going to ask me to confer with them. I want my facts straight.

I write to ask if without in any way compromising your necessarily neutral position as

trustee, you could put into my hands the facts which the students alleged to be true. I should be glad to guard the source of my information. Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Also, will you please send me a photograph of your church, home and tenements together with a short history and especially the financial facts.

My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/LF

E71/44/4

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TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

-CONFIDENTIAL-

July 1, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I postponed my reply to your letter of June 23rd as I was to be in New York on Wednesday and Thursday of the past week, and expected to see you while there and talk the whole matter over. I found, however, on reaching the city that you were out of town. I am perfectly willing to give you the following general resume of the results of conferences held with students at Fisk while there three years ago.

I was invited by President McKenzie to give a series of talks and sermons to the students, and for this purpose spent a week at Fisk. We had scarcely entered upon these special meetings when a committee of students waited upon me and requested that through me they might be allowed to present certain grievances to President McKenzie. They alleged that the President refused to hear any such committee himself. I conferred with President McKenzie, and secured his consent to a series of conferences with the students at which no member of the faculty might be present.

The grievances as presented by these students were in substance as follows:

1- That the President refused to give audience to representatives of the students who wished to enter any protest against what they regarded as an unduly rigid policy of discipline. His answer being,-"If you don't like it, go elsewhere". The President was frequently characterized as a "Czar" whose unbending will was law.

2- That many petty rules and regulations as regarded dress, social privileges, study hour and financial obligations to the University made life for the student at Fisk a continual burden and hardship.

3- That students were sent away from the University for the most trivial offenses.

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TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

4- That upper classmen with good records in deportment, along with all other students, were treated with a sort of schoolboy discipline, and not allowed to be placed on their honor.

5- That all sorts of college fraternities were banned.

6- That the old time custom of having at each table in the dining room a hostess, who was a member of the faculty, had been discontinued as this compelled white teachers to eat with colored students and this in the eyes of southern whites would mean "social equality".

5/11/26

Numerous other complaints were entered by the students, all of which indicated a policy of suppression and intimidation against which there was a tempestuous spirit of rebellion. I also talked with white members of the faculty who assured me that their sympathies were with the students, and that there was abundant good reason for the spirit of discontent and revolt among them. I also learned from prominent alumni of Fisk who live in Nashville, that they themselves regarded the President with grave suspicion and really believed that he was truckling to southern sentiment.

During these conferences which extended through several days, the President showed a good deal of anxiety and suggested that I discontinue them before the real purpose had been accomplished. This I refused to do. He then violated the agreement that no member of the faculty should be present and hear what the student had to say, by quietly slipping in through a rear door and taking a back seat during the course of one of the conferences. I at once suspended the proceedings and requested him to withdraw. He reluctantly complied with my request.

During a conference with the girls, one of the lady teachers who was colored and regarded as a spy by the students came in the room to listen. The girls made a vehement protest against her presence. She refused, however, to withdraw until I insisted that she do so.

The above is substantially what I gathered during my week's stay at the University. Before leaving Fisk I had a private conference with the President and apprised him frankly of what the students had alleged in these conferences.

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Now that the matter has been brought to the attention of the trustees, I shall be very glad to make a statement in open meeting of our body, giving in substance what I have stated above regarding my own findings at Fisk three years ago.

Under separate cover I am mailing you photographs from which you may select for the story of our work which you contemplate publishing in the Crisis. The value of our property is estimated conservatively at $150,000. It is now entirely free from debt. The last mortgages were paid off in connection with the 25th anniversary of my pastorate on the 18th of last month. I forwarded to your secretary some weeks ago printed matter regarding our institutional activities which will, I think, serve the purposes of this story.

Very sincerely yours,

W. N. DeBerry

WND/HV.

51117

41/48 84-5

1899 - 1924

Reverend and Mrs. William N. De Berry

request the pleasure of your company

at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary

of their marriage

on Saturday evening, September the sixth

nineteen hundred and twenty-four

from seven until ten o'clock

Saint John's Parish House

Six hundred and forty-three Union Street

Springfield, Massachusetts

September 5, 1924.

Rev. and Mrs. W. N. DeBerry,

643 Union Street,

Springfield, Massachusetts.

2/46/27

Doctor and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois and Yolande join in congratulations and all good wishes on the occasion of your twenty fifth anniver anniversary. We hope for you both and for your children many years of prosperity and usefulness. We regret exceedingly that we cannot express this in person.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
(INSTITUTIONAL)
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

REV. WILLIAM N. DEBERRY, D.D., MINISTER
MISS. LUCILE V. LACOUR, PARISH VISITOR

ALFORD H. TAVERNIER, CLERK
DAVID W. JOHNSON, TREASURER

November 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69-Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of yours of October 24th, together with copy of your speech before the Alumni Association at Fisk last June and the detailed statement of grievances.

You have doubtless learned of the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, at which time we discussed the whole matter quite thoroughly and decided to have a hearing when the alleged grievances might be carefully considered by a special committee. I am planning to attend the meeting of the Board at Nashville on November 16th when another discussion of the matter will in all probability take place. I trust that the investigation may have the effect of straightening out the difficulties insofar as this is practicable.

I want to be perfectly fair in my attitude as a Trustee, and have insisted that the investigation be made in spite of vigorous opposition to this procedure. With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. N. DeBerry

WND/HV.

November 12,1924

Dr. W. H. DeBerry
643 Union Street
Springfield, Mass.

5/1/35

My dear Dr. DeBerry:

I am glad that the investigation is going to be made. I hope that you are going to insist that it be full and fair. I am convinced that nothing will reform Fisk University except the removal of President McKenzie. But I want you and the trustees to know that in my attitude toward President McKenzie there is absolutely nothing personal. Personally he has always treated me with courtesy and my daughter, while a student at Fisk, was treated just as other students, no better and no worse.

Because of the shameful and unwarranted attacks which have been made upon me by one of the trustees, Mr. Napier, in Nashville let me also add that under no circumstances

would not accept the presidency of Fisk University if it were brought me on a silver salver. I am not fitted for that kind of job and would not undertake it. Neither would I accept a professorship in the institution nor a seat on the board of trustees. There is absolutely nothing in the gift of Fisk University that I want. But I do insist that unless colored children can be treated decently and as men and women in our own colleges and unless we are willing to stand up and demand this, we are lost as a race and cravens as leaders.

5/11/36

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/M.F

Cincinnati, O. Nov. 20, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to give you a brief report of what took place at Fisk while the trustees were there this week.

I fear that the results will not be satisfactory to you, nor are they to me, but under the conditions it is as much I think as we could have hoped to accomplish at the present time.

1. A Committee of the Alumni was appointed to act on behalf of the alumni in all matters relating to the development or wellbeing of Fisk in conjunction with the trustees. It was vaguely termed "an alumni Committee or a larger Fisk". It will be in the province of this Committee to consider any grievances which any of the alumni may have and

5/11/41

after investigation make recommendations to the trustees.

2. The senior class and representatives of the other College Classes were together given a hearing by the trustees and allowed through their chosen spokesmen to present their grievances. I think they could not have done it in a more effective manner. They made a much better impression on the Board than did the President who was asked to speak afterwards and who through it all manifested an obstinate and autocratic spirit. Before the hearing adjourned Mr. Cravath expressed himself as being deeply impressed and pleased with the fair and manly way in which the students had conducted their case. He then called on the other trustees and all save one expressed a similar feeling. The students then arose sang the Fisk song and withdrew in a most orderly manner from the room.

While no vote was taken, it was the consensus of opinion among the trustees that all the demands of the students

were reasonable and just.) Although two of them were positively opposed to fraternities at Fisk. All agreed (save McKenzie) that a student Council would be a desirable thing. (save McK) that the rules regarding All agreed. dress should be modified.

In fact it is not too much to say that the students won their case with all ease.

If McKenzie has sense enough in the light of what has just taken place to make the suggested changes — his spirit and policies of government he may survive the crisis; if not his days at Fisk are numbered.

I ought to inform you that we were able in spite of prolonged debate and opposition to have appointed as members of the alumni Committee two members who were known to be in sympathy with you. The liberal men on the Board believed that this was the proper thing to do.

5/1/42

I am sure that all the members of the Board who were there save perhaps Napier, Bishop Beauchamp, a southern white man, and McKenzie himself, have a different view of the whole situation from what they had before the students were allowed to express themselves.

While I am not satisfied and while I know we have not solved the problem, I am sure we have made substantial progress — that direction. I am also sure that the anti-McKenzie faction has won a real victory. I shall await with much interest the actual results at Fisk from the standpoint of the authorities there.

I need not suggest to you the importance of treating this letter as confidential. I hope to see you when I come to New York the next time and talk the whole affair over — considering certain angles of it that I cannot write about now.

Very sincerely yours

W. H. DuBois

12 Fillmore Street
New Brit P.O.
March 28/17/24

Crisis Editor.

Mr. DuBois;

Dear Sir,

I am an interested reader of your magazine especially the articles that you write, and now I am going to ask a favor of you.

I wish that you would read the "Current History Magazine" March issue 1924 beginning on page 1156 and ending 1213 and see what you think of it. For my part I think a magazine whether it is published by white or black should not have such absurd statements printed in it. Get the March "Current History Magazine" contains. If you do not care to make a public write up on the subject won't you please honor me by sending your idea of that I can see if we agree somewhat?

Yours Sincerely
Christa DuBois.

4/18/24

October 18, 1924.

4/42/33

Mr. T. E. DeFrantz,
Y. M. C. A.,
Senate Ave. & Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I enclose a letter which I have just received from Miss Bowles. I hope that the publishers of the Mercury have already written you.

Very sincerely yours,

CULTURAL EDUCATION THROUGH LITERATURE

[de la Rue]
[1524?]

Personal
April 4, 1926

Mr. Sidney de la Rue
General Receiver of Customs
Monrovia, Liberia

My dear Mr. de la Rue:

4/3/24

After most interesting visits in Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Konakry and Dakar and also in southern Spain, I arrived in America March 19 in perfect health. I have been down and made my report to the Department and had a talk with the Secretary of State, the President and Mr. Castle. I especially expressed to Mr. Castle my appreciation of the work that you are doing in Liberia. He seemed pleased. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report which I made at that time. It is practically the same document which you read.

Please give my best regards to Mrs. de la Rue and the two Americans associated with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Dr.Xavier de Valez
219 Warren Ave.East Providence,R.I.
July 11,1924

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois
69Fifth Ave.New York.

My dear Sir:

Do you remember of my name?I am that portuguese who was interpreter when you did your conference in Lisbon,not in first day, but in second.

I arrived with my family in Providence,where I am living,a month ago.I am studing very hard medicine for doing the State board of health in next October.

Will you kindly tell me;would I have good probability to practice medicine among our coloured people in New York? What is the population our people in New York?Are there many Doctors of our colour?

If you think I can have chances I will take the State board of health in that State too,in the next October.

I am graduated by University of Lisbon in medicine and arts(literature).

I need your valuable protection in America,I am very diligent and you will like of me.

Closing this letter I hope to receive yours.

Yours respectfully

Xavier de Valez M. D.

4/42/71

July 28,1924

Dr. Xavier de Valez
219 Warren Avenue
East Providence, R.I.

Dear Dr. de Valez:

I was very glad indeed to hear from you and remember you with much pleasure.

There are a great many colored doctors in New York but I see no reason why you should not work up a practice after a year or so. There are a number of very interesting and intelligent colored people in New Bedford. If you like, I will send letters of introduction to them.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/70

Dr.Xavier de Valez
219 Warren Ave.East Providence,R.I.
October 4,1924

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.New York

Dear Sir:

I have made my application for taking the State board of health in Boston,Mass.Next November 9;I resolved to practice in Newbedford therefore,I accept the letters for your friends of Newbedford.

Next Thursday,October 9,I go to accompany my wife and my daugther to New York,they go to take S.S.PresidenteWilson going to Lisbon, they go to pass winter in Portugal,then I will have pleasure to see you in your office,October 9;I would like have in New York any body to show my family New York.

Hoping to see October 9,I am

truly yours

Dr Xavier de Valez

4/42/72

October 6, 1924.

Dr. Xavier de Valez,
219 Warrne Ave.,
East Providence, R. I.

My dear Dr. deValez:

I shall be glad to see you October ninth and to hand you some letters of introduction to my friends in New Bedford.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/42/69

June 28, 1924.

Miss Juliette Derricotte,
Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

4/35/118

My dear Miss Derricotte:

At this late date I want to join your host of friends in congratulating you upon your appointment to go to England. You deserve every bit of the honor and I rejoice with you.

If there is anything I can do in the matter of advice or introductions, command me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

246, West 129th Street,
New York City.

April 21, 1924.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop,
Rev. Charles T. Walker,
Rev. William H. Brooks,
Rev. A. Clayton Powell,
Rev. E. W. Daniel,
Rev. W. H. Lawton,
Rev. John E. Lee,
Rev. William P. Hayes,
Rev. W. H. Mayhew,
Dean Kelly Miller,
Dean Charles S. Moore,
Prof. Henry S. Higins,
Counsellor William D. Jones,
Counsellor Robert L. Waring,
Counsellor C. W. McDougald,
Hon. R. S. Abbott,
Hon. James W. Johnson ,
Hon. Louis B. Anderson,
Hon. A. E. Manning,
Hon. Charles W. Anderson,
Hon. Fred R. Moore,
Judge Robert S. Terrell,
Dr. Booker T. Washington,
Dr. H. C. Tinsley,
Dr. J. S. Outlaw,
Dr. E. P. Roberts,
Dr. A. W. Williams,
Dr. Julia Coleman,
Dr. Adena C. Minnott,
Major W. H. Loving,
Mrs. A'Lelia Walker,
Mr. John L. Waller,
Mr. A. M. Robinson,
Mr. John E. Nail,
Mr. Thomas E. Taylor,
Mr. Louis Meyer,
Mr. John De Haven,
Mr. David L. M. Clark,
Mr. Cyril V. Briggs.

- - - - - - - - - -

Dear Sir:

I am writing to inform you that I contemplate going into the hotel business again, in which line you know I have been engaged for years.

New York City needs a decent, reliable, up-to-date and homelike, but still at the same time a semi-public place, where the first class people of our race may find desirable and comfortable accommodation.

There is a certain group of financiers here who are willing to finance a hotel proposition, such as is needed, and as you know my ability in operating a business of this kind, having lived in similar places which I have operated, I am asking you to kindly send a letter which I may use as a reference in this connection. I am also asking you the personal favor of your special assistance in this matter, as far as it may be possible for you to help me, and shall, therefore, appreciate any suggestion further than your written testimonial when you reply.

Your act in this respect will be a favor not only to me, but to the race in general.

Thanking you in advance, and awaiting your early reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

Charles C. DeVan

4/24/24

April 24, 1924.

Mr. Charles E. DeVan,
246 West 129th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Colored New York certainly needs a good hotel and I shall be glad to see you try to give it one.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Telephone Morningside 8132

OFFICERS
CHARLES L. THORPE, PRESIDENT
LLOYD G. SMITH, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK B. WILLIAMS, 2D VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES E. LIGHTFOOT, TREASURER
WINFRED P. CARR, SECRETARY
ARTHUR H. PAYNE, PUBLICITY MANAGER

The Dextra Concert Bureau

William C. Elkins, Conductor
137 West 127th Street
New York City

The Criscie
Fitzroe
N.Y.

APR 15 1924

City Editor

4/31/31

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find two seats for our concert Sunday April 20- at 330 P.M. This concert is the beginning of the movements of the Eleventh Ave of Glee Clubs of America and we hope you will find it convenient to come if for us.

Yours Truly
A. Stus Payne Pub. Mgr.

April 22, 1924.

Mr. A. H. Payne,
Dextra Concert Bureau,
137 West 127th St.,
New York City.

D 4/23/24

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kindness in sending me tickets for the concert April twentieth and regret that I was unable to be present.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 22, 1924.

Mr. Blaise Diagne,
c/o Chamber of Deputies,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr.DDiagne:

I trust you will pardon my writing you in English. Miss Fauset, who does our translating, has gone to Europe for six months and I hardly dare attempt French myself.

Mr. Rayford Logan, who is in this country and whom you will remember as a former officer in the American forces and assistant in the second Pan-African Congress, informs us that you wish to come to America on a lecture tour. I am writing to ask if this is true. If you are willing to come I think that arrangements can be made and I am sure that there would be much that you would be interested in here. On the other hand there are some difficulties. Americans know very little of foreign languages and your speeches would have to be translated which is not easy for an audience to listen to. Then too distances are very great in the United States and the expense of travel very

4/38/81

large so that while your expenses could be met I do not think the trip could be made beneficial otherwise.

I am writing to you frankly so as to know just what you have in mind and I trust you will write me just as frankly in return. Since seeing you I have visited your own Senegal and have been much impressed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

4/38/82

Black Man

THE DIAL

152 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE: CHELSEA 6540

May 27th, 1924

Dr W. E. Dubois, Esq.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr Dubois:

The editors of The Dial wish to thank you for giving them the opportunity of reading your fantasy, and regret very much that they are unable to make use of it.

Sincerely yours,

Editorial Department

EM

4/48/25

October 24,1924

MEMORANDUM TO "THE DIAL" ON ROBERT BROWNING:

This office moved into new quarters last year and I am unable to find exact references. Speaking from memory I may say that the Negro descent of Robert Browning rests upon his descent from a father or a grandfather from the West Indies and a record of the death of that ancestor showing him to have been a butler in an English family. Of course a butler in the West Indies at that time would have been colored.

It is said that a part at least, of the opposition to Browning's marriage to his wife was based upon this fact of mixed blood and that Browning himself when asked a direct question on the matter replied, "Roi ni suis ni prince aussi suis le seigneur des conti".

WEBD/KF

Harrisonburg, Va
Apr 28--1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City
Dear Doctor;

I am sending you marked copy of local paper to show a new angle of the Ku Klux propaganda - It has been trying to get a hold in this section for several years but apparently without success - until within the last 2 mos there has been a revival of its activities - burning of a dozen or more crosses in the County - de several parades in autos thru the streets and 1 parade on foot in Klan regalia - and a demonstration at "Birth of a Nation" (about 200 attended clad in regalia)

This Bulgin party has been here about 3 weeks conducting evangelistic services - He has preached a special sermon to Klan (they attended in robes etc about 200) He lauds the Klan - boasting of what "we" it had done in Texas & Oklahoma

There is so much affiliation between him & Klan I am wondering if the coincidence of this meeting and new outbursts of Klanism & their boldness - is not significant - Also if he was not active around Tulsa -
Have you any records of the promoters of the Tulsa riot? I suspect it would disclose his name among them
I might add we are keeping colored folk from the Tabernacle when religious intolerance is preached -
If you have any dope on Tulsa that will connect up with Bulgin kindly send it -

With best wishes I am

Yours Truly

E. Dickerson

May 5, 1924.

Dr. E. Dickerson,
202 N. Mason Street,
Harrisburg, Virginia.

4/48/20

My dear Dr. Dickerson:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city to be away until the middle of June. On his return your letter of April 28th will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

4/30/83

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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RECEIVED AT 1924 NOV 29 PM 2 19

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

NA271 38 NL

NEWYORK NY 29

DR W E B DUBOIS

302 Engineers Bldg

Care Davis

CARE OF MR HARRY E DAVIS 1853 PENROSE AVE EAST CLEVELAND OHIO

DINNER MONDAY EVENING WITH MISS GANNETT GUEST OF MRS ERNEST HILL

WHILE IN BUFFALO HUSBAND MEETS YOU AT TRAIN BUFFALO BRANCH WANTS

YOU JANUARY FIRST SEE DR M A ALLEN BRANCH PRESIDENT TWO SIXTY

WILLIAM STREET BEST WISHES

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL.

Dr M A Allen 260 Virden St Buffalo
Can stock for 1 Change fifty dollars

Mrs Ernest Hall 548 Franklin St Buffalo

Arrive Wednesday noon at from Cleveland

John A Cox
550 N. Diamond St., Ravenna O

Leave Cleveland for Ravenna Tuesday afternoon
at 5:50 Leave Ravenna for Cleveland Tuesday
night at 10 eleventeen

garfield 4498 M

Night Letter

November 29, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

care of Mr. Harry E. Davis,

203 Euclid Heights Building, 1853 Penrose Avenue, East.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dinner Monday evening with Miss Cannett. Guest of Mrs. Ernest Hill while in Buffalo. Husband meets you at train. Buffalo Branch wants you January first. See Dr. M. A. Allen, Branch President, two sixty William Street. Best wishes.

Augustus Granville Dill

Charge to Crisis.

4/37/27

4/30/78

April 22, 1924.

Mr. A. G. Dill,
236 West 54th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dill:

Now that you have a bit recovered from the desperate efforts of the dinner, may I express to you again and in this more formal way my deep sense of obligation to you for your work and loyalty.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/48/13

October 31, 1924

Mr. James H. Dillard
Box 418
Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Mr. Dillard:

I am sending you herewith two copies of the speech which I made at the last commencement at Fisk University. I should be glad to have you read it at your leisure. I have other copies if you should have any use for them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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not very important
J. F.

November 17, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/3a/5

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have to make the humble confession that I have not yet read the Fisk speech, but I am taking a copy along with me on the train to-day.

I seem to have been in a more than usually rapid whirl for the past few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Dillard

P. S. Please, at your leisure, read the inclosed ms. handsomely rejected by an uplift magazine! It seemed to me rather a joke to ask me to do it! What is the harm in it?

J. H. D.

November 20, 1924.

Mr. James H. Dillard,
Box 418, Charlottesville,
Virginia.

My dear Mr. Dillard:

I am very glad to see a little article on Harlem which I am going to use some time. I shall also be glad to have your reaction about the Fisk situation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(Dillard)

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The John F. Slater Fund

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

JAMES H. DILLARD, PRESIDENT
Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

B. C. CALDWELL, FIELD DIRECTOR
New Orleans, La.

W. T. B. WILLIAMS, FIELD DIRECTOR
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MISS G. C. MANN, SECRETARY
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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Francis P. Venable
James H. Kirkland
Clarence H. Kelsey
Joseph D. Eggleston

November 24, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

5/1/46

I should be glad if you would send me two more copies of your Fisk address. I have not hesitated for several years to say that in my opinion the time has come when Fisk should have a colored man as head of the institution.

Please don't understand that I sent you the little screed with a view to your publishing it. I simply thought that you would be one who could appreciate the absurdity of my writing on a subject of which I had so little intimate knowledge. But I have no objection to your making any use of it that you please.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Dillard

Do you think there is any likelihood of a combination of Fisk and Atlanta. I hear the question mooted again. Several years ago there seemed to me not the slightest chance of such union. I have heard the suggestion that Atlanta be transferred as a Graduate School. J.H.D.

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NEW YORK

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Francis P. Venable
James H. Kirkland
Clarence H. Kelsey
Joseph D. Eggleston

December 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for the publications. You say nothing in regard to my returning these or paying for them. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall take for granted that I may keep them.

With best greetings of the coming Season,

Yours sincerely,

James H. Dillard

Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 28, 1924.

The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

AUG 30 1924

Dear Sirs,

My brother has just finished high school and I wish, if possible, for his first year in college to enter him in a boy's school, preferably a military school. While talking to Mr. James E. Harris of Brooklyn, he referred me

to you as being one most able to give desired information and advice

I should be indebted to you if you could advise me as to what schools I might write for information.

Thanking you in advance

I am, sincerely,

C. Melba Dixon
4160 W. Belle Pl.
St. Louis Mo.

[illegible]

September 5, 1924.

Miss P. Melba Dixon,
4160 W. Belle Place,
St. Louis, Missouri.

4/42/2

Myydear Miss Dixon:

The only colored schools which have military training as part of the course are Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. How effective these courses are I do not know. Personally and for a boy of mine I should prefer a school without a military course.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1311 - 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., July 4, 1924.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois,

Care "The Crisis,"
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Prof. Du Bois:

Lying in my drawer is a child of my heart and brain on which I need the counsel and guidance of some able and eminent colored man. The manuscript is the rough draft of material which might be whipped into shape for a photoplay dealing intimately and somewhat passionately with the race problem from one angle. I think the best title for it would be "THE COLOR LINE."

4/4/3

Now before specifying just wherein you could assist and guide me, I would better introduce myself. I am the white man who attended, with my wife, your lecture on Liberia in Washington, D.C., a few weeks ago. (My wife, by the way, was a class mate at Berea College of Wallace Battle, founder of the Okolona school.) From my childhood until I grew up I was living at Berea, Ky., as the son of one of the college professors, back in the days when the state laws permitted it to function as a mixed school. So it happens that through my early days I was acquainted with a good many colored men and women of the finer sort in quite intimate and friendly ways.

Now this material which I have prepared as though I believed it would be used for a photoplay, is quite radical in its conception. I don't suppose that all colored people would approve of it or think it politic, and yet perhaps some would. The only man I have talked it over with so far is the little Englishman who, it so happens, was also in your audience in Washington and who I rather think came forward to speak with you afterward, as we did not. He thought it was very dramatic and strongly conceived, (except for some minor criticisms he made on details), but absolutely impossible of

acceptance for production by any standard white film company in this country. He somewhat doubtfully suggested it might stand a chance with some film company in Great Britain, but he thought if anything ever came of it it would have to be through a producing company in the hands of colored people. Of course that was the same thought I had in mind when I started to write it.

Now If I have succeeded in enlisting your interest enough that you care to write me and offer to look over the manuscript, the initial services which you are in position to give me are to answer these questions: (1) If such a plot were put into a play and brought out by anybody, would it, in your judgment, aid or injure the cause of the race specially concerned? (2) If your opinion is divided on this point, then what changes in the main plot would make it, in your opinion, harmless and perhaps useful? (3) In what form do you think it could stand best chance of getting a production---as photoplay, or as published story? And what agencies should be approached to secure such production or publication?

4/4/4

In saying all this, I am having in mind that if my idea chances to appeal to you, there is work yet before it is in perfect form for production, and perhaps you might feel like taking hold of it yourself, so that in the end it would be a case of joint authorship.

That is all I will say this time. The manuscript in its rough and tentative form is 86 type written pages, double spaced. But the first four pages contain the whole plot in synopsis, so you can quickly decide whether it is worth any more of your time by way of examination.

Please let me know just how and where you are to be addressed, and whether your work will permit you to give any attention to this matter. If your response is favorable, I will send you the manuscript, with a few further explanations.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest Dodge.

July 9,1924

Mr. Ernest Dodge
1311 - 13th St.,N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to look over your manuscript if you wish to send it to me. We have here, however, no good judges of the value of manuscripts for film production. In general too, there is not much chance for a color line production in England if it is unacceptable in the United States. If, however, my judgment will be of any service to you, I shall be very glad to give it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4404/2

1311-13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., July 10, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I received this mor ning your note, kindly consenting to look through my preliminary manuscript on the color line. I am taking you behind the scenes, into the work shop, and so am sending a manuscript which patently is not ready in present form either for photoplay production or for story publication. The marginal suggestions in colored pencil, though in my own hand writing, are the suggestions of Mr. George A. Warren, the liberal thinker of British birth to whom I referred in my former letter. Personally I doubt if some of these criticisms are well taken.

4/46/7

Allow me to repeat and somewhat amplify the questions which I hope you may be willing to answer, from your viewpoint:

(1) What do you think of the truth of the picture? What major alterations of plot would, in your opinion, make it more truthful?

(2) What do you think of the moral effect of its production, supposing production in any form might be possible? What suggestions occur to you for making the plot more socially helpful,---or less socially harmful, as the case may be?

(3) Can you furnish me with the names and addresses of the few photoplay production companies which - so I understand - are making some effort to produce colored films?

(4) If there should be little hope of film production, would you think there was any chance of publication, in a re-written form, as fiction? If, so, where and in what form?

(5) Would you, by any chance, feel moved to take a personal interest in the matter, starting with the idea I have formulated but employing your own literary ability and racial acquaintance in making something out of it?

Before closing, I will add a few words further of personal explanation. The fundamental idea of this drama occurred to me many years ago, before photoplays were heard of, in fact. I made two attempts at that time ~~two~~ to write something, either in stage-play form or in novel form, revolving around this iead, but found I was not getting anywhere with tit, that is, was not likely to produce anything that seemdd worth while according to my own standard; so it was laid on the shelf. Something more than a year ago I strayed into the Lincoln Theater at Washington to see a picture play with colored actors that I saw advertised in the public press, and the idea of bringing my old thought down from the shelf returned to me. Attempting to visualize the story in terms of the screen proved easier for my imagination than the discarded attempt to give the story in pure fiction or stage form, so I completed it to the point where it is now. After getting the little criticism on it that I have mentioned, and after an abortive attempt or two to get in touch with some leaders of the colored race here in Washington even to the point of getting them to take notice of my request for a conference, other matters in my own personal life crowded this off of the field of immediate interest, so it has again lain in the drawer untouched for nearly a year.

4/48/7a

I enclose stamps for eventual return of the manuscript. (I have one carbon copy here.)

Hoping that at least this may be of some interest to you, and thanking you in advance for the courtesy of your attention,

I remain,
Cordially yours, Ernest Dodge

July 15, 1924.

Mr. Ernest Dodge,
1311 Thirteenth St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am returning the manuscript which you sent for my inspection. The main criticism is this: a story like this will find no sympathetic audience. The colored people would be furious at Dan Adams for wanting to be white. He would have plenty of chance for a career and a good career as a colored man. He would, in changing his skin, leave all his friends and his special interests. It would be unthinkable that he could do such a thing and the suggestion of it to a colored audience would lose every spark of their sympathy.

On the other hand I doubt if a white audience would endure the suggestion of love between Dan and Miss Tanner. On account, therefore, of the fierce prejudices your play would not be judged by its intrinsic merits but would be thrown out because neither audience wanted it.

Finally as a play and quite apart from the prejudice of the audience the skin grafting which is the center of the plot is to my mind, a little far fetched, but that of course is a matter of opinion.

As I said in my former letter I do not know of any film companies. You might, of course, re-write the thing as fiction and send it the round of the publishers. You would meet probably the same difficulty there.

I thank you for letting me see the work which has many points of interest.

Very sincerely yours,

4/46/6

WEBD/PF

1311-13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., July 20, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Allow me to thank you heartily for taking the trouble to read the notes that I sent you, and to give me your analysis. In addition I wish to say that I regard your verdict as practically final as to this endeavor, which was known to be somewhat on the border of the forbidden, from the start.

The problem of races in the world today presents so many points of difficulty that honest thought bearing upon it is its own justification, even though it fails to reach any helpful or practical suggestion. As I see it, when two diverse races live intermingled in the same territory for century after century, one of two outcomes is likely to result in the end. Either there will be complete amalgamation, or this amalgamation will be prevented by a segregation attending a very rigid and imperative system of caste. Amalgamation as a final solution is finding favor in Brazil, but very little in North America on either side of the color line, and none with the dominant white South. But the alternative solution through segregation and caste is in many ways a mighty unlovely thing to contemplate. So there is our problem. If there is any third solution, other than as a temporary compromise, it is not yet clearly outlined on the mental horizon. But obviously it must be sought, with earnestness and cool temper.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ernest G. Dodge.

c/o Herman Depew 174 25th St Jackson Heights L.I. N.Y.

Dec 17 - 1924

Dear Dr Du Bois At the Civic Club a few days ago, you kindly offered to give me a list of those Negro publications which you consider the most significative. My only excuse for troubling you at this busy hours is my intense interest in this question which I believe transcends in importance any other now before the U.S. I live near Seattle. And have there found a deep and wide spread prejudice and benevolent ignorance on the subject. I have

4/30/25

undertaken some modest
propaganda. And am
seeking material at first
hand. Again apologising
for troubling you
Yours sincerely
Mary Donovan

I was introduced to you
as "Herman Defend Mother"

December 31,1924

Mrs. Mary Donovan
c/o Herman Defrem
174-25th Street
Jackson Heights, L. I.

My dear Madam:

Enclosed is a list of the leading Negro periodicals.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

2172 E. 43rd. St
Cleveland, O.
7/6/24

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois:
Publisher of the Crisis
New York, City, N.Y.

1/32/23

My dear sir:

It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity of dropping you a word of congratulation for your continuous effort and hard labor put forth for the sole benefit of our people. You have plainly and frankly shown to the entire world the fact that you are supremely interested in Ethiopia, and that you are even willing to sacrifice your sacred fortune and life for those who suffer the hardship and calamity of injustice.

There is not one man in all the world, in my estimation, so well fitted to carry on the wishes of this people of ours as you. You certainly voiced the sentiment of many a poor student at Fisk who longed to see such issues revealed as you did on the occasion. I have attended Fisk two years and am in favor with every thing you said, for it is a truth.

1/32/24

Mr. Dubois, I am striving hard to finish my career at Fisk, but find it very hard to make it alone. So I am seeking some sort of information or advise from you, by which I may obtain sufficient money to enter school next October.

Work is very scarce here and little pay will not suffice. I am left alone to bear my own burden and fray my own way. I have a very good voice for singing, and I'd a very promising talent.

Yours Respectfully

E. J. Roach

July 10, 1924.

Mr. B. J. Doroh,
2172 East 43rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

4/32/21

My dear Sir:

If you cannot get work at Fisk it seems to me that you might easily get work in some northern city and finish at a northern school.

I thank you very much for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Douglass High School
Mounds, Illinois

April 26, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis",
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

You are at liberty to speak on any subject you choose, for you know what is the most service to the Race.

However, something along the line of our duty to education and racial advancement in general would have a better chance of appreciation. Very few people here ever heard of Liberia. Something immediately practicable, something touching the conditions here directly, a practical sermon would hold their interest more than a complete talk on Liberia. I would delight in hearing about your recent trip to Africa and some others would too, but the great majority would not be interested long hearing about something so far off.

Board and lodging for you will be provided, and we shall expect you for May 20.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Ransom.

C. W. Ransom,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

A. M. DRUMMOND
G. B. MUCHMORE
E. L. HUNT
HARRY CAPLAN

H. H. HUDSON, (on leave)
ROBERT HANNAH
C. K. THOMAS
L. S. HULTZEN
MARVIN BAUER

January 13, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 FifthAve.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Would you be willing to give permission for the reprinting of your "The Negro Problem" in Johnson's The Negro Problem, in a volume of readings for classes in public speaking being prepared for the Century Company by me in collaboration with Prof. E. L. Hunt of Cornell?

This book will not compete with any other publication in which "The Negro Problem" has appeared.

If you are willing to give permission for this use, is there any particular form of acknowledgment desired by you or by your publishers.

Very truly yours,

A M Drummond

AMD:S

4/37/31

P.S. - We have already had certain permission for this from your secretary.

January 15, 1924.

Mr. A. M. Drummond,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Mr. Drummond:

Dr. DuBois is now in Africa and so I am still unable to refer your request to him. I am, therefore, taking it upon myself to give you permission to reprint the article of which you speak. So far as asknowledgment is concerned I think the ordinary form of stating that the article is published by permission of the author and the publisher in your foreword would be sufficient.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

4/37/30

March 20, 1924

Miss Yolande DuBois
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Yolande:

I have just sent a letter to President McKenzie, a copy of which I enclose.

I am unable to gather from your interesting but not very explicit letter just what money you need. One dentist's bill has been attended to. Send all others here. Then let me know in detail about the laundry and other estimated expenses.

I hope you got my telegram. We are all well and everything is going very nicely. I am so glad to hear of your success in your examinations but please go slowly with your work. Don't rush.

I am coming to commencement and shall speak for the alumni if they wish.

Yours with love

WEBD/KF

March 21, 1924

Miss Yolande DuBois
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

A/33/17

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed please find checks for your March expenses money. I am sorry they are late. Please let me know in your next letter, the state of your laundry account with Aunt Nell and the extra expenses, pictures, etc.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/KF

4/33/19

April 15, 1924.

My dear Yolande:

I am sending herewith the menu cards of my dinner. One is for you and one is for Aunt Nell.

Please do not forget I leave here May first and shall not return until after your commencement. That means that money matters will have to be attended to before I leave. Let me know immediately, therefore, how you stand. Is there another term bill due?

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/PF

Miss Yolande DuBois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

4/33/21

April 21, 1924.

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed are eight checks, five of them are your regular weekly checks for May and three of them are the extra fifteen dollars which you asked for. Please get a statement from Aunt Nell concerning the laundry and I will send her a check for the balance of the year.

With love.

WEBD/PF

4/33/20

April 24, 1924.

My dear Yolande:

I am sending your cards today. I have another box the same size which I am keeping here for you. I am glad to hear that you are on the graduating list.

With regard to Mother and commencement, of course if she wants to come she can, but she feels that the trip is going to be too much for her strength and she especially dislikes the heat and dirt of Nashville. I think too that the memory of her last trip makes her a little nervous. She is resting now more than she has for a long time and Dr. Wright is getting her ready to have her throat treated. I am afraid that the trip to commencement might not have his approval. Nevertheless I will let her see your letter and have her consult him and write you.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/PF

P.S. Mother directs me to send you the enclosed checks for the purposes indicated on each.

Yolanda Ford [1924]

Sept	28	$100
Nov	—	3.70
Dec	14	100.
Jan	24	3.52
March	14	53.56
March	20	50 00
		310.98

Expenses 1st qr.

Nov 7		$ 108.90
2nd qr		
Jan 23		103.52
		$213.42

	310.98
	213.42
	$97.56

4/22/47

November 7,1924

Mr. R. Dungee, Editor
The Black Dispatch
Box 68
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Mr. Dungee:

This will introduce to you my friend, Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, a writer who is friendly and sympathetic with our race. Any information or help you can give him will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

11-1-28 A

Copy

December 12,1924

Mr. Pierre S. DuPont
Wilmington, Delaware

Sir:

I learn that your portrait has recently been painted by Mr. E. A. Harleston and this fact encourages me to lay a proposition before you. Mr. Harleston was a pupil of mine during the time that I taught at Atlanta University. He represents one of a great number of young colored men and women of talent in art and literature who with great difficulty and often by sheer accident develop their native gifts.

Among this group of young folk and among colored teachers, professional men, and others there has grown up a wide-spread custom of using the summer vacations for study and travel in order to pursue their particular bent. Fully a thousand such persons pour into the summer schools of New York City; another thousand go to Chicago. I presume that three or four thousand such persons seek each year recreation, information and inspiration in various great cities and centers.

They are not particularly welcome. They are not encouraged to come. Dormitories are not open to them, boarding places are not convenient. Some of them despite all this are encouraged and renewed in spirit. Others are disappointed. Above all, these persons see little of each other and thus lack the inspiration of comparison of common ideals and difficulties.

4/37/24

Again, white Americans and white foreigners, students and teachers, often seek chances to see and know colored America. It is not a matter of slums and cabarets - they want to meet colored thinking men and women in a perfectly natural way in order to talk with them and exchange views. Similarly colored Americans meet white folk less often and less naturally than they meet West Africans.

Considering all these facts I have for a long time been considering some sort of institution and movement to cater to all these demands. It has seemed to me that there is need of a sort of summer chatauqua somewhere in easy reach of New York City. It should be a kind of intellectual clearing house for the colored students and teachers who come to this city in the summer and at other times, and a place where they could come into stimulating contact with each other and with American civilization. I should like to have in such a center some white students and teachers who are interested in the Negro problem and artists and musicians who are also interested in the race. It should be possible to bring representatives of great world causes there to talk to the audiences and at the same time this should be a place of outdoor life, of physical regeneration, of amusement. A Negro dramatic movement should be encouraged and the drama of other lands interpreted to colored folk.

For a long time I have dreamed of such a center and have spoken of it to various people. Recently a friend of mine, J. D. Wetmore of 63 Park Row, New York City, has spoken to me of a property in his possession at Gladstone, New Jersey which is about thirteen miles from Morristown. It is an estate of some five hundred acres. I think that

if this estate was once in our hands and our plans matured, that the colored people themselves would gradually see its value and finance it. But they could not begin such a work because they would not understand it. They would think it merely a new Negro segregated school or a social settlement of the usual type or perhaps a stock jobbing scheme.

If however the estate could be secured and the work begun; if then the colored leaders could come and see it and spend a summer there under simple yet beautiful surroundings with the inspiration of youth and learning and high ideals; if the great annual meetings of Negro organizations could be brought here and the voices of great men of all races be heard, I believe that the Negroes would easily buy and support the place.

I am writing therefore to ask if you would be at all interested in such a movement or institution as I have rather vaguely outlined, and if you would be willing to listen to a more definite and detailed plan.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/37/25

(Copy)

Among this group of young folk and among colored teachers, professional men, and others there has grown up a wide-spread custo using the summer vacations for study and travel in order to pursue particular bent. Fully a thousand such persons pour into the summe schools of New York City; another thousand go to Chicago. I presume that three or four thousand such persons seek each year recreation, information and inspiration in various great cities and centers.

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4/31/54 A

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P. S. DU PONT
WILMINGTON, DEL.

December 22nd, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
"The Crisis",
69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

The proposition submitted in your letter of December 18th is attractive, but I am at a loss to suggest how it can be carried out. It would take considerable money and much planning both beyond my capacity. However, that does not mean that others might be able and willing to take action.

Very truly yours,

P. S. du Pont

4/37/26

17

R. 305

EDWARD F. STONE
CENTENNIAL AVENUE
SEWICKLEY, PA.

Sept., I. 1924

Dear Sir:

I thought I would write you a few lines I am in need of a little help from you . I will state my case briefly to you.

My uncle William Twine an old civil war vetren of the National Military Soldiers home of Dayton Ohid .died in April he made a will to the effect that all of his money, property, and other effects he had at the time of his death would go to me his neice.

He left about (1,800) eighteen hundred dollars in the treasury of the Soldiers Home so the people at the Home stated but I was informed from other sources that his money was estimated to be about (3.500) thirty five hundred.

Iknow that your interests are for these in my condition and I feel like you could attend to this in the proper way, If there is any thing I have,nt made clear please write and imform me, and alse what the charges are.

Your. Sincerely.
Mrs Frances.R.Ealy.

4/28/23

September 17,1924

Mrs. Frances K. Daly
R:305 Centennial Ave.
Sewickley, Pa.

My dear Madam:

I would advise you to write to William O. Stokes, 346 West Fifth St. Dayton, Ohio. Mention my name and ask him to secure you a lawyer of good advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Labor **Omnia** **Vincit**

Port-au-Prince, le .... Janvier 1924

A Monsieur

Cher Monsieur,

En vous choisissant comme un des membres protecteurs de notre établissement, nous avons l'avantage de vous informer que, muni d'une licence officielle, nous avons eu à procéder, le lundi 3 Décembre dernier, avec l'assistance du Département de l'Instruction publique, représenté par son chef de division, Monsieur Victor Delbeau – à l'inauguration à la Capitale, de notre école dite «Ecole libre d'arpentage.»

Il était donc bien temps, comme l'ont fait entendre les journaux émus de notre œuvre qu'on pensât à doter le pays, à côté des Ecoles de Droit, de Médecine, des Sciences appliquées, etc.... d'une Ecole libre d'arpentage répondant aux aspirations de tous ceux qui sont avides d'une profession à la fois indépendante et utile à la collectivité. Après avoir laissé féconder pendant quatorze ans dans notre esprit une idée qui demandait à naître, Dieu nous a permis aujourd'hui de la faire passer à la réalité, pour une œuvre commune, imprégnée de patriotisme, de foi et de patience. Et qu'elle n'en serait pas la longévité si, au secours que le ciel nous a accordé quant à sa création, vous ajoutiez votre obole, quelque faible soit-elle ? Hélas ! toute notre hantise est que notre œuvre ne soit vraiment pas l'objet de cette indifférence qui acccompagne trop souvent toute idée de bien à peine éclose en Haïti.

Mais, puisque les portes de notre établissement doivent rester et restent ouvertes à tous, d'où qu'ils viennent, nous croyons devoir faire [redacted] au concours de tous nos compatriotes bien pensants, et même à [redacted] des étrangers amis fervents de notre pays, pour la plus grande évolution d'une œuvre dont la haute portée morale n'échappe à personne.

En attendant nous vous prions d'agréer, cher Monsieur, la sincère expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Le Directeur de l'Ecole libre d'Arpentage:

N .B . — *Chaque membre protecteur versera à la Direction de l'Ecole au premier lundi du premier mois de l'année, une contribution de Un dollar.*

Tout membre protecteur a droit à 50 o/o de diminution sur chaque arpentage fait en sa faveur.

Port-au-Prince Haïti
1924

4/36/1

After 10 days, return to

E.M.Edwards Cotton Hotel Houston Tex.

.....

.....

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DuBois editor of Crisis,NEGRO paper

New York N.Y.

Cotton Hotel Houston Tex.
12-9-24.

GARVEY

copy

Negro World
56--West ,135 st
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr.Garvey-This past Summer I ~~xxxxxx~~(as a RED HOT SOUTHERN WHITE MAN) visited you and your Wonderful Institution,which showed to be a fountain or source from whence you were trying to show both God and your Race that you were proud of your Race,and I assure you that it was a great pleasure for me to take you by the hand and tell you so.

I also visited Dubois "Crisis",and I kept my distance from any of them,refusing to shake with them,alsom to have as little to do with them as po sible,only to satisfy my curiosity as to what they are trying to do with their dive.

I also visited Abbott and Harper and their crowd at Chicago with thier paper Chicago Defender.

Now these later two are called nigger papers among all the Southern white folks,including our trash,and of course we know same is true in the North among the be ter white folks,as is frequently shown in demonstrations commonly known as race riots.And I see no earthly reason why the Klan should have ever come North had such propoganda as is taught by these last two papers have never been spread ~~xxxxxx axxixxxlastxxxxtisxxdx2xpaxxxx and by low down trashy White people.~~

While I LOVE to write you,congratulating you and your Wonderful Institution and as said shaking your good noble true black warm hand,yet I must say I held my nose in behalf of my own self respect as well as for the better white and Black Races when I went in those other places that I believe are teaching the very lowest kind of immorality,for it dont seem to grit on their nerves at all because that our low down trashy white have out of wedlock raised children with negro women,rather not rasied but just bred them and then left the negro women to raise same,neither a white man or white woman is respected,as you know among the White people for such low immorals,and when a white man stoops this low with a negro woman we class him below the brutes,but as I see the above 2 papers they love to incourage this kind of doings with the lower whitex men and the negro women.

But thank God and Heaven and Humanity you are one True Blue as well as your folks working with you;for as I see it it you not only discourage the intermingling both in and out of wedlock,but the separation entirely of the 2 races as God and White folks want it to be So far this reason we better white folks say and think that you are the greatest balck man and possibly the greatest man that ever lived since the other Moses who led their people out of Bondage.

In other words all White and Black of both South and North yea the world around,I mean of the better class and this better class constitutesover 99% of both races,praise and magnify you and your name while they same class hold their nose in utter disgust for the above last named 2 papers.

I'd knock a white or black man down who would call me colored,~~xxx~~ and I believe that you would do the same,for neither of us are colored,for I am WHITE and you are BLACK,and we are proud of it ~~xxx~~ our names Negro meaning Black,and Caucasian meaning White,~~xxx~~ illicit mullatos,offsprings(The Only Colored),who cant help them selves,is the kind that the above last named papers seem to like,and followers of th last 2 papers seem to be less than 1% of both races.Long live Mr.Garv and his Institution God Bless

4/36/6

W.Edwards

Oct. 19 - 1924.

Grand Rapids Mich.
1033 Sigsbee St.

To The Editor sir Will you give me the Information you have on this Subject as I have charge of it for our Non-Club Meeting. your reply requested at your Earliest convenience and oblige Mrs Rufus Ellis 1033 Sigsbee st Grand Rapids Mich.

Subject- Review of Fiction with Negro Characters and Authors.

November 8,1924

Mrs. Rufus Ellis
1033 Sigsbee Street
Grand Rapids, Mich.

My dear Madam:

The chief treatment of Negro fiction will be found in Brawley's "The Negro in Art and Literature", published by Duffield. Also in DuBois' "The Gift of Black Folk", published by the Stratford Company, Chapter 8. The chief Negro writers of fiction are Charles W. Chestnut, Jessie Fauset and Walter White. The chief white writers who have written fiction with colored characters are Stribling and Shands.

I trust these notes may help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

21/24/4

252 West 130 Street
New York, N. Y.
July 2d, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
Dear Sir,

Regarding my failure to secure accommodations for my sister and myself in the dormitory at Syracuse University, I have endeavored to recall the facts as accurately as possible and I believe them to be as follows:

During the summer of 1922 we applied to Syracuse University for admission. We received a letter

sent our deposit and recommendation they were returned because she knew by our reference (Dr. Wm. H. Brooks) that we were negroes.

About the first of October 1922 we tried again. We were told that there was no room yet. We asked to have our names placed on the list for the fall of 1923. Our names were taken.

In April 1923 we applied again. According to the regulations the arrangements for the coming

saying that we were admitted, but there was no reference to the accommodations for which we had asked. We waited about two weeks and applied again for a room. We were then told that a contract had been sent us which we evidently did not receive, and that after waiting ten days for a reply they had given our contract to someone else. However, they enclosed a list of registered houses. We wrote to one of these people but when we

year are made in May - but we meant to be on time. We were told that there would be no extra rooms; the girls who had rooms would keep them. We told them we knew some would be graduated and that we were near the head of the list. We were then told that our names were not on the list. We had our names taken again. We applied in September 1923 but have not applied since.

My sister, Blanche, and I have satisfactorily completed our second year.

I trust this is clear and thank you again for your interest in the matter.

Yours very truly,

Jessie M. Emanuel

August 5, 1924.

Dr. J. Emanuel,
252 West 130th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Emanuel:

I am enclosing correspondence which I have had with Syracuse University, to wit my letter of July 29, the answer of the Chancellor August 4th and my answer Auguss 5th. I will let you know if I receive another answer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 63D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

Oct 9, 1924

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue

5/3/52

Dear Sir,

In the past years you have been so generous as to lecture to our high school once in a while. We would intrude on your good humor again. Would you give us the honor of speaking to us on Thursday morning the twenty third of this month at ten thirty? The assemblies, as you may remember last but twenty minutes.

Very sincerely yours
Elsie Stern
CHAIRMAN, ASSEMBLY COM.

[October 10, 1924]
[Ethical Culture School]

5/3/57

September 10, 1924.

Miss Elsie Stern,
Chairman Assembly Committee,
Ethical Culture School,
Central Park West & 63rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Stern:

I shall be glad to speak at the Thursday morning assembly, October 23 at 10:30. I shall speak for fifteen minutes on "Africa" if that will suit you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 63D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

October 16,1924.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter. The school will be delighted to hear you on Thursday morning, the 23rd at 10:30. Assuring you of our sincere appreciation of your kindness in coming to speak to us I remain

Very truly yours,

Elsie Stern

by W.S.

5/3/50

[illegible]

5/3/49

October 18, 1924.

Miss Elsie Stern,
Ethical Culture School,
Central Park West & 63d St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Stern:

Could I ask you to have a map of Africa large enough for the students to see on the platform the morning that I speak?

SIERRA LEONE

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/MF

Ethical Culture School, N.Y.

Oct. 23, 1924

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

We greatly appreciate your kindness in coming to us today and giving us the pleasure of hearing your most interesting talk on Africa. We thank you heartily for it, and hope that some time in the future we may again have the pleasure of hearing you at our school.

Sincerely yours,

Elsie Stern

5/31/48

4133178

October 2, 1924.

Mr. Sandy Ethridge, R.F.D. 3, Ariton, Alabama, who handles a few copies of THE CRISIS writes:

"Am going to Monrovia, Liberia, in a year from now so please give me a description of Liberia and its people. Also tell me something about the City of Monrovia. Please write me a private letter".

October 6,1924

Mr. Sandy Ethridge
R. F. D. 3
Ariton, Alabama

My dear Sir:

I should strongly advise you not to go to Liberia. The openings for immigrants at this time, are very limited. If, however, you are determined to go, then you should have the following equipment: first,- you should be a young man, considerably under 40 and in good health. Secondly,- you should study health in the tropics and the hygiene to prevent malaria, sun stroke, black water fever, etc. Thirdly,-you should have about $5,000 cash and under no circumstances should you think of going with less than $2,000 above your fare there and back. It will cost you about $300 to get there and you should immediately deposit $300 in order to return home.

Most of the people in Liberia are engaged in agriculture and trade. Their agriculture is tropical agri-

4/33/74

culture and very different from the agriculture in this country.

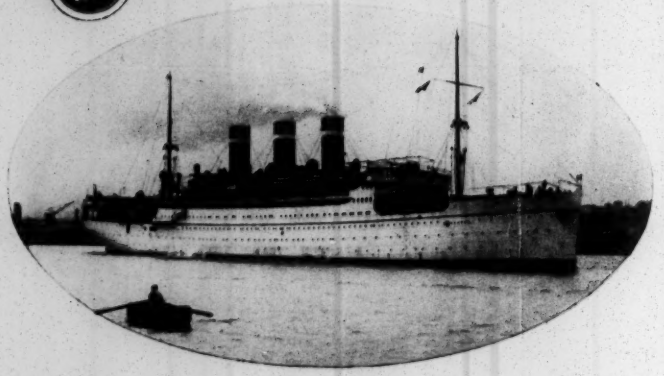
Monrovia is a town of about five thousand inhabitants, beautiful but with limited opportunity for work.

I trust these notes will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

4/33/3c

Registre du Commerce
de Marseille No 19.990



MARSEILLE
15, Rue Beauvau
Télég: FRANÇAISE-MARSEILLE

PARIS
2, Rue Edouard VII
Télég: FABRELINE-PARIS
Tél. Gut. 43-33

NAPLES
31, Via-Depretis
Télég: FABRELINE-NAPLES

LISBONNE
4, P. do Duque da Terceira
Télég: ANTUNITA-LISBONNE

PALERME
88, Via-Gagini
Télég: AGNEL-PALERMO

BUCAREST
Passage A. de la Comédie, Immeuble B
Télég: FABRELINE-BUCAREST
SP.

Cie Fse de Navigation à Vapeur

(CYP. FABRE)

FABRE-LINE

Marseille le 3 Mars 1924

Mr. W.E. Du BOIS

697th Ave,

NEW-YORK

Dear Sir,

"MADONNA" ex LISBON FEBRUARY 28th.- We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 26th including transportation ticket from LISBON to NEW YORK. We are sory to understand that you arrived to late in LISBON to take advantage of the S/S "MADONNA" sailing.

The counter value of the said ticket less 10% representing expenses of issuance i.e. Frs:1812, will be paid to you on presentation of this letter to MMrs. OREY ANTUNES & Cia, 4 Praça do Duque da Terceira at LISBON. Please acnowledge receipt of the same.

Yours truly.

Cie Fse DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR
(Cyp. FABRE)
P. Pon La Vicedirection de l'Exploitation

Gabriel Paez

D/C.M.
B.A.

Gabriel Paez

March 21, 1924.

The Fabre Steamship Company,
17 State Street,
New York, New York.

4/46/20

Gentlemen:

I have a letter, a copy of which I enclose, from the Fabre Line. I had to leave Lisbon before I could present this letter for repayment. Will you kindly advise me as to how I can collect this money?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

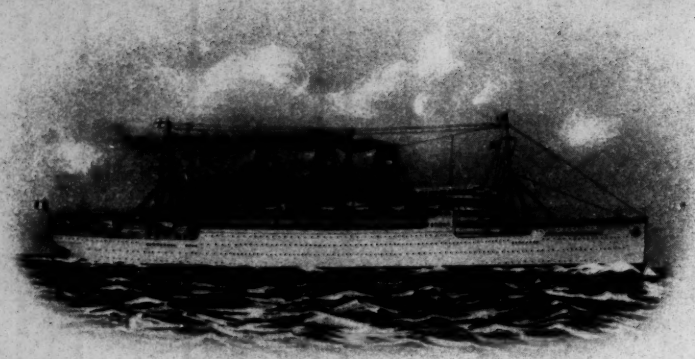
NEW FAST STEAMSHIPS

PROVIDENCE MADONNA

PATRIA ROMA CANADA

BRITANNIA ASIA BRAGA

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS



NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
NAPLES, PALERMO, MARSEILLES
PIRAEUS AND BEIRUT
LISBON, BARCELONA, VALENCIA
ALMERIA, ETC.
AZORES
HORTA, ANGRA, PONTA DELGADA

FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION À VAPEUR, (CYP. FABRE)
JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS

Mar. 25th 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois,
c/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

4/3/24

Dear Sir;-

With reference to your call at our office yesterday in regard ro reimbursement account your passage from Lisbon to New York engaged on the S/S Madonna as engaged by you at Lisbon, we beg to advise that we are today in receipt of communication from our office abroad requesting that we make reimbursement to you but they failed to give us the exact amount of the ticket as paid by you and we would, therefore, thank you to kindly inform us how much you paid for your passage and upon receipt of your advice we will in turn send you check to cover.

Awaiting your reply, we are,

Yours truly,,

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO. INC.

OK/AD

(Fabre Line)

March 29, 19.4.

James W. Elwell & Company.
17 State Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

4|33|128

Answering your letter of March 25th, the amount which the Fabre Line owes me is one thousand eight hundred and twelve francs, as the enclosed litter will show.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

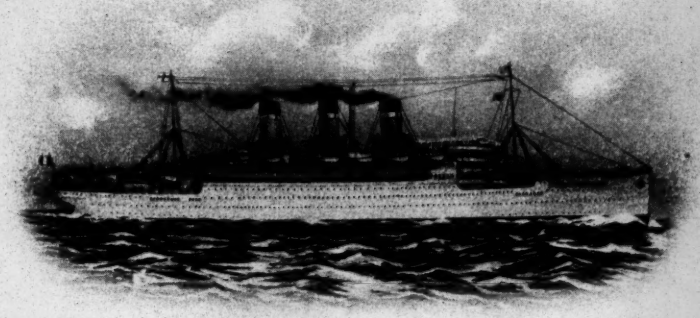
NEW FAST STEAMSHIPS

PROVIDENCE MADONNA

PATRIA ROMA CANADA

BRITANNIA ASIA BRAGA

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS



NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

NAPLES, PALERMO, MARSEILLES

PIRAEUS AND BEIRUT

LISBON, BARCELONA, VALENCIA

ALMERIA, ETC.

AZORES

HORTA, ANGRA, PONTA DELGADA

FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION À VAPEUR, (CYP. FABRE)

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS

April 1st 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir;-

We enclose check in amount of $ 74.11 as refund of 1812 frcs. as authorized by our Home Office at Marseilles as per their letter of March 13th.

Please acknowledge receipt of same, and oblige,

Yours truly,

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO. INC.

OK/AD

(FABRE LINE)

April 3, 1924

James W. Elwell & Co. Inc.
17 State Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith your check for $74.11 in payment of 1812 francs which the Fabre Line owes me. I bought my ticket from the Fabre Line late in November 1923 and paid for it in francs at Marseilles. The boat on which I was to sail was withdrawn and did not sail at the appointed time through no fault of mine. I then chose another boat but was unable to get back to Lisbon in time to take it. I cabled however, so that the company had notice of my inability to sail before the boat departed.

As soon as these facts were laid before the Fabre Line they offered most courteously to refund my money. I therefore demand either 1812 francs in francs or the equivalent of that sum at the current rate of exchange on the day on which you pay it. I do not wish to go to law on so small a matter as this but I do not propose to be cheated.

(FABRE LINE)

April 8, 1924

James W. Elwell & Co. Inc.
17 State Street
New York, N.Y.

4/24/24

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith your check for $74.11 in payment of 1812 francs which the Fabre Line owes me. I bought my ticket from the Fabre Line late in November 1923 and paid for it in francs at Marseilles. The boat on which I was to sail was withdrawn and did not sail at the appointed time, through no fault of mine. I then chose another boat but was unable to get back to Lisbon in time to take it. I cabled however, so that the company had notice of my inability to sail before the boat departed.

As soon as these facts were laid before the Fabre Line they offered most courteously to refund my money. I therefore demand 1812

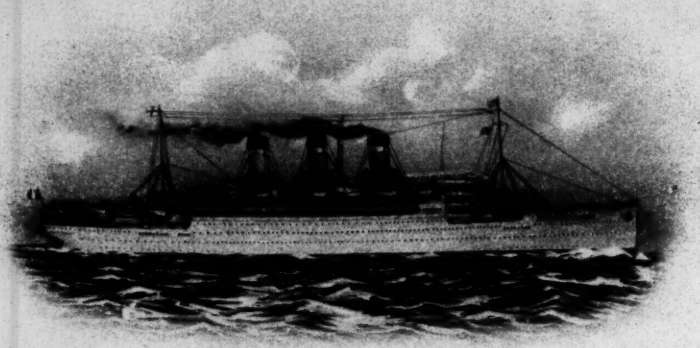
francs in francesand in no other form.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/4/8/73

NEW FAST STEAMSHIPS
PROVIDENCE MADONNA
PATRIA ROMA CANADA
BRITANNIA ASIA BRAGA
EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS



NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
NAPLES, PALERMO, MARSEILLES
PIRAEUS AND BEIRUT
LISBON, BARCELONA, VALENCIA
ALMERIA, ETC.
AZORES
HORTA, ANGRA, PONTA DELGADA

FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION À VAPEUR, (CYP. FABRE)
JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS

April 9th 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/48/76

Dear Sir;-

We have your letter of the 8th inst., returning our check in amount of $ 74.11 which we have sent to you in refund of 1812 frcs. as authorized by our Home Office at Marseilles and in reply thereto advise that we, of course, do not know the full details as to your transaction and made refund in accordance with their instructions which was at rate of exchange of March 3rd as per their first letter in the matter which was transmitted to us by you under date of March 21st.

We at this end can only make refund in American currency and we are, therefore, transmitting contents of your letter to us of April 8th to the Home Office at Marseilles for their attention with request that they advise us just what they wish us to do in the matter and also how they wish refund to be made and if in American currency at what rate of exchange. We will communicate with you further just as soon as we are in receipt of reply from them.

We sincerely regret that their communication to us to make reimbursement to you did not give us sufficient details of your transaction in order to make refund to you at satisfactory rate of exchange.

Yours truly,

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC.

OK/AD

(FABRE LINE)

Fabre Line

April 15, 1924.

James W. Elwell & Company,
17 State Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of April 9th. May I call your attention to another curious discrepancy in your statements. On April first you wrote me that you were making refund "as authorized by our home office at Marseilles as per their letter of March 13th". On April 8th you write me that you have offered to make "refund in accordance with their instructions which was at the rate of exchange of March 3".

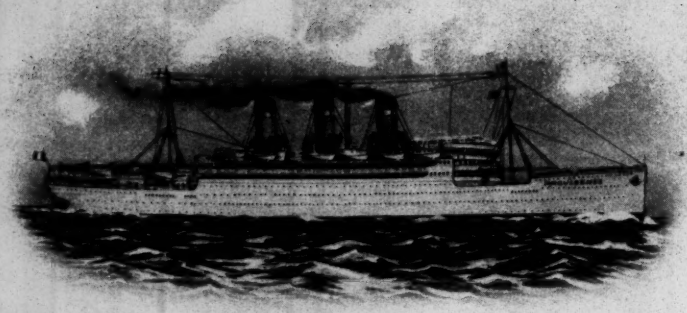
The fact is of course as you know perfectly well, the date of neither letter has anything to do with the matter. They have offered to refund to me one thousand eight hundred twelve francs and this is the amount that I demand and the amount which you have no right to change.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

41/48/12

NEW FAST STEAMSHIPS
PROVIDENCE MADONNA
PATRIA ROMA CANADA
BRITANNIA ASIA BRAGA
EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS



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FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION À VAPEUR, (CYP. FABRE)
JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS

April 16th 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/9/24 12/9/24

Dear Sir;-

We have your letter of the 15th inst., in regard to refund of 1812 frcs., and in reply thereto advise that there is no discrepancy in our statements.

When we wrote to you under date of the 1st inst., we made refund advising that same was as per the authority of the Home Office at Marseilles, their letter to us of March 13th; and as we were unfamiliar with the transaction had used the date of March 3rd as the basis for figuring the rate of exchange which was the date of letter from the Home Office at Marseilles presented to us by you. As we did not know the date when you had made payment to them we were under the impression that it was around the date of March 3rd and for this reason used that date in figuring the rate of exchange.

However, as advised you in our letter of April 9th we have communicated with our Home Office at Marseilles requesting that they give us full particulars in the matter and advise us just how they wish us to make reimbursement and if in American currency at what rate of exchange. You can rest assured that the proper refund will be made to you just as soon as we are in receipt of advice from them.

Yours truly,

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO. INC.

OK/AD

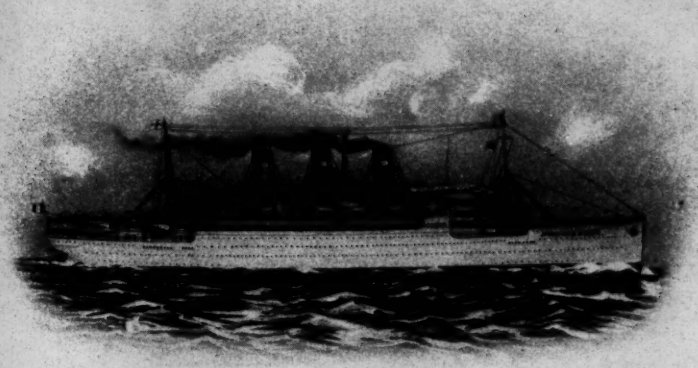
NEW FAST STEAMSHIPS

PROVIDENCE MADONNA

PATRIA ROMA CANADA

BRITANNIA ASIA BRAGA

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS



NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

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LISBON, BARCELONA, VALENCIA

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FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION À VAPEUR, (CYP. FABRE)

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS

4/46/22

May 6th 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir;-

Supplementing our letter to you of April 16th in regard to refund of 1812 frcs., we beg to advise that upon taking the matter up with our Home Office at Marseilles we are today in receipt of communication from them advising that your passage was paid to them on Nov. 23rd 1923 at which time the exchange rate on a dollar was 18.615 and we are authorized to make reimbursement to you at this rate of exchange; in the amount of $ 97.34.

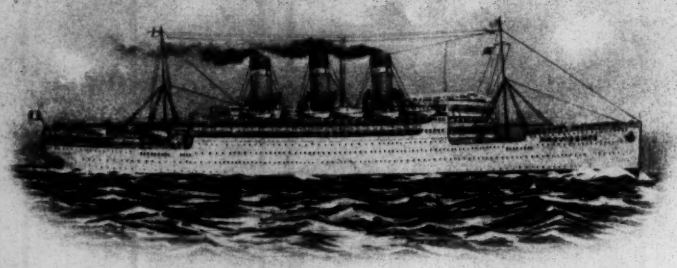
Check to this amount will be sent to you in the next mail which we trust will be entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO. INC.

OK/AD

NEW FAST STEAMSHIPS
PROVIDENCE MADONNA
PATRIA ROMA CANADA
BRITANNIA ASIA BRAGA
EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS



NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
NAPLES, PALERMO, MARSEILLES
PIRAEUS AND BEIRUT
LISBON, BARCELONA, VALENCIA
ALMERIA, ETC.
AZORES
HORTA, ANGRA, PONTA DELGADA

FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION À VAPEUR, (CYP. FABRE)
JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS

4/46/23

May 12th 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir;-

Supplementing our letter to you of May 6th we are sending you herewith two checks, No. 10773 for $ 74.11 and 11013 for $ 23.23 making total of $ 97.34 as reimbursement to you of the 1812 frcs paid by you for passage via the Fabre Line which was cancelled.

Please acknowledge receipt of same, and oblige,

Yours truly,

JAMES W. ELWELL & CO. INC.

16/1812/113
16/1812
16/52

OK/AD

Deposited
5/14/24

2 cks
$ 23.23
74.11
$ 97.34

(FABRE LINE)

15 May, 1924.

James W. Elwell, Inc.,
17 State Street,
New York, N.Y.

4/1924

Gentlemen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your two checks drawn in favor of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, No. 10773 for $74.11 and 11013 for $23.23 making a total of $97.34, as reimbursement to him of the 1812 francs paid by him for passage via the Fabre Line which was cancelled.

Very truly yours,

AGD/HFB.

November 13, 1924.

Bulletin of Office News for Miss Fauset:

I am afraid in my letters I have not put down a good deal of the happenings that you would be interested in and so I will do it in bulletin form.

The election has been tremendously exciting. LaFollette made a splendid campaign and while the landslide for Coolidge obscures the results. Five million votes cast for LaFollette was really astonishing. On Election night there was a big meeting at the Civic Club to hear returns and a good deal of fun. I was called upon to speak but escaped. I had an interesting talk with Tannabaum. He is going to Mexico to attend the inauguration of the new president who was elected by the Federation of Labor. I also received an engraved invitation but expenses were not included.

I have just been up to Yale to talk to a class in the school of religion in a course on Christianity and Social Progress. There were about fifty men in the room. I came right back the same day. This week I have been very busy on the December Crisis. Yolande has illustrated Chesnutts story and done the writing on the cover. Pretty good jobs I think. The sororities are beginning their dances. The Alpha had one Election afternoon and the Zeta has one November 14th. That same day the dinner to Mrs. Kelly takes place. This will be at the hotel Astor. I am on the General Committee and one of the speakers. They are going to give her a purse and are trying to raise $24,000 and if they succeed " a substantial sum is going to be added to it". She will probably get about $50,000, a splendid tribute to a radical worker.

42-1-37

We have been mailing large numbers of the Fisk Herald with my speech, a thousand or more to various parts of the country, some with special letters to the Trustees of Fisk. I have a very excellent article with reminiscences on her father by the daughter of Samuel Coleridge Taylor. Everything seems to be running smoothly in both offices. I have talked to Helen over the 'phone several times. She has, as you probably know, changed to her new school and seems quite happy. Enclosed is a letter from Locke which I am forwarding.

The Survey Graphic has not come out yet but I should imagine it must be well on the way. The Forum is going to publish my article with special illustrations by some artist whose name I do not recognize. Major Walter Loving of the Phillipine Constabulary is in town and has been in the office. He was, as you know, connected with the Intelligence Department during the war and very much interested in my captaincy.

I have been to see Ethel Barrymore in her splendid interpretation of Mrs. Tanqueray and also last Saturday afternoon I bought a seat in the middle of the orchestra at a fabulous sum to see the Miracle again. It is a marvellously beautiful thing. I am going to the Theatre Guild to see the Guardsman next week. I ordered tickets for the Yale- Harvard football game but I may send them back, I am afraid

it is going to be too costly an experiment.

We have gradually discovered the secret of the money supporting the Messenger. Of course we knew it could not come from readers as they have less than 8,000 circulation, but the Secretary of the Garment Workers Association told Mr. Dill that they passed the hat among the unions every month and that the Garland Fund has given them some three or four thousand dollars.

There is a great deal of unemployment and we feel it in The Crisis business but perhaps after the upset of election things will work better. We are still paying our debts. I had Mr. Dill attend to the forwarding of your money and the bank sent it by cable thinking, I take it, that it was a matter of life and death, but do not be alarmed, it will come by mail hereafter.

I knew that you were going to suffer from the cold in Paris. 99 people out of 100 in England and France are cold during the winter and the only thing to do seems to be to pile on more clothes. Little hotels like yours are comfortable but lonesome. Families are fine for conversation but very narrow in possibilities. You can't mix the two things. Don't try.

We have had the most gorgeous weather all the fall. I don't think I have ever seen so many golden days one on the other. It has been most enjoyable.

47-1-37

WEBD/PF

December 4, 1924.

Bulletin for Miss Fauset:

I have just returned from the first installment of my lectures. Before going I got the January Crisis ready. It will have your essay, the conclusion of Mr. Chesnutt's story, poems by Cullen and Hughes and probably an article on the library at the Tuskegee Hospital. The cover is two Arab girls.

I went to Akron, Ohio where I spoke to three or four hundred colored people and a dozen white people. A club of colored High School children sang. It was interesting but cold with lots of snow. Then I went to Cleveland and had a very interesting meeting with the Women's City Club. Mrs. Frye entertained me at luncheon twice at the City Club and I went out to one of the settlements with white workers and had a pleasant evening. From there to Revenna, a little Ohio town, not altogether used to strangers and lectures but they sat very still and listened. It is one of the centers of the Ku Klux Klan. After that I went to Buffalo and was gorgeously entertained in a great mansion with plenty of servants. I lectured before a typical women's club with wealth and some intelligence. I attended an interesting luncheon.

I am just home this morning and find your letter. Here there is no snow and the weather is beautiful and clear. I have not seen Helen but I am going to call her up today. Thus endeth the second bulletin.

WEBD/PF

47-1-39

Criticism of the novel "There is Confusion"

This is an extremely interesting piece of work and the first chapter and chapters 3 to 24 are fascinating and exceedingly well done with a sure hand and with character drawing that could not be improved. The 2nd chapter is an exception. It is a little to genealogical to come so soon. After the interesting first chapter the reader resents being suddenly shifted to another group several generations back. I think the data which you have in this chapter could easily be worked in later after the reader had obtained a personal interest in Peter Bye. From the 25th chapter on the novel is not as interesting and touch is not as sure. The tangle has been tied up and in the untying you seem to have lost here and there your sure touch. For instance I do not like chapter 26. Either this must be the great and tragic chapter of the whole novel with murder, suicide and false accusation or it must be much simpler. It seems to me that the situation has been set for the bigger tragedy and then you have turned from it with a slight stab wound. If the object of the chapter is, as I think it is, to give Joanna reason for envisaging her final separation from Peter then I think this might be accomplished more simply and directly. On the other hand chapters 27 and 28 again are splendid character drawing and interesting. Chapter 29 is not convincing, chiefly because you are on ground with which you are not familiar and one sees the contrast between this and the perfect mastry of your Philadelphia and New York back ground.

Then too the only chance for the white and black Bye to meet on terms of intimacy would have been on the ship and not at Brest. Or it might have taken place at some training school like La Courtine although in that case both the men would have had to have been officers.

In chapter 30 the Lathus riot seems a little bit dragged in. I

wonder if it would not strengthen the past to concentrate on the incident in "No man's land".

From chapter 31 to the end there is both good and bad work. On the whole my criticism would be that you had lugged in a little too much happiness. Everybody is happy. Everybody gets almost exactly what they want. This seems to me artistically incredable. I think that the most that you could hope for would be to bring Peter and Joanna together. Then too here and further back you ought to keep the white Eyes at least visible in the back ground so as to make the wraith of the old man real and pitiable as he appears at last. And in these same chapters you must not lose sight of the fact that the tragedy and confusion in the life of colored and white people because of color prejudice is not settled by the personap happiness of Joanna and Peter. I think you do say this but I do not think you make your reader feel it. Ceazer too has been absolutely dead for a score of chapters and if you are not careful when he comes in again in the last chapter he will be quite forgotten.

To sum up you have a work of which you should be very proud. It needs simply that final reversion and touching up in the last five or six chapters to make it quite worty of you.

July 15, 1924.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company,
605 West 132nd Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

4/23/5

I have previously complained to you several times concerning conductors on your lines. I am glad to say that in the matter of transfers a great improvement has taken place and on line number two, which I usually use, transfers are given promptly and courteously on paying the fares.

On the other hand there is still difficulty in making the conductors and drivers stop at the proper streets in Harlem, especially on the line that runs from 125th Street to St. George. Often these men are making up times and run past streets without ceremony. On Friday, July 11th, about 7 P.M. We were approaching 142nd Street and a woman signalled to get off. She was carried past 142nd Street to 143rd Street. I assumed that perhaps she had signalled too late and as I wanted to get off at 146th Street I signalled im-

mediately on leaving 143rd Street and stood by the door. The bus did not stop until we reached 145th Street.

I trust you will look into this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/23/2

FAC

"Open Air to Everywhere"

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY

FREDERIC T. WOOD
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER
SAMUEL E. MORROW
V. PRES. & SECRETARY
GEORGE L. WILLEMS
TREASURER

GENERAL OFFICES, 605 WEST 132ND ST.,
NEW YORK CITY

TEL. MORNINGSIDE 6970
CABLE ADDRESS, NEYOTRANS
GARAGES
4-20 EAST 102ND STREET
605-637 WEST 132ND ST.

July 17th, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editorial Rooms,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of July 16th, 1924 and appreciate your courtesy in writing to state that you notice an improvement in our service in the matter of handling transfers.

I regret to hear of the difficulty you are encountering in having the drivers of our buses respond to your signal to alight. It is an infraction of the Company's rules for a driver not to pay attention to the signal of a passenger when given in a proper manner. Your courtesy in communicating with us in this regard is appreciated and you may be assured that proper action will be taken by us in connection therewith.

Yours very truly,

F. T. Wood

President and General Manager

JEM/O'L

Back to F.F. Jackson

[Fisk Alumni Assoc]

A & I State Normal School
Nashville Tennessee
February 13, 1924

Dr W E B DuBois
% Crisis
New York City

Dear Dr DuBois-

The Alumni Association of Fisk University is very anxious to secure you as its Commencement speaker. The Exercises will be held June 2, in the school chapel.

We shall be glad to have you choose your own subject for the occasion. One of the classes is having a reunion and we are expecting a large number of Alumni, hence we are looking forward to this occasion to urge all Fisk graduates to be more interested in their Alma Mater.

Your visit last year seemed to have made an everlasting impression upon the student body and we are anticipating the same results from your visit this spring.

We would greatly appreciate an early reply.

Yours truly,

J. A. Robinson President

R-J

(Miss) M. Jackson Secretary

5/11/53

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial
State Normal School
W. J. HALE, President
Nashville

March 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wrote you some time ago with reference to your delivering the Annual Alumni address at Fisk University Commencement June 2, 1924. According to a letter from Miss Fauset you were abroad at the time but she told me that she would like for me to keep the date open until March 3, 1924, at which time she would inform me as to whether or not it would be possible for you to accommodate us.

We have been eagerly awaiting a favorable reply from you and are hoping to receive it soon.

Trust that you are well.

Yours truly,
Mary B. Jackson
Sec. Fisk Alumni Association.

April 16, 1924.

Miss Mary B. Jackson,
Tennesse Agricultural and
Industrial State Normal School,
Nashville, Tennessee.

5/11/55

My dear Miss Jackson:

I shall arrive in Nashville June first or second and stay over commencement. I shall expect the Alumni Committee to provide for my entertainment while there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(FISK ALUMNI ASSOC.)

NEGRO CIVIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

DEPARTMENT OF

COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

SOCIAL AGENCIES BUILDING, 25 E. NINTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.
TELEPHONE CANAL 6950
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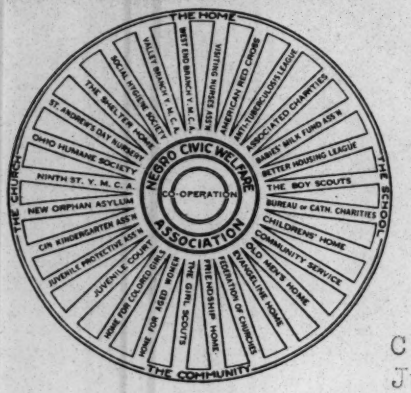

Cincinnati, Ohio,
June 9, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City,
N.Y.

4/4/38

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to you concerning the defrayal of at least a part of your traveling expenses to the Commencement at Fisk, where you delivered the Annual Alumni Address.

I refer more hopefully to the part than to the entire whole because of the state of our finances and I trust that my conservative procedure in this business matter conveys to your mind no lack of appreciation for your services. I simply do not want to make promises which may not be kept through a possible inability to live up to them.

If you will furnish me with a statement of your expenses, noting on the same that I so requested, I shall take up the matter at once.

It has come to my attention that some of our alumni thought my remarks following your address referred to what you had said. They were intended as a gentle reply to the accusation of the lady who took the platform and accused me of failing to express to Dr. McKenzie all that the alumni requested me to state.

My regard for her sex restrained me from emphatic statement which I later discovered would have been better. Perhaps I should have ignored the matter.

Now this is not an apology; I might have replied at least to one of your allusions to the alumni, but as you were our guest, I really had no intention of doing so; and I think it as easy to tell you the truth about the statement which I did make as to leave you under a false impression about it.

Our program for the year, as you are aware, is only a small one, looking forward to the strengthening of our organization machinery.

I shall meanwhile be interested in building up a ten year program. I shall call upon the local Fisk clubs for suggestions for such a program and I urge that you appoint a committee in your New York Club to draw up plans from which a complete ten year program would be made at the next annual meeting.

4/4/39

I should like to meet and talk with the New York Club during the year on one of my trips to New York. The only one which I have scheduled at present, however, is during the Xmas week.

The consideration of ways and means for carrying out your resolution, the suggestions for a ten year program and a visit from the President of the Alumni Association would certainly help in carrying out the national program for the year and I believe would bring renewed interest into your New York Club.

I shall appreciate any advice which you may have to offer on the procedure of carrying out the resolution which you proposed for the election of an alumnus or alumni to the Board of Trustees of Fisk University by the alumni. I believe we should proceed at once with it. And I shall appreciate at all times your active interest in the Alumni Association and any suggestions you have to offer for making it function.

Yours very sincerely,

Jno. H. Robinson,

President Fisk Alumni Association.

[Fisk Alumni Assos]

June 21,1924

4/47/37

Mr. James H. Robinson
Negro Civic Welfare Ass'n.
25 East Ninth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Mr. Robinson:

The round trip fare from New York to Nashville, including Pullman, was $89.76. I should be quite satisfied if the Alumni Association defrayed one half of this expense or $44.00.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

(FISK ALUMNI ASSOC.)

September 23, 1924.

Mr. James H. Robinson,
Negro Civic Welfare Ass'n.,
25 East Ninth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

On June 9, 1924 you wrote me "concerning the defrayal of at least a part of the travelling expenses to the commencement at Fisk when you delivered the annual alumni address....If you will furnish me with a statement of your expenses noting on the same that I so requested I will take the matter up at once." In answer to that letter and on June 21st I wrote you a letter, a copy of which I enclose.

I have had no answer to this letter and I write to ask why. I should not have brought up this question of reembursement for my travelling expenses if you had not mentioned it yourself. Since then I have made inquiries and find that it has been usual for the Alumni Association to defray expenses in whole or in part. I

4147/35

see no reason why there should be any especial discrimination against me. If there is such a reason I should be glad to know it. May I ask for an answer to this letter at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/47/36

[FISK]

NEGRO CIVIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

DEPARTMENT OF

COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

SOCIAL AGENCIES BUILDING, 25 E. NINTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.
TELEPHONE CANAL 6950
JAMES H. ROBINSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MISS MARTHA H. ROSS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MISS EDITH CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN
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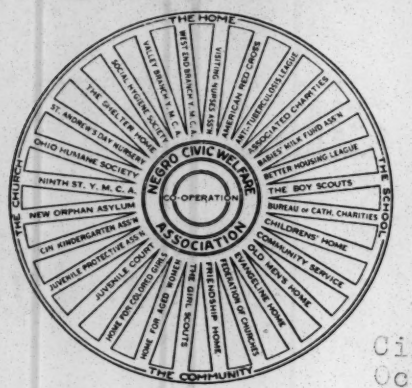
DR. N. C. VAUGHAN
MR. MORRIS WALTON
ADJT. LILLIAN F. WRIGHT
MISS ELIZABETH WARNER



Cincinnati, Ohio,
October 3, 1924.

Dr. W.E. Burkhardt DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have before me your letter of September 23rd, inquiring about your traveling expenses to Fisk last June.

Inasmuch as I, myself, requested the statement, which I received from you several weeks ago, I am not surprised at your inquiry.

When I wrote to you, I also sought information concerning the state of the treasury and found it insufficient to take care of the matter in question. My first inclination was to advance to you the amount from my own purse; but on further thought it occurred to me that some one might attach to this act some other significance than the true one; so I refrained.

Please expect payment of forty-four dollars ($44.00) by November 1st and whatever criticism you may make of our business methods please feel assured that your delay is not prompted by any desire to discriminate against you in any way.

Yours very sincerely,

Jas. H. Robinson,

President Fisk Alumni Association.

JHR:BH

October 23, 1924.

Mr. Ralph N. Davis,
Secretary Fisk Club,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I am writing to you as Secretary of the Fisk Club. If you are not the secretary at present will you kindly hand this letter to the present secretary.

I have had printed in the form of a first number of a restored Fisk Herald the speech which I delivered at the Fisk commencement last year. I am sending copies of these to all the alumni I can reach but many will not get them. If there are any members of your club who wish copies I should be very glad to put a number in your hands for distribution. Please let me know how many you will need.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

4/44/4

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Oct. 24, 1924,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York. N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

In reply to your communication concerning the restored Fisk Herald and the number copies needed for our Fisk Club, I wish to state that we shall be pleased to receive twenty copies.

(20)

Yours truly
Ralph N. Davis
Secretary Fisk Club.

16/44/14

[Fisk Club]

7 Kendall St.,
Boston Mass.,
Oct., 24, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

4/14/14

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I'm very glad I am able to secure copies of your speech delivered at the Alumni meting in June. A number of the members here have made inquiries which I have been unable to answer satisfactorily, as I have been unable to secure a copy of the speech. I would appreciate twenty copies for distribution here.

20

Sincerely yours,
James C. Whitaker.

Found 3 other Fisk Club letters → D.

(Fisk Club)

1561 West 37th Place
Los Angeles, Cal.
Nov. 3, 1924.

4/4/93

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
78 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Send Herald ↓

Dear Mr. Du Bois,-

I received your letter and will be glad to distribute your first number of a restored Fisk Herald. We have thirty-two members. I have not seen them all, but I know they will all like a copy.

Very Sincerely Yours
Virginia B. Cameron.

[FISK CLUB]

November 20, 1924.

4/44/38

Dr. E. R. Alexander,
34 West 129th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Alexander:

Enclosed is a receipt for the monies handed over.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ENCLOSURE

November 20, 1924.

4/44/39

Received of Dr. E. R. Alexander, Treasurer of the Campaign Committee of the Fisk Club of New York, Fifty two dollars ($52) for the expenses of sending out the Fisk Herald, number one. To this I have added Fifteen dollars ($15) making a total of Sixty eight dollars ($68) in hand. This money has been expended as follows:

Postage	$13.00
Envelopes	9.00
Labor	30.00
Freight	9.31
Express Charges	5.00
Total	$66.31
Balance on Hand	$ 1.69

WEBD/PF

[Fisk Club]

1308 E. 23rd St.
Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 30, 1924.

5/11/52

15

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have your letter of recent date. The members of the Fisk Club desire copies of the restored Fisk Herald. Please send twenty copies. I shall

distribute them among the members at our next monthly meeting, December 8, 1924.

Thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Miss) Mamie A. Turner

Cor. Secy.

December 4, 1924.

Miss Mamie A. Turner,
1308 E. 23rd Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Miss Turner:

The copies of my speech are getting very scarce so that I shall be unable to send you twenty copies according to your letter. I am sending under another cover fifteen copies.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

26/44/4

[Fisk Club]

Virginia B. Cameron, 1561 W. 37th Place,
Los Angeles, California

James C. Whitaker, 9 Kendall Street, Boston,
Massachusetts

Ralph W. Davis, Secretary Fisk Club, Tuskegee
Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama

December 5, 1924 over

Miss Mamie A. Turner
1308 E. 23rd Street.
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Miss Turner:

The Fisk Club of New York is asking each Fisk Club in the United States to send one or more representatives to New York for a meeting Friday and Saturday. January 2 and 3. We intend to form a federation of Fisk Clubs similar to those organizations which all great universities have and to be called The Associated Fisk Clubs. We are asking the alumni committee recently appointed by the trustees at their last meeting to meet with us and we wish to examine thoroughly present conditions at Fisk. Will you kindly put this matter before your club at your earliest convenience and let me have an immediate answer.

I want to assure you that nothing has been settled at Fisk University. Things are still in a critical condition and will be until drastic action is taken. As alumni we must take hold and this New York meeting should be the beginning of united action.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

14/4/4/4

Miss Fannie E. Snow
719 Oak Street
Evansville, Indiana

Mr. William H. Perry, Jr.
2230 W. Chestnut St.
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Mariea Coombs-Bolton
612 N. 43rd St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Ennis L. Powell
~~516 Carolina St.~~ 916 Ferst Ave
Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. J. C. Olden
1443 Que Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

December 6,1924

My dear Mr.

The Fisk Club of New York is asking each Fisk Club in the United States to send one or more representatives to New York for a meeting Friday and Saturday, January 2 and 3. We intend to form a federation of Fisk Clubs similar to those organizations which all great universities have and to be called The Associated Fisk Clubs. We are asking the alumni committee recently appointed by the trustees at their last meeting to meet with us and we wish to examine thoroughly present conditions at Fisk. Will you kindly put this matter before your club at your earliest convenience and let me have an immediate answer.

I want to assure you that nothing has been settled at Fisk University. Things are still in a critical condition and will be until drastic action is taken. As alumni we must take hold and this New York meeting should be the beginning of united action.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/1128

[FISK CLUB]

December 6,1924

Mr. L. L. Foster
4105 Prairie Avenue — 4111 ?
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

We have just learned that you are the proper officer to address in order to get into communication with the Fisk Club. The undersigned committee is calling a meeting of representatives of Fisk Clubs in New York Friday and Saturday, January 2 and 3. We intend to form a federation of Fisk Clubs similar to those organizations which all great universities have and to be called The Associated Fisk Clubs. We are making the alumni committee recently appointed by the trustees at their last meeting to meet with us and we wish to examine thoroughly present conditions at Fisk. Will you kindly put this matter before your club at your earliest convenience and let me have an immediate answer.

89/44/4

I want to assure you that nothing has been settled at Fisk University. Things are still in a critical condition and will be until drastic action is taken. As alumni

we must take hold and this New York meeting should be the beginning of united action.

Very sincerely yours,
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK FISK CLUB.

Chairman

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes
Mrs. Etnah Rochon Boutte
Dr. Elmer S. Imes
Henry Hugh Proctor
Andrew J. Allison

69/44/4

(FISK CLUB)

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

W. E. B. DUBOIS,
EDITOR

4/4/62

December 8,1924

Mrs. John Love
c/o Mrs. G. W. Brown
2219 Tracy Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Mrs. Love:

I understand that you are secretary of the Fisk Club of Kansas City, Missouri. If so the enclosed letter is for you, and I hope you will do everything you can to have the club represented. If you are not the proper officer will you kindly pass this letter on.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Fisk Club]

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Dec 10, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave
New York.
N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of December 5, has been received and the matter mentioned therein will be called to the attention of our local Fisk Club.

After our meeting I shall write you concerning the action of the club in regard to the request of the New York Fisk Club to have a representative from our club to attend the meeting in New York City January 2 and 3.

Yours very truly,
Ralph N. Davis
Secretary
Tuskegee-Fisk Club.

5/11/20

[FISK CL487]

December 11,1924

Dr. Ernest Alexander
34 West 129th St.
New York, N. Y.

04/44/4

My dear Dr. Alexander:

The Fisk committee last night decided to send thirty-five dollars to the Fisk student whose name you know. Will you try and get it to him immediately.

Also, I think you and Mr. Allison ought to get together and send receipts and answer the questions of those who have responded to the Fisk Herald appeal.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/K.F

[Fisk Club]

December 11,1924

Lucien White

My dear Mr. White:

I hope you will be able to attend the conference indicated in the enclosed letter. Could you not get a group of Fiskites together and have them act as a club? I should be glad to hear from you on the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

84/44/4

December 11, 1924

Mr. Charles Wesley
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

4/44/45

My dear Mr. Wesley:

I am not sure that this is the correct address at which to reach you but I hope it is. You will see by the enclosed letter that we are trying to have a conference of Fisk clubs and graduates in New York. I have already written Mr. Olden but I hope that you personally can be present and join in our consultations. I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Fisk Club]

9 Kendall St.,
Boston, Mass.,
Dec. 15, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, NY.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received and the matter contained therein placed before the local Fisk Club. It is with regret that the club informs you of its inability to send a delegate to the coming meeting. However, we want to assure you that we are entirely in sympathy with both the plans for organizing "The Associated Fisk Clubs," and the plans for thoroughly examining the present deplorable conditions at Fisk.

Very sincerely yours,

James C. Whitaker.

4/43/72

[Fisk Club]

1308 E. 23rd St.
Kan. City, Mo.
Dec. 17, 1924.

5/11/31

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letters have been received and presented to the club. The Fiskites have instructed me to say that we are with you in this forward movement.

Will it be possible to have a proxy, who resides there, represent us at the meeting scheduled Jan. 2, ?

Previous obligations prevent our sending a representative to New York City.

We desire to thank you for copies of the Restored Fisk Herald.

I enclose my check for $2.00.

With very best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Mamie A. Turner.

Secty.

Howard University,
Washington D.C.
December 17,1924.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr.Du Bois:

Your invitation to attend a meeting of the representatives of Fisk Clubs in New York on January 2 and 3 has been received. It is not difficult to interest me at any time in the cause of Negro education, and particularly in the situation as it has developed so flagrantly at Fisk and you may count upon my presence and cooperation at this meeting.

I was elected President of our local Fisk Club at the November meeting. When the Club meets in its monthly session, next Sunday afternoon, December 21, I shall call the attention of the members to this effort at federation, and it is probable that we shall have a delegation to join in the consultations in New York on this important issue.

We are aware that any action to be effective must be united. From all rumors and reports which come to us - if they prove to be true - there is need for action, in order to save the traditions of Fisk which have been, to the present time, for the best interests of our group.

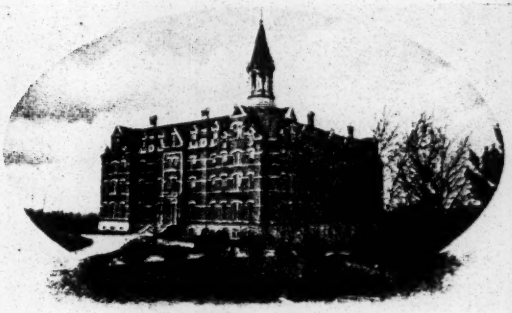
Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Wesley

Professor of History.

5/11/30

"Where Fisk, Our Alma Mater Stands
Majestic, dear old Gold and Blue"



THE FISK CLUB

OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

5/1/32

December 18,1924

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
New York City.

My dear Dr.DuBois:-

I am turning over your letter of request for our club's cooperation to our secretary, Miss Harriett Conway, 5621 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia, today, and asking her to bring it to the attention of the Club. I think there is a meeting of the club on this coming Sunday afternoon.

My relation to our club is now only that of a floor member, and so I cannot influence the matter as one in office is able to do. My word, however, will be plainly spoken to the Club that I favor a federation of our clubs. We can never fight against the JimCrowism of Fisk's present administration successfully until we do get a real federation of alumni organizations.

I received your copy of the long-suppressed "Fisk Herald" and thank you. I will contribute to its support, since it is the only organ that either Alumni or student body really have any voice in shaping or expressing.

Cordially yours,

Wm Lloyd Imes

[Fisk Club]

December 19,1924

4/43/73

Mr. James C. Whitaker
9 Kendall Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Whitaker:

Is it not possible that at least one representative of your club should come down to our meeting? You are so near and others are coming from all over the country. Can you not run down yourself?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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A SPECIALTY

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NATHANIEL H. STEVENS

LEMUEL L. FOSTER

3441 INDIANA AVENUE

CHICAGO

Dec. 23, 1924

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,Chairman
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK FISK CLUB,
New York City.

4/44/162

My dear Sir:

In reply to your important letter of the 6th. I am authorized to say that the Chicago Fisk Club is sending the following representatives to your meeting of Jan. 2 and 3;

Dr. Homer P. Cooper
Dr. Samuel H. Rosenberg
Mr. H. L. Keith
Mr. Haynes

Our organization feels that a Federation of Fisk Clubs is paramount to the proper coordination between the administration and the alumni of our Alma Mater.

We feel that the welfare of Fisk deserves our serious consideration; we lend our aid and influence to the promotion and conservation of that welfare; we likewise lend our aid and influence in crushing any effort with a divergent purpose.

Yours very truly,

Lemuel L. Foster

Lemuel L. Foster,Pres.
THE CHICAGO FISK CLUB

"ASK OUR CLIENTS"

[Fisk Club]

Cleveland Ohio.
December 23rd, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois :

The Cleveland Fisk Club authorizes me to answer your communication of recent date relative to the proposed organization of an Association of Fisk Clubs. The Cleveland Fisk Club, composed of one of the orginal Jubilee Singers, ten graduates and nine former students went into temporary organization Dec, 18th last. It is impracticable for the group to be represented at the proposed meeting in New York on January 2nd and 3rd but we are very much interested in the agenda of that meeting. Accordingly we should appreciate an audience with you for a committee during your next visit to Cleveland which we understand to be December 28th, if the same is convenient to you.

Assuring you of our great pleasure over the prospects for an active Fisk Alumni body, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

Chas. W. White Pres. pro tempore

I. B. Walden Secretary

4/44/163

Fisk Club

719 Oak Street,
Evansville, Ind.,
Dec. 29, '24.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois.
69 Fifth Ave., New York
N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I received your letter and read it to the Fisk Club. all of them were very much interested in the movement.

We find that it will be impossible for us to send a representative to the meeting to be held in N. Y. Jan. 2nd. and 3rd., but we assure you that we are very much in sympathy with such efforts to relieve Fisk of the critical condition in which you say it is.

191/44/2

We would be glad to
know the results of the
meeting which is to be held.
We feel that we would
like to be of some service.

Very sincerely yours,
Fannie E. Snow.
Secy.

[Fisk Club]

25 Monson St.,
Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 26, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of the 19th inst. came to hand as I was leaving Boston for Springfield. I immediately sent a special delivery letter to Rev. C. L. Miller, president of the Boston Fisk Club, bringing to his attention the contents of your letter and requesting an immediate reply.

24/44/143

Up to the present I have received no word from him. I am hoping that a favorable reply will be received shortly.

As my expenses at Harvard are considerable and I have no one but myself to depend upon in meeting them I can't make the trip myself. In my letter to Rev. Miller I stated that I would bear a third of the expenses of the trip if the club would bear the other two-thirds. I'm hoping that this will meet his approval and I can be with you at the meeting. Immediately upon receipt of his reply I shall write you.

Very sincerely yours,

James C. Whitaker

4/14/14

D. check
#2377
$3.52

1/26/24

PLEASE RECEIPT AND RETURN.

FISK UNIVERSITY.
Nashville, Tennessee.

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Jan. 23 1924

M

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolanda DuBois
(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to the Treasurer.)

2nd quarter

Tuition and entrance fees	24.00
Laboratory fees. Chemistry	3.00
Music	
Board, room, laundry	57.00
Book store charges	
Incidentals. ~~Exam.~~ Laundry	.02
Cash drawn by students	25.50
Total charges	103.52
Cash paid. Dec. 17	100.00
Balance owing	3.52

Feb. 2. bill

4/33

Fisk University
PAID
JAN 28
JJ

2nd quarter - Dec 22 - March 15

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter. Bock store charges, uniform suits, laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

PLEASE RECEIPT AND RETURN.

	CASH	CHECK	P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		3 52/100		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 5451

NASHVILLE, TENN. January 28" 1924

RECEIVED OF Mr E. B. Dill

Three 52/100 DOLLARS, $ 3 52/100

ON ACCOUNT Cr. Yolande Du Bois

Pays Current bee of Feby 2"

J. T. Fairchild

TREASURER

THANK YOU

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

4/33/25

President's Office
February 9, 1924

TO THE MEN OF THE STAFF:

Attention has been called in open meeting to the fact that one or more of the men of our staff smell of tobacco. I think it will be agreed that our men should be like Caesar's wife - above the smell of suspicion.

FAM-MEE

F. A. McKenzie

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

3/5 1924

Yolanda DuBois

Approximate bill due March 17

To FISK UNIVERSITY, Dr.

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO FISK UNIVERSITY AND MAIL TO THE TREASURER.

Fisk University
MAR 14 PAID
NASHVILLE, TENN.

1/33/33

Tuition + Reg. fee	18.00
Chem. lab	3.00
R + B. (6 weeks)	25.50
Book deposit -	5.00
Cash drawer	2.00
Ex. laundry	.06
	53,56

Please receipt and return. An itemized statement will be sent you.

	CASH	CHECK / P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		53 56	
RET'D,			
NET,			

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 5824

NASHVILLE, TENN. Mar 14" 1924

RECEIVED OF Mr A. S. Dill

Fifty Three 56/100 DOLLARS, $ 53 56

ON ACCOUNT Cr Yolande Du Bois

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE *

4/3/24

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Report of

4/23/24

Du Bois, Nina Yolande

Senior Class

2nd Quarter

ending March 14, 1924

Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait

Registrar

SUBJECT	PER CENT
Chemistry 102	82
" Lab.	82
English 126	90
Psychology 102	81
Art Education 121	94
Housekeeping	A
Department	C

90 to 100 is considered Excellent; 85 to 89, Good; 75 to 84, Fair; 70 to 74, Poor. Below 70 means that the work is failing.

Brandon-Nashville A-183

	CASH	CHECK	P. O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,				
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 6196

NASHVILLE, TENN. 3/22 1924

RECEIVED OF Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Fifty 00 DOLLARS, $ 50 00

ON ACCOUNT Cr. Yolande DuBois

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

4/32/27

President's Office.

April 15, 1924.

TO THE MEN WHO TEACH AT FISK:

The question of smoking has become so serious that a special committee was appointed by the Prudential Committee to take it under careful advisement. That committee of six has recommended unanimously that no change be made in the historic Fisk policy.

Perhaps two months ago I made a very delicate suggestion to the men of our staff concerning this matter. I have had only one response, only one expression of regret.

In view of the renewed intention to emphasize the unchanged Fisk policy, the example of our teachers becomes of grave importance. Teachers who offend in this regard in defiance of promises or even of our reasonable expectations do more than set a bad example. They indicate a spirit not in general sympathy with the spirit of Fisk and render themselves incapable of that complete unity of attitude and cooperation which is essential to service at Fisk.

Very truly,

F. A. McKenzie.

5/1 24-25

FISK UNIVERSITY.
Nashville, Tennessee.

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Apr. 18 1924

M.....

.....

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois
(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to the Treasurer.)

Tuition and entrance fees.		due Apr. 26
~~Laboratory fees~~. Gym. Lap. . .	3.00	
~~Music~~. . . . . Hat.	3.50	
Board, room, laundry	25.50	
Book store charges		
Incidentals. . . Excess laundry. .	.16	
Cash drawn by students		
Total charges.	32.16	
Cash paid.	32.16	
Balance owing.		

Diploma 5.00 should have been added to this bill. please pardon

Diploma fee 5.00

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter. Book store charges, uniform suits, laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

[Fisk U.]

Fisk University
Nashville Tenn.
April 21, 1924.
May 8, 9. 1923

(Ward-Belmont)
(Mc. Taddens)

Mrs Starkey:

I am writing this letter in order to clear up any doubt in your mind as to the reason for my withdrawal from the glee club at this time. I realize that I was rather vague in the first letter and it is not quite fair to you or to the club to seem so, when my reasons are so definite. I do not want to give room for double interpretation

5/1/52

In the beginning let me say that there is as yet, no personal feeling of "antagonism" against you - as was suggested in our discussion last December, just before I left for my Xmas vacation. Not being a music critic, I would not dare to comment upon your work as head of the music department of Fisk University except to say that I have enjoyed all the work I have done under your direction. Whatever the short-comings of my conduct are, or have been, they are directly traceable to my own characteristic attitude toward most people with whom I come in contact.

You have not been here long enough to appreciate fully our feeling about the circumstances surrounding the concert at Belmont the other evening.

Sometimes it would appear that we are supposed not to feel at all, and are to respond only in direct ratio (proportion) to the limitations set by certain unwritten laws.

I think you know to what I have reference. You do not know perhaps, that immediately following the concert several of us heard things said by an instructor in the school to the head of the school which would have been insulting had not the initial reception numbed our feelings to further insult. We made no effort to hear the comment, nor did the speaker make any particular effort to limit the wave length of their tones.

5/11/57

As paradoxal as it may seem, there are those of us who are sensitive to the disgusting conditions with which we have been brought in contact. I am one of those whose patience is not limitless. I hate false ideals; I hate deceit.

If I had continued my work in the club I would have bound myself to obligations which in my heart I know to be directly contradictory to my ideas of "fair play" and would have decreased my own self-respect with every such occurance.

I am but one, but I am one. I have no right to exert such influence as I may have against the plans of a body, each member of which has the privilege to attempt to persuade others, therefore I withdraw, believing that I am right.

5/11/58

I sincerely hope that you understand my position or rather that you can place yourself in my situation long enough to see my reasoning. If I am wrong, ~~I shall be the first one to censor myself.~~ I welcome both criticism & censor

In the meantime, I again wish you success and pleasure in your every undertaking.

Very Sincerely

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

FISK UNIVERSITY.
Nashville, Tennessee.

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

April 22 1924

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Statement 3rd quarter

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois
(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to the Treasurer.)

Tuition and entrance fees. 3rd qr.	18.00
Laboratory fees. Chem. Lab.	3.00
~~Music~~. Gym. Locs + Uniform hat.	6.50
Board, room, laundry 3rd quarter	51.00
~~Book store charges~~ Diploma	5.00
Incidentals. excess laundry	.22
Cash drawn by students	57.00
Total charges	140.72
Cash paid. Mch 14 - paid 53.50 / " 22 " 11 50.00 / April 23 " 16 32.14	135.72
Balance owing.	5.00 a/c diploma

4/23/25

Through oversight the diploma charge was omitted on bill rend. 4/18/24

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter. Book store charges, uniform suits, laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

April 24th 1924.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Du Bois- I enclose receipt for $52.16 and thank you. You will note that we failed to put on your daughter's bill her diploma fee, Hence that yet remains to be paid-

On Mar. 14th you sent $53.56 and on Mar. 22nd, 50.00 making a total of 103.56 sent in March to our Office- Miss Yolande insisted that the money Credited to her ac was needed by her to cover sundry necessary purchases of pictures class ring &c. &c. of a graduating class character and that you intended it to be so used by her. Hence we allowed her to draw out all the difference over her bill 46.56. She dressed on

Feb 12 = 2.
March 38.
Apr. 8 17

57.00 92/97/11

Very truly yours.
J T Fairchild

[enclosure]

	CASH	CHECK / P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		32 16/100	
RET'D,			
NET,			

4/23/24

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 6316

NASHVILLE, TENN. Apr 23" 1924

RECEIVED OF Dr W. E. B. DuBois

Thirty Two 16/100 DOLLARS, $ 32 16/100

ON ACCOUNT Cr Yolande DuBois

Pays Current bill of Apr. 23"

Bal. owing thro' our oversight = 5.00

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild

TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

[Fisk Univ.]

April 29, 1924.

4/46/25

Mr. J. T. Fairchild,
Treasurer Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for five dollars to cover the diploma fee of Yolande.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

	CASH	CHECK	P. O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		5.00		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 6465

NASHVILLE, TENN. May 1" 192 4

RECEIVED OF Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

Five 00/100 DOLLARS, $ 5.00

ON ACCOUNT Cr. Yolande DuBois

For Diploma

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE *

1/33/33

[Fisk Comm.]

AUDUBON 1238

M. V. BOUTTÉ, PH. C.

BOUTTE'S PHARMACY
SEVENTH AVE. AT 137TH ST.
NEW YORK

May 14, 1924

My dear Du Bois:

The enclosed letter from my nephew, who is a senior at Fisk, will give you a fair idea of present and past conditions (at Fisk) for the last six years. He stayed with us while working in N.Y. last summer.

A Mr. Allison (Col. Fisk, 1911) who lives in N.Y. made a flying trip to Nashville a week ago on business. He was at the house last Sunday evening to tell us a few things about conditions at Fisk.

1. He got in chapel exercises on time to hear McKenzie make a talk on morality & how to become a great man. He used himself as an example of greatness.

2 - Allison called on him in his office and said that he had been delgated by the Fisk Club to find out about conditions in general.

McKenzie stated that he was very proud of the splendid contributions that Nashville white citizens had made in the recent drive; that he could not understand why more of the Fisk boys did not take to trades - like carpentry, plastering and brick-laying.

Allison seems to feel that he wants to introduce these trades in the near future.

5/16/24

3. Albion then called on Prof. Work who is now Pres. J. Roger Williams' Bro..

Prof. Work told him that he left Fisk because he felt that he could do a bigger job by going away, as no colored with any manhood could stay at Fisk. He told McKenzie before leaving Fisk that the chair of Latin held by him would be filled by some white man, as it has been his policy to replace all colored men holding similar positions since he became President.

I would like to make the following suggestions:-

1. There has never been any real effort on the part of Pres. McKenzie or his Campaign managers to solicit the cooperation of the Alumni as an organized body.

2. The time has passed when white men like Thomas, Jesse Jones and others can speak for the Negro.

3. Why don't our colored schools have College Fraternities? Are they afraid of the results of organized effort from students?

4 Please do not fail to say something about the Fisk News.

I hope these few points will be of some help to you. The Alumni are looking to you to speak out courageously. So don't disappoint us. Went back to the store for a short stay yesterday. When I get thru with this letter I am [illegible] destroy it or [illegible] not graduate. [illegible] subject as you promised. Let me know if you

Received this material 9.15. Yours truly

(Fisk Comm.)

52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

June 6, 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Rather conflicting reports have reached me regarding your address at Fisk University. If I am right in assuming that you have the manuscript of this address, I would very much appreciate an opportunity of reading it.

5/1/62

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Kennaday

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

A-

[Enc.?]

My dear Dr. Cravath:

I have your letter of June 4th and your telegram of June 5th to which I make the following reply.

We did not have any copy of Dr. DuBois' address. Du spoke before the alumni association. He was invited by I know not whom. The vice president told me she did not have any knowledge of the invitation. It was the opinion of all that Dr. DuBois was satisfied with Fisk. (Impression gained by parties conversing with daughter).

It would be difficult for me to give any complete and therefore accurate representation of his address. In general he argued for freedom, and against substantially all our rules and regulations indicating that the beloved Dr. Cravath would sympathize with his point of view. He continually made statements that were not more than partially true. For instance, he said the elimination of the Fisk Herald was a "dastardly act". As a matter of fact the Fisk Herald was so dreadfully in debt when I came here, with no apparent means of getting out that I proposed that the Herald join the News, etc.

Sarcasm and sneering characterized his whole talk. You might be interested to know that Professor Work was prominent in the group leading the applause and that the family of a girl suspended for cheating who later was allowed to go to Howard were particularly loud in their applause.

There has been a small group of malcontents here for some time, several of whom are leaving at the end of this year. One of them, Dr. Phillipse, a Frenchman, has had a good deal to say in connection with Dr. DuBois in arranging for the audience and giving him so-called facts.

The day after the talk there was a distinct reaction on the part

of a good many of the students and others. One of the seniors who had an oration containing a list of the great men of the race including Dr. DuBois, removed that name from his oration before delivering it the next day; and he won the first prize. (N.B. The "senior" was Tarver; his mother followed you on program)

The whole situation is one that is serious indeed. It has only one or two solutions and those solutions rest in the hands of the Trustees. Dr. DuBois had also been accorded the unusual distinction of walking in the baccalaureate procession with me and of sitting on the platform.

4/44/177

Dr. DuBois referred to his address of 16 years ago which they say resulted in the resignation of President Merrill. No president can stand against such attacks and such intrigue unless he has militant and unreserved support. It is (literally, I transcribe here) of little concern whether I resign or not, but it is a matter of great concern to the university if its policies can be subjected to personal whims and prejudices. The goal all this approaches is the removal of white people from Negro education. Those who give to the endowment of the institution should have some assurance as to the permanence of the type of school to which they give." I think the Trustees might communicate with each of the persons whom I am recommending for re-appointment. (Some he says have been leading double lives by holding the DuBois viewpoint.) There would be a cry of despotism if this were done but it is the necessary alternative to continued crucifixion of those who have aimed to maintain the historic policies of Fisk and who believe in inter-racial peace.

I have for over two years asked for endorsement from the Trustees upon the specific points of attack realizing that so long as alumni and students and faithless employees suspected and hoped for a trustee support as against me, they would maintain and develop

their campaign.

It is now too late to prevent about as damnable an event as could come into one's life; but it is not too late to save the institution if there be a desire to save it. I believe that the mere statement of the case is sufficient to give that unanimity and that volume of righteous indignation which every decent person should feel and that warmth of feeling which a recognition of honest service should bring.

You would be interested to see Miss Collinge and other faithful employees ---- etc. --- in New York this summer.....

Nothing is so popular with colored audiences as denunciation of whites and nothing so unpopular as its absence. He (DuB.) is under very severe attack from many quarters and would like to find new allies although he seems incapable of justifying alliance by maintenance of the alliance beyond the point where it suits his own immediate purposes.

The situation between the races and in many of our Negro schools is as intricate and difficult as any which can be found in the world and to a certain extent must be endured. There are, however, certain limits of endurance and there are effective ways of reducing the weight of the burden.

I made no reference on commencement night and did what I could to indicate unconcern and optimism.

(FISK COMM)

June 12, 1924.

5/11/64

Mr. Paul D. Cravath,
52 William Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cravath:

I have just returned to my desk from a lecture trip which included the alumni address at Fisk University. I have at present only one copy of the manuscript, but I am having other copies made and I shall be glad to forward you one of these copies by July first at the latest and I trust several days earlier than that.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(Fisk comm.)

52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

June 13, 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of the 12th instant. As I am sailing for Europe on the 21st, I would be very glad to have a copy of your address before then, if that should be entirely convenient.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Jane Addams

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

511165

[FISK COMM.]

June 19, 1924.

Mr. Paul D. Cravath,
52 William Street,
New York City.

5/1/66

My dear Mr. Cravath:

Enclosed I am sending a copy of the speech which I made to the alumni at Fisk University. There are two attitudes which the authorities of the university may take toward this speech. First, they may say that even if the alleged facts are true they are of no importance. Secondly, they may say that the facts alleged are not a true picture of the situation at Fisk. In the latter case I should be very glad to assist other alumni in placing before the Board of Trustees such proof as we can gather of the essential truth of what I have said.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

(FISK COMM)

52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

June 20, 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 19th instant which reached me on the eve of my departure for Europe. I am sending copies to President McKenzie and Mr. Wood, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Blanshard

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

A-

5/1/67

[Wood, L. H]

4/44/112

June 23, 1924.

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood,
20 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

President John Hope dropped into my office on his way south. He talked over the Fisk situation and said that he had advised you to invite me to have a personal conference with you. I immediately told him that I would be very glad to anticipate any such conference and to offer to meet you and any other of the Trustees of the University and state to them frankly my views.

I do not wish to appear in any way to seek and demand any such hearing against your wish and judgment. On the other hand if you do want it, it would give me much pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
501 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

July 9, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
59 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your note of willingness to come and lunch with me about Fisk and your feeling that all is not as it should be there.

Last week I had to be up in New England so could not do anything about it and this week I have to be down at Ocean City at a conference with Friends where John Hope is speaking.

I shall hope to be back, however, on Friday, July 11th, and I wonder if we can have luncheon together then at the Civic Club?

Very truly,
L. Hollingsworth Wood

5/1/29

[Fisk comm.] July 11, 1924

Memorandum to Messrs. Allison and Boutte, Madame Boutte and other members of the special Fisk Committee

---

I have just had a two-hour conference with Hollingsworth Wood. I went over Fisk matters very carefully and told him of my purpose to publish my speech at Fisk and our general plans for publicity. He was very much alarmed at this proposed publicity and said on his part that although he had repeatedly asked students and alumni of the Fisk Club for criticism of Fisk University he never had received a single word. I told him therefore, that I would invite him and Mr. Baldwin to be present at a meeting of graduates and former students of Fisk and have those persons state to him the criticisms which they have of Fisk University.

This is our chance. Can we put the thing over? Please call a meeting soon.

47-1-12

MJ July 24

[FISK COMM]

601/44/4

July 15, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Allison and Mrs. Boutte:

Can we have a meeting of the Fisk Committee Tuesday July 22, or Wednesday July 23? Will Mr. Allison send out the notices after choosing the date and let me know which date he decides upon?

WEBD/PF

[FISK COMM]

New York City,

July 18, 1924.

L01/44/4

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

The Fisk Committee, as appointed by President H. H. Proctor at our last meeting, of which you are a member, will meet with Dr. and Mrs. M. V. Boutte, 2301 - 7th Avenue, Tuesday Evening, July twenty-second at 9:00 o'clock.

It is of importance that every member be present and on time.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Allison

A. J. Allison,
Secretary.

[FISK COMM.]

Fisk

4/4/106

July 24, 1924.

Mr. A. J. Allison,
The Urban League,
202 West 136th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Allison:

I have received the enclosed letter from Mrs. Haynes. I have written to Nashville asking for the list of Fisk Clubs. I have written a letter to Mr. Wood, a copy of which I enclose. I am sending the copy to Mr. Lewis today.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Wood, L.H.]

4/4/111

July 24, 1924.

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood,
501 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Wood:

We had a meeting of our committee last night and it was suggested that some time during the first week in September we call a meeting of the Fisk Club of New York and invite you and Mr. Baldwin to be present and that we have there a frank discussion of the complaints against the present administration of Fisk University. If you think that a meeting of this sort will be too large we could arrange a smaller meeting with a half dozen or more people. I shall be glad to have your decision as to the time and character of the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
~~20 NASSAU STREET~~
NEW YORK
501 FIFTH AVENUE

5/11/81

July 26, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of the 24th and I think the idea of having a meeting of the Fisk Club and a frank discussion of the situation is a good one. I will consult Baldwin.

Very truly,
L. Hollingsworth Wood

5/1/82

Fisk University

FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

MRS. M. L. CROSTHWAIT, REGISTRAR

Aug. 4, '24

Dear Dr.,

Just got the address. Letter very soon. Very busy.

Miss Abigail Jackson,
116 Grant St.,
Turtle Creek, ~~O.~~ Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,
M. L. Crosthwait

For Information about Fisk

[Fisk Committee]

4/2/44/4

September 9, 1924.

Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr.,
299 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

I have been waiting to hear from you and Mr. Wood concerning the Fisk meeting. It has occurred to me that possibly you were waiting a note from me. I have just written Mr. Wood proposing to have a meeting Wednesday, September 17th or Friday, September 19th. I fear if we wait much longer many of the students and former students will be out of town. May I have an early reply?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Wood, L.H.]

September 9, 1924.

4/44/30

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood,
20 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Wood:

I have been waiting to hear from you concerning the proposed Fisk meeting. Finally it has occurred to me that perhaps you were waiting a letter from me. If so I propose that we have a meeting Wednesday, September 17th or Friday, September 19th, the place and hour to be decided later. May I ask if either of these dates suit you? I feel if we wait much longer many students and former students may be out of town. May I have an early reply?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
501 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 10, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter. I just returned yesterday from my vacation and was planning to write you today telling you that I was back on the job.

I will get in touch with Mr. Baldwin.

Just now I think that Friday, the 19th, of September, would suit very nicely.

Thanking you for taking all this trouble in a matter of great interest to me, I am

Very truly yours,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

4/44/103

Baldwin over the phone
says the 19th will suit him.
LHW

(FISK COMM.)

011/44/10

September 12,1924

Mr. A. J. Allison
The Urban League
202 West 136th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Allison:

Mr. Wood and Mr. Baldwin have decided upon Friday, September 19 as the date of our Fisk meeting. It is necessary now to settle on the place and on the persons to be invited. Also we should havena preliminary meeting the 16th or 17th at which those who are going to have something to say, should be present and be primed. We want to have as many former students and present students of Fisk as we can get, who will be willing to speak out.

Will you consult with Mrs. Boutte and start things as soon as possible?

Very sincerely ,

WEBD/MR

[FISK COMM.]

September 18,1924

Mr. Paul Cravath
52 William Street
New York, N. Y.

8/1/44/4

My dear Mr. Cravath:

The committee of the Fisk Club interested in the charges of maladministration recently brought against the institution have, at the suggestion of Mr. Hollingsworth Wood, called together such Fisk graduates and students as they could get hold of, for an informal interchange of opinion on Friday night, September 19 at 8:30. The meeting will be at the Young Women's Christian Association, 179 West 137th Street. If you can spare the time we would be very glad to have you present.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Wood, L.H.]

4/44/113

September 18,1924

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood
501 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wood:

The meeting of the Fisk students and graduates who happen to be in town, has been called for Friday night, September 19, at the Young Women's Christian Association, 179 West 137th Street, at half past eight. We are expecting you to be present.

I have written inviting Mr. Cravath.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Fisk Univ]

52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

Sept. 19,1924

Fisk University

5/11/24

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of the 18th inst. Mr. Wood spoke with me about the conference tonight, but, unfortunately, I cannot attend because of an engagement of long standing.

Very sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

A-

TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6842

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
501 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 22, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burkhardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

5/1/96

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for getting together the group which met with us on Friday night. I am sorry that I did not understand quite the way you were intending to arrange the meeting. I had understood from our conversation that it was to be a conference in which we were to talk over what could be done in regard to the situation which has seemed to some of us so acute, when what actually happened as it looks to me was that you had already determined what you were going to do and had the speeches not primarily aimed at informing us but at stimulating the group to carry on the campaign.

Naturally I did not feel that I could take such a group into my confidence as to what I intended to do and so I am afraid we have not got so much farther than we were at our luncheon party.

One thing, however, I want to say is that I understood, and still understand, that the fact of the meeting at which two members of the Board of Trustees were present, and the discussion are not to be taken into the public press and that the only publicity, so far, is the reissue of the Fisk Herald with your speech

L. H. W.

in it for circulation among the alumni.

I should very much deprecate having the few ill-sorted remarks that I made put before the public in any light which could be construed as a statement by the Trustees.

I can only regret that you and your friends should have allowed your feeling of antagonism to the administration to have gone so far without bringing the matter to the attention of those of us who are interested in arriving at constructive progress along the whole line of confidence and co-operation between the races, before taking such sharply antagonistic action as seems to have been the determination of the small group who subscribed money the other night to carry on the enterprise.

5/1197

Very truly,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

September 23,1924

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood
501 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wood:

51/98

I have your letter of September 22. I am sorry that the meeting did not altogether meet your ideas. I had not at all understood from our conversation that the meeting was to be "a conference in which we were to talk over what could be done in regard to the situation which has seemed to some of us acute". On the contrary, I distinctly got the idea that you were thoroughly surprised that there was any criticism of Fisk; that amounted to anything; that you had never heard any such criticism; that all of the Fisk graduates and students who had spoken to you had spoken in terms of praise, or at least satisfaction and that you felt hurt because there had not been frank criticism in case the situation was as I alleged. It was in answer to this statement that I offered first to have a sort of debate between those who had spoken in terms of praise to you and those who I knew to be adverse critics. You did not seem to think this was practical. Then I offered to bring together Fisk people

who would state their objections to the present regime at Fisk and this is what I tried to do.

But after all, it seems to me that in this as in so many cases of reform, people continually miss the point. The point in this Fisk matter is not my character or methods or my method of fighting; it is not as to whether the meeting which you attended was conducted in the right way or the wrong way. The real question is what is wrong with Fisk and how can this be remedied and that is the matter on which all of our energies should be concentrated.

5/1/99

I have conceived it to be my duty to state as calmly and dispassionately and yet as strongly as I could, the facts concerning the Fisk situation and I expected that you and the trustees and other friends of Fisk would then go to work to remedy these facts. It seems to me that it would be idiotic to talk about remedies before the facts were known and the thing that you have reiterated to me and to others is that you did not know that there was anything essentially wrong at Fisk University

IIdd not expect you to take the group that assembled there into your confidence. I did not expect you to take me or any particular person into your confidence. But I do think that it is my duty and yours to let the truth be known and then to do what we can to remedy it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
501 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 24, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I notice in the first paragraph of your letter that you still refuse to allow me to be part of the Fisk Family. When I said "seems to some of us to be acute" I referred to the group which you represent, and I think there was nothing new presented at the meeting the other night above what you told me at our luncheon and what had been gathered into your address, and what Professor Philippse had told Mr. Baldwin and me.

It is quite true that until your address I had no idea that there was any such dissatisfaction, although I did know that some individuals felt antagonistic toward Dr. Mc Kenzie. Naturally, I resented the tone in which you read Dr. De Berry's letter, as indicating that the Trustees did know about it despite my statements to the contrary, for Dr. De Berry has never expressed himself to our Board Meetings or to me privately as he did in that letter. But this is, as you say, all beside the point.

What I want to get at is the feeling of the students and graduates of Fisk University in regard to the Mc Kenzie administration and what I always want to do is the best that we can for Fisk.

L. H. W.

What I deprecate is the taking of this Fisk matter into the public press and it was to make it quite plain that I requested that that should not be done that I wrote my letter, as well as to thank you for bringing the people together.

I do most certainly want to find out the whole facts in regard to the situation at Fisk and can only hope that the enthusiasm which your method seems to have evoked in a certain group may, in the long run, benefit Fisk University as I cannot but think at the present, and in the near future, it must be harmful.

5/1/101

Very truly,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

Mrs. Etnah Rochon Boutte, 2301-7th Ave.
Dr. Elmer S. Imes, 503 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N.J.
Mr. Henry Hugh Proctor, 1597 Pacific St., Bklyn, N.Y.
Mr. Andrew J. Allison, Urban League, 202 W. 136th St., N. Y. C.

[FISK COMM.]
[illegible]

October 8, 1924

4/44/115

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes
~~[illegible]~~ 255 W. 122 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Haynes:

I am sending a note, copy of which is enclosed, to Messrs. Wood and Baldwin. I hope that all the members of the committee can be present on the date mentioned and can come promptly.

My own feeling is that in this meeting we should let the initiative rest upon Mr. Wood and Mr. Baldwin; that we should wait for them to open the subject and to indicate just what they have in mind; that we, on the other hand, should be ready to furnish such facts as we have and to state frankly our own individual beliefs. I assume that our case against President McKenzie is something like the enclosed statement.

I am sending this letter to the following persons as members of the committee: Mrs. Boutte, Dr. Elmer S. Imes, Mr. Proctor and Mr. Allison. similar statement

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/116

[FISK COMM.]

October 22, 1924

4/44/67

Mr. A. J. Allison
The Urban League
202 W. 136th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Allison:

The copies of the Fisk Herald are here. I have four thousand in all and I have the addresses of about one thousand alumni. I am mailing these out this week. The cost will be approximately as follows:

Postage; at 1¢	$10
Envelopes; (2000) about	10
Adressing; about six days work of one person at $4 per day	24
Freight charges	10
Total	$54

There will be some packages to send by express to clubs and others to be sent by mail. I should imagine we had better allow about $20 for this, making a total of $75. Of this, I will contribute $15, leaving $60 to be contributed by other members of the organization.

Will you attend to the matter of collecting this other $60 as soon as possible so as not to have the mailing delayed?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

October 8,1924

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood
501 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

4/44/28

My dear Mr. Wood:

The committee met last night and decided upon a conference with you and Mr. Baldwin and any other members of the Board of Trustees who wish to be present, on next Tuesday evening at 8:30 P. M. The place will be 2301-Seventh Avenue, second floor, the residence of Captain Boutte. We trust that this date and hour will suit you. If not, will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience?

Our idea of the meeting is this: none of the persons entering the conference bind themselves to any particular course of action except to regard this conference and whatever is said, as confidential. For instance, members of this conference who represent the New York committee

of the Associated Fisk Clubs, have no power or authority to change the program which that committee has laid down and, on the other hand, you, of course, as the representative of the Board of Trustees, would not attempt to bind them in any way, or speak for them.

We meet, therefore, as individuals interested in the future of Fisk University and anxious to find a way out of the present difficulties, and we assume on the part of each, good faith and good will.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/123

TELEPHONE JOHN 2505
TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD

20 NASSAU STREET
501 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 9, 1924.

4/44/32

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 8th. Mr. Baldwin and I will be glad to meet you on Tuesday evening next as you suggest. Shall I write to Captain Boutte or will this be enough for our purpose?

Very truly,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

4/44/31

October 10, 1924.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood,
20 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Wood:

We will settle on Tuesday for the meeting. It will not be necessary to write to Captain Boutte.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 16,1924

411/44/4

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood
501 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wood:

Enclosed are two copies of the statement of grievances which you asked for. In accordance with section 7, I shall proceed to add to the collection of testimony already in my possession, getting hold of letters of students and former teachers and their documents. I shall always be glad to furnish you with copies of such testimony as I have.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

TELEPHONE JOHN 2505
TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
~~20 NASSAU STREET~~
NEW YORK
501 FIFTH AVENUE

October 17, 1924.

69/4/4/4

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for the two copies of the statement of grievances which I received this morning.

Very truly,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

[Fisk.]

EUCLID AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

EUCILD AVENUE AT EAST 96TH STREET

CLEVELAND

FERDINAND Q. BLANCHARD
MINISTER

GEORGE H. JOHNSON
PULPIT ASSOCIATE

MISS HELEN LUSK
PASTOR'S ASSISTANT

MISS LOUISE HARPER
CHURCH SECRETARY

November 1, 1924

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:-

I read last June a copy of your speech at Fisk and have just received the "Fisk Herald" and the charges against President McKenzie.

As to whether or not the latter are well taken I don't feel as yet competent to say, although I recognize their importance if they are supported by the alumni with any unanimity. I certainly hope they will receive fair and full consideration.

Will you permit me to say one or two things as to certain particular complaints? In the first place I note your claim that the Trustees have been neglectful of the alumni feeling. I think you must know that unavoidably the Trustees are obliged often to act at long range. Speaking personally I have no the means to vist Fisk frequently or to attend Trustee meetings in New York. The college has had no funds for Trustee travel. I have offered to get off the Board and permit others who could pay for their trips to take my place, but I have been requested to remain on the Board to serve the college here in the Middle West as I may, and also to represent the bond of connection with the American Missionary Association of which I have so long been a director.

5/11/19

As to the Cleveland meeting I acknowledge immediate responsibility, as I joined with Mr. Williams, the other Cleveland Trustee,and a well known man whom we interested in the affair. Our one thought was to get together a group of men able to give largely. This third man,being a member of the Union Club,suggested a dinner there as the likeliest place to assure the presence of the men we wished to reach. We three divided the expense. We invited no colored men because none of them could be expected to make the large gifts desired, and secondly because we could not ask them to this club,a regretable circumstance but a real condition. None of us thought of any discrimination. We were thinking only of potential givers for the cause of the college.

5/1/20

Mr. Cravath's remarks were unfortunate,but I believe he had no thought of passing a judgement on the facts. He was merely reciting them in belief that they would constitute an appeal. If in his words or in the plans offense was given, none was intended. The whole affair was an honest attempt,from which we personally reaped nothing and which cost us considerable money,to help the cause.

May I say a further word as to what seems to be entirely overlooked in the charges,namely,that whether President McKenzie has made mistakes or not,he has worn himself out in the work at Fisk. No man would assume the task of the presidency of such a college except from an urgent desire to serve the cause of negro education.

The colossal labor of securing funds from an indifferent and at times hostile public would overwhelm and drive out any motive of personal ambition as an inducement to take the place. Suppose it were to be granted that he had mistaken policies, ought not kindness to enter into judgment of his work ?

No man has written more eloquently than you have of that justice which springs from understanding the feeling of the other man. I was deeply moved years ago by your "Souls of the Black Folk." Hence I was the more distressed at your apparent disinclination to take into any account President McKenzie's self-forgetful and sacrificial endeavors. Though his judgment had been far more faulty even than you claim, did he not deserve to be treated in a different spirit? Does not everything you have been asking for yourself for years require a like kindness towards another who honestly and at great personal cost has given his life to enable the colored race to share in his eduactional chance?

5/1/21

Please understand I speak only for myself. I have seen and consulted with no other Trustee in writing this. I am anxious the situation should be wisely met but I cannot believe it ever will be until kindness is combined with justice in our dealing with the issues and personalities at stake.

Very sincerely,

Fred T. Leonard

Mrs. E. R. Boutte,
Dr. Elmer S. Imes,
Rev. H. H. Proctor,
Mr. A. J. Allison,
Mrs. E. R. Haynes, 255 W. 122 St.,
Dr. E. R. Alexander, 34 W. 129 St.,

[FISK COMM.]

November 7, 1924.

To The Members of the Fisk Club Committee:

Copies of the Fisk Herald have been sent individually to 1010 of the alumni of Fisk; packages of 20 copies or more to three Fisk Clubs; copies with personal letters and first class postage including the statementsof grievances to each member of the Board of Trustees; 250 copies to Nashville for special distribution; copies with special letters to leading colored papers. Also copies are now in process of mailing to the presidents of all the leading colored schools. This work has been done at the following cost: Postage, $12.90; Envelopes, $9.00; Labor, $30.00; Freight, $9.31; Express charges, $5000, a total of $66.21. There are about 900 copies left to be sent which will cost probably somewhere around $10.00.

The members of the Committee have contributed to this expense as follows: W.E.B. DuBois $15.00; Mrs. E. R. Haynes, 0; Mrs. E. R. Boutte, 0; Dr. E. S. Imes, 0; Rev. H. H. Proctor, 0; A. J. Allison, 0. Other members of the Fisk Alumni in New

85-1-47

York,O; Members of the Fisk Alumni outside of New York,O; total $15.00 for which I wish to express thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

47-1-89

[Fisk]

Fisk Univ.,
Nashville Tenn.
Nov. 11th '24

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Dear Friend,

Permit me to address you friend for I do of a truth feel that you are a friend to every Fiskite, graduate and undergraduate who desires the better and greater Fisk.

I received a copy of the "Fisk Herald" and desire to express my appreciation for the same. I hide not the financial aid to give at this time but I am giving my

best efforts as an undergrad. to the alleviation of the suppressing influence of the administration.

5/11/33

The students are dissatisfied and thank God they are beginning to express their dissatisfaction. Fisher prayed for Woodrow Wilson on Monday a. m. at chapel and the students were as irreverent as they should have been.

Miss Cashin a professor in English assigned a 5000 word essay on the subject, "Reasons why Dr. McKenzie should be retained at Princeton" — If the Essay is not written the students — all majors — must fail. Was that fair when seven of seven students believe otherwise? I leave the answer to your superior judgement.

Last evening the young men of Livingston Hall had a demonstration of their attitude. A continuous uproar from 6 P. M. to 1 A. M. One of the yells was as follows:—

Hey Boys!
Who Boys?
Dr. Bois.
Down with McKenzie

over

This is the 2nd hour and we are having no classes, the faculty is in consultation. I shall let you know of the results of the happening in a later letter.

Hoping you will continue to give us your support,

I am
your friend
"Undergrad"

Because I must finish in '25

COPY

November 8,1924

"Miss Cashin has assigned for her six weeks examination in English (College class - don't recall number) the following subject: "Why Dr. McKenzie should be retained at Fisk". You know the predicament of the students. Say 'no', they'll probably flunk. Say 'yes' they'll probably (no, surely) get a good grade."

November 11,1924

"Miss Cashin, a professor in English assigned a 5000 word essay on the subject, "Reasons why Dr. McKenzie should be retained at Fisk". If the essay is not written the students - all majors - must fail. Was that fair when seven of seven students believe otherwise?"

[FISK COMM]

November 13,1924

Messrs. William Baldwin,Jr.& Hollingsworth Wood
299 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

4/44/165

May I call two things to your attention:

1. From various sources I have learned that there is going to be a meeting at Fisk University and an investigation of conditions. If this is true are the alumni in general invited to be present and are they going to be given an opportunity to state their case? If they are not generally invited may I know why?

2. I have been told that in the class of Miss Cashin in English, essays have been required of the students on reasons why President McKenzie should stay at Fisk University. I am told that only the affirmative side of this question is to be discussed and those who give me this information think that unless strong essays on

this subject are written, they will be prevented from passing the course and also, that such essays as are strong will be published in the Fisk News.

May I ask if you have any information upon these matters?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/1946

November 13,1924

Messrs. Hollingsworth Wood & William Baldwin,Jr.
501 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

4/14/33

May I call two things to your attention:

1. From various sources I have learned that there is going to be a meeting at Fisk University and an investigation of conditions. If this is true are the alumni in general invited to be present and are they going to be given an opportunity to state their case? If they are not generally invited may I know why?

2. I have been told that in the class of Miss Cashin in English, essays have been required of the students on reasons why President McKenzie should stay at Fisk University. I am told that only the affirmative side of this question is to be discussed and those who give me this information think that unless strong essays on

this subject are written, they will be prevented from passing the course and also, that such essays as are strong will be published in the Fisk News.

May I ask if you have any information upon these matters?

Very sincerely yours,

4/44/34

WEBD/KF

November 15,1924

4/44/28

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Wood:

Enclosed you will find abstracts from two students letters received by me today. One was signed and I know the person who signed it. In the other, the person stated that they were afraid to sign the letter lest they should be kept from graduation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

TELEPHONE JOHN 2053
TELEPHONE MURRAYHILL 6542

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
LAWYER
~~20 NASSAU STREET~~
NEW YORK
501 FIFTH AVENUE

November 22, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/3-4/14

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of November 15th with the abstracts from the two students' letters. Thanks you

Very truly,

L. H Wood

[FISK COMM.]

255 W. 122nd St.,
New York City,
DEC. 4, 1924.

5/1/46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
606 St. Nicholas ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois

I have little to give to anything now but what little I do have, I give it readily.

My delay in answering your letter has been due to the fact that some of the Fisk people promised to see that a $200 note to which the names

of E. R. Haynes, Robert Elzy and Charles McDowell were attached as security, ~~if~~ the were some at least ~~of~~ the members of the executive committee. was canceled.

This money - $200 - was borrowed last September a year ago for 90 days. The $200 were paid the following november after the loan but the $20 interest except $2.50 which Mr. John Watts gave me for the Fisk club last summer has not been paid, and the note has not been canceled. Of course I must in time have it canceled if I have to do it alone.

The work for Fisk is doing good.

Sincerely yours, Elizabeth Ross Haynes.

[FISK COMM.]

Stewart
Dubarden
Proctor
Robinson
Mrs B T Washington - Tuskegee
J B Gandy - Vice N & I. Inst, Petersburg, Va
Boaz

December 5,1924

Rev. H. H. Proctor
1597 Pacific St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Rev. Proctor:

I think that the psychological moment has come for us to take a nation-wide step in the Fisk matter. I therefore propose: one, that the alumni committee appointed by the trustees set a meeting in New York for Friday and Saturday, January 2 and 3. Two, that the New York club invite all Fisk clubs and groups to send representatives to a meeting of the Associated Fisk Clubs at the same time. Three, that this meeting go thoroughly into the situation at Fisk, form an organization known as The Associated Fisk Clubs, put these clubs back of the re-born Fisk Herald, and start a national campaign.

Let me know immediately if you are in agreement with these proposals.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/63

[Fisk Comm.]

December 6,1924

Miss Sophia B. Boaz
454 E. 66th Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Boaz:

I understand that you have been named a member of the alumni committee which is to look into matters at Fisk. I am writing to that committee to ask if they would be willing to meet in New York Friday and Saturday, January 2 and 3 at the same time that the Associated Fisk Clubs hold their meeting. I think in this way we can begin intelligent work. May I hear from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/65

[FISK Comm.]

December 6,1924

Mr. James H. Robinson
Negro Civic Welfare Ass'n.
25 East Ninth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Mr. Robinson:

The committee of the Fisk Club in New York is proposing to have a meeting of delegates of the Associated Fisk Clubs to meet here Friday and Saturday, January 2 and 3 for the purpose of taking up the present situation at Fisk and for forming a federation of the clubs. At the same time we would like to have a meeting of the alumni committee recently appointed by the trustees. I am therefore writing to ask if you could be present both as president of the Alumni Association and as a member of the above committee.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/64

[Fisk Comm.]

December 8,1924

Dr. St. Elmo Brady
2603-11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Brady:

I am sending the enclosed letter to Mr. Olden. I hope you will get back of this movement and see that Washington is represented. Particularly, we hope for your presence. Fisk needs us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/61

Mrs. Etnah R. Boutte, 2301-7th Ave.
Dr. Elmer S. Imes, 503 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Henry Hugh Proctor, 1597 Pacific St., Bklyn, NY.
Andrew J. Allison, Urban League, 202 W. 136th St.
Dr. Ernest Alexander, 34 W. 129th St.

[FISK COMM.]

811/44/4

December 11, 1924

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes
255 W. 122nd Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Haynes:

At a meeting of the special Fisk committee December 9, it was decided to call a nation-wide Fisk conference in New York City January 2 and 3. The object of this conference is to form The Associated Fisk Clubs. Delegates from clubs and all Fisk graduates are being invited to attend. Also, the special Fisk committee appointed by the trustees at their recent meeting in Nashville is invited to meet simultaneously and consult with us.

The next meeting of the committee will be Monday, December 15 at 9 P.M. at The New York Urban League, 202 West 136th Street, third floor. Please make every effort to be present.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[FISK COMM.]

December 11, 1924

Rev. William Lloyd Imes
2337 St. Albans Place
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Imes:

You will see by the enclosed letter which I am sending to the Fisk clubs that we are planning a conference in New York. Will you not try and get the Fisk Club of Philadelphia or a goodly number of them to act in this matter and to have some delegates present. I shall hope to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

41/44/4

5/1/3 [Fisk Comm.]

T. S. INBORDEN, PRINCIPAL

W. DOYLE MILLER, TREASURER

OFFICIALS OF THE ASSOCIATION
REV. A. F. BEARD, D. D.
HONORARY SECRETARY
REV. SAMUEL L. LOOMIS, D. D.
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
MR. IRVING C. GAYLORD
TREASURER
REV. FRED L. BROWNLEE
REV. GEORGE L. CADY, D. D.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

JOSEPH KEASBEY BRICK AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL

Under the Auspices of the American Missionary Association
287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA December 12, 1924.

My Dear Dr. DuBois,

Your letter is just received and I shall be glad to meet the Committee in New York. I have just received notice of my appointment on the Committee and I do not know where it will meet. I shall probably know in a few days.

I am very truly,
T. S. Inborden.

T. S. I.

[Fisk Comm.]

December 17,1924

Mr. T. S. Inborden
Brick School
Bricks, N. C.

My dear Mr. Inborden:

5/1/12

Enclosed please find a general statement which I am sending to all members of the committee. The point that I have in mind is this: I want the members of the committee to know the information in our possession and the feeling of the alumni, especially those who have been under McKenzie. Please therefore plan to come to New York by all means. We seem sure of having you, Proctor, Gandy, Stewart and Miss Boas. I am not so certain of Mrs. Washington and Robinson but have hopes. We are counting on you.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[FISK COMM.]

December 17, 1924.

To The Fisk Alumni Committee:

We have already written each one of you inviting you and urging you to attend the meeting of The Associated Fisk Clubs January 2 and 3, 1925 in New York City, at the Y. W. C. A., 179 West 137 Street.

The appointing of your committee marks an epoch in the development and growth of Fisk University. Two things are necessary, however, for its effective development: it must be able to speak for the Alumni and it must have real power.

Our committee believes that your presence at the New York meeting of Alumni, which bids fair to be the largest ever assembled will enable you to know just what they think.

We want to discuss with you at that time the actual conditions at Fisk of which we have documentary proof and also this plan of making your committee permanent and powerful.

01/44/4

We suggest that the alumni make the following demands of the trustees:

1. That the Fisk Committee shall have the power to call meetings on the initiative of its own chairman.
2. That it shall have the power to deliberate behind closed doors without the presence of the president or trustees.
3. That it shall have the power to ask specific information from the president, the teachers, and the students and to interview them.
4. That the present committee shall divide itself into classes as follows:

1) Chairman, serving two years
2) Two members, serving four years
3) Two members, serving six years
4) Two members serving eight years

Seven members

At the end of two years when the chairman retires, the alumni of Fisk University by ballot and through the mails, under certain restrictions arranged by this committee, shall elect two members of the Fisk Committee in the place of the one retired member, making a committee of 8 instead of 7, and thereafter every two years two members shall be elected and two members retired:

5. That at the end of a ten or fifteen year period, i.e. 1934 or 1939 the Fisk Committee shall become automatically and after proper legal arrangements have been made, members of the Fisk board of trustees.
6. That from that time on for another period of ten or fifteen years, the trustees shall consist of 8 members elected by the alumni for a definite period and 20 other members elected

by the trustee board; that the latter group be reduced by regular retirements until at the end of this period this group shall be reduced one half and consist of 10 members.

7. That after a period of twenty or thirty years, i.e. 1944 or 1954 the whole trustee board shall be elected by the alumni. This does not mean that the Board thereafter will necessarily consist entirely of one race, but simply that Fisk University within a generation shall be governed like other great American institutions of learning.

This is a drastic and far-reaching plan and calls for deliberation, but we are convinced that if we ask for anything less it will be a great mistake and we want the demand for these things to be made by a great meeting of the alumni and to be presented to the trustees by this new Fisk committee. We hope you will be thinking over these proposals and that you will be able to attend the meeting in January prepared to discuss this matter and help us formulate something in the line of the above proposals.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

4/44/11

[Fisk Comm.]

[Ineligible]

December 19,1924

Miss Harriet Conway
5621 Haverford Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Miss Conway:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have been sending to the secretaries of Fisk clubs. I have just secured your name and address. I trust you will make every effort to have the club represented at our New York meeting, January 2 and 3.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

94/4414

(FISK COMM)

4/44/102

December 31,1924

Mr. T. S. Inborden

Brick School

Bricks, North Carolina

We are depending on your presence January second and third.

H. H. Proctor

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

1924

A Statement of Grievances against Fayette A. McKenzie as President of Fisk University

---

1. Students are allowed very little initiative or opinions of their own. They promise in writing to obey all present rules and "all rules that hereafter shall be made". They are admonished not simply to obey but to agree with the policies of the president and faculty or else to "get out of Fisk". The rules of behaviour are multitudinous and complex and many of them unwritten. There is no chance either by student council, by periodical, or by conference for the regular expression of student opinion and all student activities are not only supervised, but in most cases personally directed and checked by teachers.

2. The discipline which supports this situation is again and again, unjust and unreasonable. Students are continually threatened with dismissal from the university, with or without charges and with the attendant disgrace. A student has been placed on probation for conducting, with the permission of the president, an exercise to honor former Professor Work, and then ordered not to reveal the fact of his probation on pain of further punishment. A student has been dismissed because he signed a petition against compulsory study hour for college students. A girl has been dismissed peremptorily for stealing and when her innocence was proven, no apology or public statement was ever made. Repeatedly students who have been sent away with or without charges, have had great difficulty in securing from the institution, authoritative statements of their class standing. This discipline is supported by a wide-spread system of spying and tale-bearing. The chief of the faculty spies is a professor who heads the department of biology, who has never had a full college course or a college degree, and who left the

47-1-100

public schools of Bowling Green because the colored community did not regard him as fit to teach. The distrust of students on the part of the faculty, the distrust of the faculty on the part of the students, the disposition of the president to libel and accuse the whole Negro race, the atmosphere of fear and suspicion, the factions and discontent among both teachers and students, are but reflections of the failure of President McKenzie as an executive.

3. The teaching force is not satisfactory. The president arrogates to himself all power and there is no real consultation with the faculty. Most important decisions are arrived at by secret conference. Colored teachers are gradually being forced out and no well-trained successors appointed. Immature white undergraduates are repeatedly brought in as teachers and Southern white persons are being gradually put into positions of authority, - persons whose attitude toward the Negro race is not satisfactory. The yearly change in the personnel of the teaching body and the number of students who do not remain to finish their courses both indicate a serious condition.

4. There is deception in the actions of the president. The academic standard claimed by Fisk is not justified by its present work. The college enrollment as stated in the catalogue is not a statement of the truth. The college department both in administration and discipline, is submerged by the lower departments. In order that no criticism may be made upon the actions of the president, teachers are required to make promises that amount to engagements not to tell the truth. Students are similarly coerced by threats and there is reason to believe that sometimes mail has been tampered with. There are continued instances of petty tyranny and a determination to force persons of strong individuality and leadership, either among teachers or students, out of the institution.

5. President McKenzie is making every effort to increase the

101-1-47

power and influence of the white South at Fisk and is catering to southern white prejudices. He has done this so openly and with such evident disregard of Negro public opinion, that the matter has brought comment even from white southerners and astonishment at the president's lack of faith in the Negro race or regard for what it thinks.

6. Neither the trustees nor the president nor the faculty seem to show any regard for the feelings or opinions of the alumni, the parents of the students, or of the colored world. They do not invite them to conference or assume that they have any right to have a voice in the conduct of Fisk University.

7. The testimony supporting these accusations consists of statements and complaints by students, the testimony of former officials and teachers, an investigation in 1921 by one of the trustees, and the testimony of graduates and visitors. There are several of the present officials and teachers who would add their testimony if they were not afraid of losing their positions.

47-1-102

8. If the above accusations are substantially true, they cannot be answered by minor changes or reforms. They call for the severing of Fayette McKenzie from the presidency of Fisk and for a system of alumni representation on the board of trustees.

Mrs Ella Brown
Stroudsburg,
Pa

These are, in brief the major grievances and requests of the Student Body of Fisk University:

1. An opportunity to go before the Faculty and be heard;
2. A Student Council;
3. Fraternities and Sororities;
4. A recognized Athletic Association;
5. Modification of the dress rules;
6. Privileges for upper classmen;
7. Student employment in respectable positions;
8. Student publications;
9. Excessive chaperonage; abolition of
10. Fewer compulsory exercises:

    High School Sunday School

    Upper Classmen President's Hour;
11. Examinations so arranged as to permit the students time to go away for the Holidays

4/44/5

Presented by the entire Senior Class and a chosen Committee of fourteen from the rest of the Student Body, to the Trustees who came to the celebration of Jubilee and Founders' Day, November 16 & 17, 1924

Give us the milk of human kindness and we shall never bite the maternal breast; feed us the venom of distrust----- our very KISSES shall poison. These are not threats - we hold no big stick as we are subject to ; these are earnest desires. Give us t the open air, and not the sands of the arena; we are not reptiles but MEN.

THE STUDENT BODY

9/44/4

Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute

J. M. GANDY
PRESIDENT

W. A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

L. H. FOSTER
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

PETERSBURG, VA.

December 8, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 - Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter brought the first information to me that I was appointed a member of the Alumni Committee at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University. I presume if the information that has come to you is correct I shall be advised of my appointment through the agency that did the appointing. I have no knowledge of the purpose of such a committee.

While I have engagements covering the two days mentioned in your letter, Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2, I shall try to make arrangements to come to you in the event I am properly informed of my appointment as a member of the Alumni Committee. When I have official information as to this matter I shall write you further.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Gandy

John M. Gandy
President

JMG:J

5/1/23

NAZARENE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
HERKIMER STREET AND TROY AVENUE
REV. H. H. PROCTOR, D. D., PASTOR
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

TELEPHONES CHURCH, DECATUR 3802
PARSONAGE, LAFAYETTE 8005

COPY

December 9, 1924

Dear Dr. Proctor:-

At a meeting of the Trustees of Fisk University held at Nashville on the 16th and 17th of November, the Trustees felt that Fisk had now come to the third of the three stages of its growth, and that the development of the Greater Fisk required a still closer and more constructive use of the advice and counsel of the Alumni.

You were appointed together with Dr. Robinson, Miss Sophia Boaz, Dr. F. A. Stewart, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mr. John M. Gandy, and Dr. Thomas S. Inborden, as a member of a committee of Alumni for this purpose, and Dr. McKenzie will soon communicate with you in writing in regard to suggestions and plans for the future of the University.

I very much hope that you will be willing to devote the time and thought necessary to make this committee a success and that we shall have the advantage of your sympathetic co-operation in the problems which are before us. It was felt that the University ought to bear the expenses which you will be put to in attending meetings of the committee, one or more of which will presumably be held at Nashville, subject to the call of Dr. McKenzie and the Committee of the Trustees

(Dr. McKenzie, Mrs. Arch Trawick, Mr. J. C. Napier, Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood) appointed to co-operate.

With appreciation of the interest you have in Fisk University, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Paul D. Cravath

Rev. H. H. Proctor,
Herkimer & Troy Avenues,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

*-p

5/1 24-29

December 10,1924

Mr. John M. Gandy, President
Virginia Normal & Industrial Inst.
Petersburg, Virginia

My dear Mr. Gandy:

The information that you were appointed on the Fisk Committee came from a member of the board of trustees and I thought you had already heard of it. But whether you are or are not a member of this committee, could you not come here January 2 and 3 and confer with the delegates of the Fisk Clubs? I think the matter is of serious importance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

12/11/5

Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute

J. M. GANDY
PRESIDENT

W. A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

L. H. FOSTER
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

PETERSBURG, VA.

December 12, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 - Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Mr. Paul Cravath informed me in a letter which came to-day that I was appointed on this Alumni Committee. I am going to make every possible effort to be with you on the dates mentioned in your letter. Please advise where the meeting will be held.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Gandy

John M. Gandy
President

JMG:J

5/1/2

Copy of letter sent to parents.

(Fisk univ.)

Fisk University

FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

December 26, 1924.

My dear Mrs.

It has seemed advisable to the President and Administration at Fisk to make some few provisional modifications in the Dress Regulations affecting the young women here, and I want to write you about them that you may understand what we have done and why.

May I say, first of all, that we hope most sincerely to be able to maintain our principles of simplicity and economy in dress with these modifications as we did before they were made. We bespeak the cooperation of all parents in our efforts to prevent extravagance in dress, and we wish them to know that it is furthest from our desire that these modifications should work hardship on any.

(1) Because of difficulties involved in fitting the uniform hats which the young women have been required to buy thru the University, it has been decided that we try the experiment of allowing the young women to purchase their own hats, here or at home, next spring. The hats must be black, of a conservative style, simply trimmed in black with no color.

4/4/4

For some time we have felt that the wearing of some silks ought to be permitted, if they were of the inexpensive kinds and simply made. The danger in permitting silk dresses, as we all know, lies in the tendency to put large sums of money into the purchase of them. The silks which may be worn now are of the less expensive varieties:- pongee, crepe, and taffeta. No laces, satins, chiffons or velvets are to be worn at all. No elaborate trimming or style will be permitted. The uniform dresses, white or dark blue, may be of the silks permitted, but must not be trimmed in color. Organdie may be worn if a high, round-necked slip is worn under it. Summer dress materials must not be sheer.

The wearing of party dresses will not be permitted. All dresses must have sleeves and a modestly high neck. The Dress Committee will retai the right to say what is unsuitable to wear here. The navy blue unifor suit will be required, as heretofore, --to be purchased thru the University. Cotton hose will no longer be required for regular daily

2 wear on the Campus. We encourage the young women to wear hose of the heavier kinds during the cold weather. Sheer or openwork hose are not permitted to be worn at any time.

If these modifications cannot be worked out satisfactorily, both as to cost and style, the University will feel that it must return to the former Dress Regulations. We would be very glad to know how the parents feel about these modifications. If they feel that we cannot or ought not to make them, we would be glad to have them tell us so.

Sincerely yours,

Dean of Women.

4/44/101

December 31,1924

Mr. J. M. Gandy

Virginia Normal and Industrial School

Petersburg, Virginia

We are depending on your presence January second and third.

W. H. Proctor

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

Ec 1924

In Spring of 1922 $5.00 was stolen from one of the girls. Miss Carwin has received $5.00 in a letter from her father, who was travelling. She gave this $5.00 to the gym teacher in payment for gym shoes. She was reported as being suspected. Her case was reviewed in faculty meeting and a statement of her suspension sent her that night. She went to the Dean of Women and the Dean of the University to ask them to please communicate with her father or allow her to do so. She wired her father but he was on the road and could not be reached; the faculty would not allow her to remain on the campus until he could be reached. Her ticket was bought the next day after her notification and she was put on the train and sent home. Afterward her father sent explanatory letters and telegrams and finally himself came to the school. Nevertheless no effort was made by the authorities to exonerate Miss Carwin. However at the beginning of the next year her suspension was lifted and she was notified that she could return; but no public mention or apology has ever been made.

4/44 24-30

No. [redacted]

Application for Registration

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

511 24-26

I have read the complete statement of the rules and regulations of Fisk University. Believing that I understand their meaning and import, I hereby declare my willingness to cooperate with the spirit of the University and cheerfully to obey all regulations that have been made or hereafter shall be made by the authorities so long as I remain a student of the University.

.....Student.

Address.....

.....

[1924] [Fisk Univ.]

To the Faculty:

Whether or not the Student Body has real grievances, it has certainly supposed grievances; whether or not the Student Body has true cause for discontent, it is of a surety discontented; whether or not the Student Body has a right to opinion, it has opinions; whether or not the Student Body has the right to demand, it does demand and shall continue to demand. Whether the Governing Powers of this Institution shall choose to make this discussion a cause for further discontent, further grievances - this fair University a cess-pool of disgust and hatred, a sower of fault findings and miserable lives for all, a slough of despond for fair and foul alike; or shall use reason rather than domination, fair play rather than coercion, honesty rather than lies, humanity rather than humiliation - and use the latent power of the wild beast for protection, for service, for loyalty, for the upbuilding of an institution of which all shall be proud ---this settlement remains with these same Governing Powers.

Do you consider our opinions worthless ? Then why attempt to throttle our opinions ? Do you fear our opinions? Then why consider them worthless ? You yourselves say that the purpose of Fisk is the training of Leaders, and in the same breath say students are unfit for leadership. We are taught daily that a college training is to teach one how to think for himself - we learn by doing - why is this power denied us ?

Are we so low and base we cannot be given a trust ? Then why your lives of sacrifice and service for us who are so worthless and vile and will only bring you disgrace ? Are we worth the sacrifice ? Then why suspect our every turn of carnal motive ?

Why fear our every word of hidden filth ? Why not let us express ourselves in a sensible, quiet way ? [illegible] Why force us to wild ravings and sleepless nights ? Why force us to narrowness and to an unsympathetic attitude that is not ours by nature and only gained from the kindlinesses of that type of white man who enslaved our forefathers, destroyed the noble forests, and drove the credulous, aboriginal Indians to their present state of misery ?

We are not devoid of reason because we are emotional; we are not strangers to fairness because of our betrayed trusts; we are not faithless to worthy fathers because of our nameless bastardy of two generations. We laugh, we love, we live; we also think, suffer, yes, DIE.

We ask for the entire Student Body-a meeting of unlimited duration, free from faculty presence, supervision, and dictation, wherein we may discuss, formulate and prepare our sentiments, or grievances, if you will, in a sensible, orderly way - a way that will be up to the scholastic standing of this A class school, without fear of hindrance, of domination, or of ruined futures from the reports of those of our faculty who in the past have betrayed our confidences. We pledge ourselves to fairness, but to freedom also; to frankness without reserve; to honesty with the fear and love of God in our hearts.

[1924]

Impressions of a Schoolsuperintendent during Summerterm 1924

What I say here is not for the purpose of bringing about discord or defeating the future endeavor of the institution. This is offered as constructive rather than destructive criticism. The view point is that of a friend, here as a student, but in a position to observe the material and spiritual influences at work on the student body of Fisk University.

I do not believe there is a better way of securing a general knowledge of administrative efficiency than from the condition of buildings and grounds of an institution.

From this view point Fisk presents a bad outward appearance. The campus particularly resembles "pasture land" or vast stretches of neglected land that one sees frequently in the great open country. This in itself does not make a good impression on a visitor, nor does it wield a wholesome influence on a student. It certainly does not represent the citizenry of Nashville; for bordering on the campus may be seen beautiful homes and well kept lawns.

8/44/4

From the social standpoint the student body is under the influence of two factors that do not make for the best. My brief stay on the campus does not enable me to define accurately the cause of this, but one finds here an "aloofness" that keeps the faculty largely away from the students and the students away from everybody else. This I might call the superiority complex, or at least a situation known in some localities as a "feeble aristocracy". Add to that a hospitality strangely hypocritical in its manifestations, and you have the conditions from my angle of vision.

However natural this is to Fisk I can say this, a student who hopes to make his mark in this world must break himself away from these influences which narrow his association to a small group or circle. Only through a "broadness" of spirit can he expect to make the helpful contacts that are necessary to his success and future usefulness to his race.

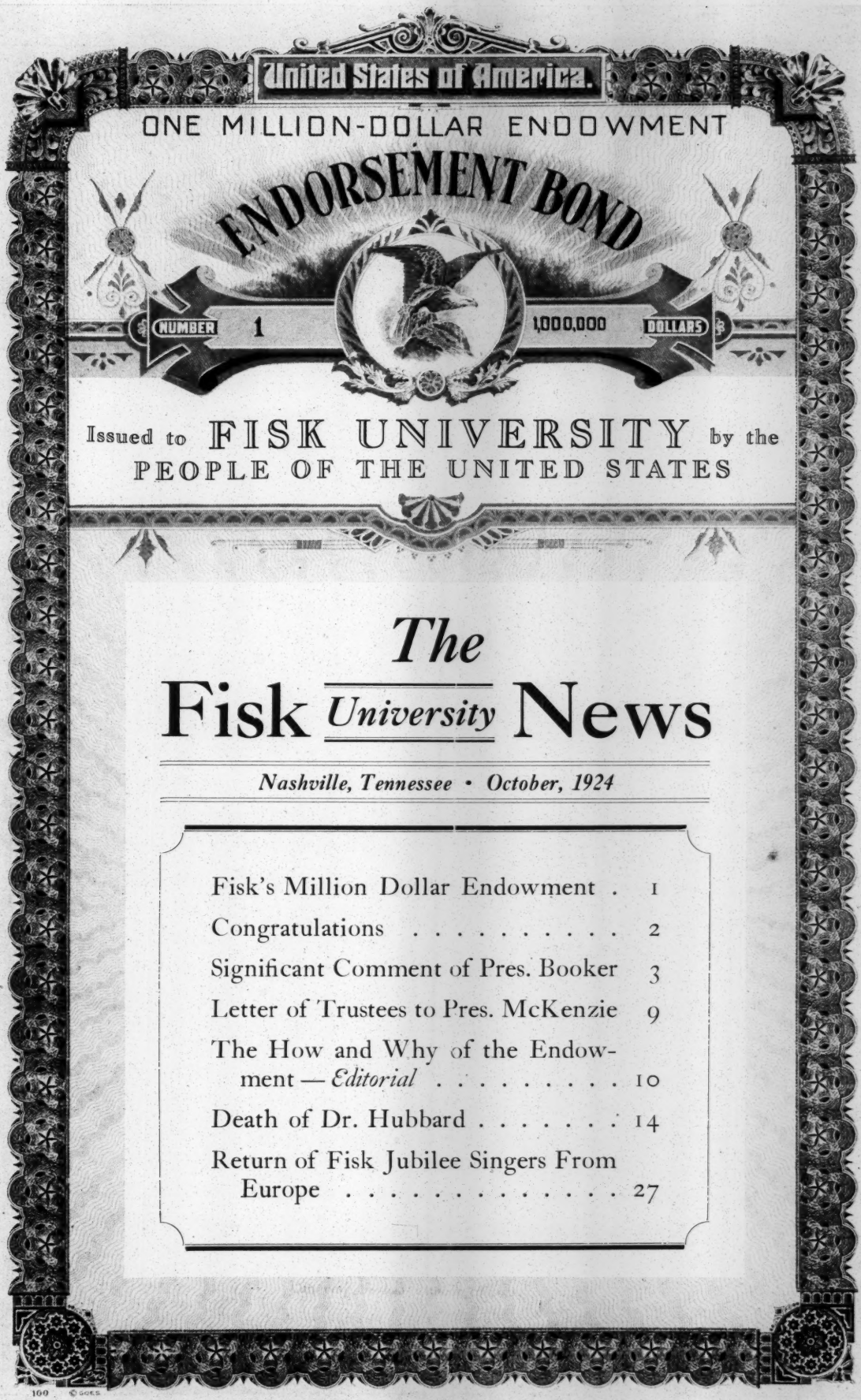
DFM/S14

[1924?]

A

We wish to express our deep and active sympathy with the students and alumni of Fisk University who are fighting for academic freedom and the manhood and womanhood of the Negro race. No institution can hope to attract the flower of Negro youth today if its administration seeks to crush their spirit, allows them no legitimate self-expression, subjects them to insult and makes its policy subservient to the enemies of the Negro race while neglecting and despising the race itself, its own alumni and the parents of the students. If these conditions exist at Fisk University as has been publicly and repeatedly charged, then no little reforms no matter how well meant will do. A radical change of administration is demanded.

4/44/0



The Fisk *University* News

Nashville, Tennessee • October, 1924

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This is the Board of Trustees of Fisk University Under Which the First Million-Dollar Endowment for College Education for Colored People was Given.

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FISK UNIVERSITY NEWS

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EDITORIAL STAFF:

ISAAC FISHER.....University Editor
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE,.....President of the University

Changes of name or address, and dates of deaths of Alumni and other friends, should be promptly reported in writing to the office of the News. Fisk University News is published in the interest of Fisk University. Address all communications to Editor "Fisk University News."

Vol. XV. OCTOBER, 1924 No. 1

The Editorial will be found on Page 10, and should not be read until preceding articles have been examined.

Fisk University Given the First Million-Dollar Endowment for College Education of the Negro in the History of America

(On July 19, 1924, over the Nashville, Tennessee, date line the Associated Press carried the following news item.)

"Completion of the first million-dollar endowment fund ever to be established at a college for Negroes was announced today by Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, President of Fisk University, which began its career in an army barracks in Nashville procured by General Clinton B. Fisk in January, 1866.

"This fund has been made possible by matching a conditional offer of $500,000 from the General Education Board of New York. Among those contributing are the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which gave $250,000, the John F. Slater Fund of Charlottesville, Va., the J. C. Penney Foundation of New York and prominent individuals in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston.

"Anticipating the successful completion of the $1,000,000 endowment fund, the citizens of Nashville organized this spring to raise a supplementary fund of $50,000 for Fisk. This is the first time that any such sum has been contributed by any Southern city for any type of Negro education. Among the leaders in this local campaign are bankers, business men, educators and clergymen.

"The endowment fund, the income of which is to be applied exclusively to teachers' salaries, is conspicuous recognition of the leadership which Fisk has achieved in meeting the growing need for higher education for the 11,000,000 Negroes of the country according to Paul D. Cravath, the internationally known lawyer of New York, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees and whose father was a founder of Fisk and served as its president for twenty-five years. In a letter to Dr. McKenzie, Mr. Cravath said:

"'We are to be congratulated on this conspicuous and generous endorsement by the great educational funds and by so many prominent individuals in the East and Middle West. For fifty years Fisk University has held before Negro youth the highest standards in collegiate training. During your administration your effective emphasis on standards, of both character and scholarship, has won for Fisk an impressive series of recognitions. The Carnegie Foundation made Fisk in 1921 one of its associates, thereby admitting the faculty to full participation in its pension scheme. As a result of this recognition, Fisk was given full standing at the University of Chicago in 1922. Only this spring Columbia University has officially singled out Fisk among the Negro colleges of the South for like recognition. Now we have this financial support which carries with it the considered endorsement of many thoughtful Americans.'

"Among the individual contributors are Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold H. Swift and Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chi-

cago; Samuel Mather and Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss of Cleveland; Miss Fanny T. Cochran and Miss Juliana Wood of Philadelphia; Joseph Lee, George Wigglesworth and Charles E. Mason of Boston, and Edward S. Harkness, George Foster Peabody, Paul D. Cravath, V. Everit Macy, Arthur Curtiss James, Dwight W. Morrow and James H. Post of New York. Samuel Sachs of New York a trustee, has established the Ella Sachs Plotz Memorial Professorship.

"Completion of the endowment fund is the first step in the development of Fisk University to meet the growing demands for the training which it offers, according to President McKenzie. 'Present accommodations in dormitories and classrooms are limiting the number of students who can be served,' he said today. 'College attendance at Fisk has doubled during the last nine years. Scientific equipment, a proper gymnasium, a modern building for the School of Music which has produced Roland Hayes and the Fisk University Jubilee Singers, are vital needs. At the same time a wider support for current expenses, which exceed by $75,000 the income from the new endowment fund, must be developed. These are the legitimate needs in a healthy progress and they are sure to win a hearing at a time when the American public is showing so intelligent and generous an interest in the development of education for the white youth of the country.'

"Coincident with his announcement of the million-dollar fund, Dr. McKenzie received today a letter from the Rev. James A. Myers, leader of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers who are now on tour abroad. Mr. Myers writes that a special concert has been arranged at Lady Astor's home, and that the King and Queen of Great Britain are expected to be present. Fifty years ago the original group of Fisk University Jubilee Singers sang before Queen Victoria and the court circles of Europe."

CONGRATULATIONS

Two days later, the Nashville Banner said:

"University presidents and prominent educators from all sections of the country have joined in showering congratulations upon President F. A. McKenzie in successfully completing the million-dollar endowment fund campaign for Fisk University, and messages of felicitation are being received daily. Many of those expressing praise have taken note of the fact that Fisk University is the first school in the history of the nation to be given an endowment fund of $1,000,000 for the higher education of the Negro, and furthermore that Nashville has broken all records by becoming the first Southern city to contribute $50,000 to the permanent endowment of any type of educational institution for the colored people.

"Among the well-known educators communicating with President McKenzie upon the completion of the drive are Wallace Buttrick, chairman of the General Education Board; James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute (Va.); Bishop William P. Thirkield of the M. E. Church; Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; President Henry O. King of Oberlin College. Others include President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University; Anson Phelps Stokes, ex-secretary of Yale University; Chancellor James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, and President Bruce R. Payne of Peabody College."

The completion of the fund was so significant that it is thought well to bring down here some of the comments which it elicited, and the kindly words of appreciation sent to President McKenzie who for nine years has dreamed, planned, worked and suffered that the work at Fisk might so impress the nation that it would feel moved to endow the university here. It seems fitting to print as the next letter to that of the President of Fisk's Board of Trustees—Hon. Paul D. Cravath—the one sent by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Chairman of the General Education Board, the body which gave one-half of the total.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick—General Education Board

My dear Dr. McKenzie:

It was a great pleasure to see you and also to see Mr. Baldwin the other day, and to learn from you both of the successful completion of your campaign for a million dollars endowment for Fisk University. I beg to extend to you and all your associates my hearty congratulations on the successful outcome of your strenuous endeavor. I also extend my greetings to the citizens of Nashville who have in such a conspicuous way demonstrated their approval of the institution and its President.

We all have great respect for you, Doctor McKenzie, and high appreciation of the work you are doing at Fisk University. The institution, which is really a monument to Doctor Cravath, has done a work of incalculable value during the years of its history. Its alumni are found in every state of the South and in many of the Northern states. Many of them are leaders among their people.

With strong belief that your administration will be increasingly successful with the coming years, I am,

Faithfully your friend,
(Signed) WALLACE BUTTRICK.

Secretary American Missionary Association

My dear President McKenzie:

I want to write you a letter first to express my very great appreciation of you in the presidency of Fisk University and to congratulate you upon the completion of the $1,000,000 campaign. I believe that it opens a new day for the University, and in your leadership, ought to do a mighty fine piece of work in the years that are to come.

With very kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEO. L. CADY, *Secretary*

Carnegie Foundation, and Carnegie Corporation

The Carnegie Corporation gave one-fourth of the fund, and the telegram from one of its trustees who is also president of the Carnegie Foundation is of value in this exhibit.

My dear President McKenzie:

I congratulate you on the great achievement of completing the million dollar fund. It will constitute a notable step in education.

(Signed) HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

American Missionary Association

My dear President McKenzie:

At the July meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association the president was given the very congenial task of sending the congratulations of the Association upon the completion of your campaign for the million dollar endowment. To all of us who have known and loved Fisk University through the years and who feel a vital interest in the race problem in America, we rejoice beyond words in the heroic achievement, and not least of all because it seems to be developing a new sacrificial cooperation on the part of the white South.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) WM. HORACE DAY.

President, Arkansas Baptist College (Little Rock)

President F. A. McKenzie.

Honored Sir:

I have learned recently of your great success in completing the million dollar endowment for Fisk University, and of the wide and varied interests making contributions to the same. I cannot see how any college can be so small, or so far out of line with the work being done by Fisk as not to hail you and yours with delight upon the reception of such news. The smaller colleges may never reach the million dollar mark in their efforts at endowment; but some sort of endowment must finally come to them all, else they must slowly die, hence, your success in that line must necessarily be their success either directly or indirectly. Furthermore, if the race had no other college in the world of which it could boast, but Fisk itself, the race could feel universally and sincerely proud of that one great achievement

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) JOS. A. BOOKER.

Harvard—President Lowell

Dear President McKenzie: I want to congratulate you most warmly on the completion of the endowment fund of a million dollars for Fisk University. It will mean a vast deal for the work you are doing.

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Phelps-Stokes Foundation—Dr. Jones

From Capetown, in Africa, where Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones has been on an educational mission, he cabled the following message to Dr. McKenzie:

Congratulations Fisk University, McKenzie, Baldwin, Wood. Fisk's success Worldwide Significance Negro Education.

(Signed) JESSE JONES.

And then Dr. Jones wrote the kind personal words following, on board R. M. S. "Briton," Union Castle Line:

Dear Dr. McKenzie:

Well, the good news of the completion of the million dollar campaign was cabled to me. * * * My congratulations to Fisk, to you and to Baldwin on the world-wide significance to the higher education of the Negro. I am most grateful to you, personally, for great victory. I know somewhat of what the service you have been rendering has cost to you. Our only justification in permitting you to spend your energy and your soul so completely is the greatness and nobility of the service as well as the greatness of the need you are fulfilling.

As I have said to you before, I know of no person who is serving the cause of education and welfare of the Negro people under more trying conditions. I am most eager to see you and I regret my inability to be of more help to you.

Oberlin College—President King

My dear President McKenzie: I am exceedingly glad to know of the completion of your million dollar endowment fund. Fisk richly deserved it and it is a mark of approval in which the university may properly greatly rejoice.

I hope the further money needed for buildings and equipment may also come. Very sincerely yours,

HENRY O. KING.

Gen. Fisk's Daughter

General Clinton B. Fisk was one of the founders of Fisk University, the school bear-

ing his name. His daughter sends the letter below, from New York:

My dear Dr. McKenzie:

I have very recently returned from one of my long, but most interesting missionary trips, and, in my waiting mail, I found letters from dear friends living in various parts of our country enclosing the editorial regarding "The Million for Fisk." I need not assure you that this good news brought a big thrill to my heart and I have embraced the earliest opportunity to write you about it. I can imagine what this must mean to *you* personally, as well as to the University. You certainly deserve it. What patience and prayer it has meant to secure such a fund. How *glad* I am that it has been possible.

I am ever faithfully,

(Signed) MARY FISK PARK.

Yale University—Ex-Secretary Stokes

Dear Dr. McKenzie: I have just heard the splendid news with reference to the completion of the $1,000,000 fund for Fisk University. I feel that this is an achievement of the highest significance in the history of Negro education and wish to send you and all concerned my most sincere congratulations. The time has certainly come when more emphasis than ever in the past must be laid on the training of Southern Negroes in their own institutions for the highest positions of leadership. Fisk and Meharry, with the cordial relations that exist in Nashville between the white and colored people should play an increasingly large part in the upbuilding of the education of the Negro.

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville) — The Chancellor

My dear Dr. McKenzie: I beg to join with other friends in congratulating you on the success of the campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the endowment of Fisk University. I realize the struggle through which you have passed, and I am prepared to rejoice with you with great sincerity. This ought to mean much for Fisk University. I do not think of it as the completion of a series of efforts, but as the beginning of a new era. The work done in this campaign will bring Fisk to the attention of the great boards and leaders in educational work generally throughout the country. I trust that in coming years it may be possible for you to secure still larger resources for the work that has already outgrown the funds in hand, even with this new addition.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. KIRKLAND.

School of Religion, Vanderbilt University—The Dean

My dear Dr. McKenzie:

I am writing to congratulate you most earnestly upon the very marked success of your recent campaign for the increasing of the endowment of Fisk University. It certainly may easily be rated, as you suggest, as one of the great forward steps in American history. I certainly feel that you are due most earnest congratulations upon the part you have had in this great service for Fisk, and I want to assure you that none of us feel that we can ask more of you than your personal, faithful and loyal work in your adopted home. I am sure there is a great appreciation for your work and a wider-spread endorsement of it, possibly, than is ordinarily expressed to you.

I congratulate you again most heartily upon the new era that comes to Fisk through the securing of the splendid funds which have been acquired for your endowment.

Yours most cordially,

(Signed) O. E. BROWN.

Tuskegee Institute—Principal Moton

My dear Dr. McKenzie—I wish to express my sincerest congratulations and best wishes on the success of Fisk University under your administration in raising the first million dollars toward the endowment of an institution for higher education for the Negro people. This is a real achievement, and the high character of the work that Fisk is doing and the increasing demands for entrance to the university on the part of students from all over the country must be a genuine source of satisfaction to you and your co-workers.

As a trustee and friend of the institution as well as of yourself, I rejoice with you in this achievement. Yours sincerely,

ROBERT R. MOTON.

Peabody College (Nashville) — President Payne

My dear Dr. McKenzie: Will you permit me to congratulate you most heartily upon the successful issue of your campaign to raise a million dollars for your university?

I know the burden under which you have labored; I know the enthusiasm that has been generated by the efforts of yourself and your colleagues. It is a fine work you are doing in itself, eminently worthy of the cooperation and the friendships which it has developed. I am quite sure that one of the best things which has come from the campaign has been the permanent education of the public with regard to your endeavors and also the establishment of friendships which will last throughout the lives of these friends.

I have been in a position also to suffer a bit with you as the campaign progressed, for only he upon whose shoulders such a burden has fallen may know what you have endured during this time. I congratulate you and wish you Godspeed in the great work you are doing.

Cordially yours,

BRUCE R. PAYNE.

Hampton Institute (Va.)—President Gregg

Dear Dr. McKenzie: I hasten to congratulate both you and Fisk Univerity most warmly on this splendid success. To secure such a substantial proof of confidence and esteem, especially when a good part comes from Southern friends, is a victory which will cheer all of us who are concerned with Negro education and Negro progress. Sincerely yours.

JAMES E. GREGG.

Atlanta University—Former President Ware

Dear Dr. McKenzie: I read in the Nation yesterday, that Fisk University has completed her endowment of a million dollars for teachers salaries. I am delighted to know that this great task has been accomplished and I congratulate you and Fisk University most heartily. I can imagine what joy the successful issue of the campaign gives you and I am very glad for you. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) EDWARD T. WARE.

Bishop Thirkield—M. E. Church

The letter following was sent to Mr. William H. Baldwin, chairman of the executive committee of the Fisk board of trustees. My Dear Mr. Baldwin—Having clear knowledge of the work of Fisk University even during the days of President Cravath and on through more than a third of a century, I regard the million for Fisk as an investment not surpassed in real earning power, with broad and noble educational ideals. Fisk University is worthy of entire confidence and most generous support. And now all speed to the second million. Yours cordially,

W. P. THIRKIELD.

Y. M. C. A.—Colored Men's Department

Dear Dr. McKenzie: As a friend of Fisk I have noted with pleasure the announcement that the proposed Million Dollar Endowment for the institution has been subscribed.

I wish to add my small personal congratulations to the many I am sure you are receiving these days for this signal victory you have won for Fisk in acquiring for her the most substantial endowment of any institution I know of that promotes higher education for Colored people.

As large as this accomplishment is, I hope it is only the beginning of a still "bigger and better Fisk."

With good wishes, I am, Very sincerely yours, (Signed) WM. C. CRAVER.

Student Secretary.

Commonwealth Fund (New York)

My dear Dr. McKenzie: In reading the last number of School and Society I have come across the item in regard to the million dollar endowment which has been secured for Fisk University. I cannot let it pass without telling you how glad I am that you have met with success and the college which you have worked so hard for is being recognized.

With kindest personal regards, Sincerely yours, (Signed) BARBARA S. QUIN,

Assistant Director.

Berea College (Ky.)—Former President

Dear President McKenzie: This is just to let you know I rejoice with you in your success in getting the new million, and all the commendations that come with it—for example in the New York Times.

You have earned it. You will make good use of it.

I always appreciate your publication, [the Fisk News] and have been moved to congratulate you upon its high standard many a time.

Rejoice in these days of your strength. And pass out courage to all your fellow workers and students. The Lord reigns, Sincerely,

(Signed) WM. G. FROST.

Chairman Public Exercises—Vanderbilt University

Dear President McKenzie: Allow me to add my mite to the volume of congratulations you are receiving anent the completion of your endowment campaign. It is a triumph. More of a triumph than people not familiar with the difficulties of raising money, appreciate.

You remember the adage, "Them as has, gits." Well, it's so, that is so far as my observation goes. The more you get the easier it becomes to get still more. I sincerely hope the saying will run true to form in your case. I hope another million will come and perhaps with little effort on your part.

But what I started to say was "Bully for you." As ever,

(Signed) A. M. HARRIS.

Talladega College (Ala.)—The President

My dear McKenzie: I wish to congratulate you upon the completion of your $1,000,000 fund. Cordially, F. A. SUMNER.

Straight College (New Orleans) — President O'Brien

My dear Dr. McKenzie: A newspaper clipping has just been sent me announcing that you have completed the first $1,000,000 en-

dowment fund for Fisk. This is certainly a great achievement and I write to congratulate you most heartily, and to wish you continued success. Cordially yours,

(Signed) J. P. O'Brien.

Tennessee Baptist Educational System

My hearty congratulations to you, President McKenzie. Harry Clark,

Secretary.

Penn Normal Industrial & Agricultural School —The Principal

It's glorious to know of the success of the Fisk Fund. Rossa B. Cooley.

Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association

Dear Dr. McKenzie: I have just read in the paper of your just having completed raising the million dollars endowment fund for Fisk University.

I am very glad to know this, because of what it will mean to Fisk University and because I know how keenly interested you were and the responsibility that you felt. Very truly yours, (Signed) J. P. Kranz,

Executive Secretary.

Immanuel Baptist Church (Nashville) — The Minister

My dear President McKenzie: May I express my gratification at the splendid success which you attained in your endeavor to raise a million dollars for Fisk University? I know something of the difficulties which you encountered and the discouragements, but I rejoice in the tenacity with which you held on and in the glorious and well deserved success which crowned your efforts.

With best wishes, I am, Cordially yours,

(Signed) Ryland Knight.

Fisk Alumnus, Class 1907

Dear President McKenzie:

I desire to congratulate you on the successful Million Dollar Endowment Fund which has been "put over" for Fisk under your leadership. I think this is a wonderful effort and the fund will go a long way towards making Fisk the real University you have in mind. The gifts to this fund both small and large evidence the confidence in and love for Fisk and its high ideals. Friends and supporters of education everywhere rejoice with us all in the completion of the fund.

Regards and best wishes for continued prosperity for Fisk.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. T. Phillips, [M.D.]

Fisk Alumnus, Class 1916

My dear Dr. McKenzie:

We are particularly pleased to note that your efforts to raise the million-dollar endowment have been crowned with success. It was a great pleasure for me to do my small bit towards making this possible. I am ever ready to do whatever I can for Fisk.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. T. Buford.

[The gifts of the graduates of Fisk to the Endowment Fund speak of their interest in the success of the campaign.—Ed.]

National Association of Manufacturers (N. Y.)—The President

My dear Dr. McKenzie:

I am constrained by my profound interest in Fisk University to extend to you my very hearty felicitations upon the successful completion of the campaign for the first million dollars for the higher education of the Negro. I regard this thrilling victory as only the beginning of a greater day of usefulness for the splendid institution which you are so ably leading. It is the evidence of a recognition on the part of the more responsible elements, not only in the South but in the entire country, of their obligations in the development of the Negro race and of the leading part that Fisk University is playing in the enterprise. Before the institution can perform its own highest obligations it must have other millions. To attain these larger ends should be and will be easier in the future.

In offering you my congratulations I extend to you not only my best wishes but my pledge of such further co-operation as I can render.

Cordially yours,

(Singed) J. E. Edgerton.

Secretary, Executive Committee, A. M. A.

My dear President McKenzie:

The Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association has instructed me as Secretary to write you and express to you and all associated with you in the task their congratulations on the completion of the work of raising the $500,000.

We earnestly hope that it will mean for the University increasing usefulness and power, and we rejoice with you that the work of the past years can be extended into a greater future. Cordially yours,

(Signed) Ferd. Q. Blanchard,

Secretary of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association.

Other Letters

These letters above are but a few of those received. They do not include some of such a personal nature that they could not be printed here, nor those letters written by members of Fisk's faculty to Dr. McKenzie; but they do include those which show how the completion of the endowment fund has impressed agencies all over the country as being one of the real significant happenings of our times.

Five Significant Press Comments on the Endowment

[Nashville Banner, July 20.]

FISK SUCCESSFUL

It was good news to Nashville people that Fisk University had been successful in its campaign to secure a million dollars in added endowment. It is the first time that a million-dollar endowment fund has ever been established at a college for Negroes, according to the announcement of Dr. F. A. McKenzie, President of the institution, and the fact is a tribute to the value and excellence of Fisk's work which this city finds it entirely easy to understand and commend. Fisk has done a conspicuous part in answering the call for education for the Negroes of the nation and it essentially deserves the recognition it has received.

Nashville citizens this past spring took a very active interest in aiding Fisk in its drive for more funds and the sum of $50,000 was raised. It is the first time that any such sum has been contributed to Negro education by any single city in the South, and that statement alone would be sufficient to prove that Fisk is not without honor in the city where it has existed and flourished for so many years. The manner in which the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers have helped along on every possible occasion is typical of the attitude the university has had toward Nashville and the city in return has not been unmindful of its opportunities for service.

It is entirely pleasing that Fisk has this great sum to add to its resources for educating young Negroes in the way they should go and it is axiomatic that this important work will go forward even more efficiently than has been the case in the past. Fisk has stood for the very best in fostering the proper relations between the races and has fulfilled the promises it has made to be a vigorous agent in promoting the best interests of the community, the state and nation.

[New York Sun, July 19, 1924.]

The President of Fisk College, Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, has announced the completion of the largest endowment fund every collected for the higher education of Negroes. Fisk now has a million dollars to apply to the payment of its teachers.

The contrast between this sum and the endowment of an army barracks, with which the institution began its career in 1866 is startling enough. And, small as a million is in comparison with the endowment of some other universities in the United States, it is large enough to mark the firm establishment of facilities for training Negroes to serve their race, their communities and their country. Significantly, $50,000 of the $1,000,000 was pledged by the City of Nashville, the first large sum contributed to Negro education by any Southern city, according to Fisk authorities.

[New York Times, July 20, 1924.]

A MILLION FOR FISK

The completion of the million-dollar fund for Fisk University, a higher educational institution for Negroes at Nashville, Tenn., is first of all a recognition of more than a half century of service to the Negro which this institution, established shortly after the Civil War, and started by Clinton B. Fisk, in army barracks, has given in preparing colored youth for leadership among their own people. This new material support, supplementing the recognition of the standards of the university accorded it by the highest educational authorities in the country, puts this university in a position to give a scholarly training comparable with the best in American colleges. But the raising of this fund has a much wider significance than the recognition of Fisk University. It means that there is an awakening realization of the need of thoroughly equipped men and women to serve and to guide the massed groups who have left their old rural environment in the cabins of the South and who find themselves in industrial centers. South and North, with new spiritual, social and material problems at their doors. What Fisk has done is but a first step toward preparing the talent of this race for its new pioneering experience. And it is not simply for the good of this race; it is of vital import to the other 90 per cent of the people of the United States. The million-dollar fund for Fisk is but an auspicious beginning.

[Nashville Tennessean, July 27, 1924.]

FISK READY FOR GREATEST YEAR

Million Dollar Endowment Fund Completion Cause of Rejoicing

A great deal of attention has been given by the press all over the United States to the announcement of the recent completion of the million-dollar endowment fund, for Fisk University. College education for Negroes has never before received such a gift. For the moment Fisk, with its promised endowment of a million and a quarter and a plant valued at more than a half million dollars, stands alone among all the private colleges for Negroes in

all the world. The accompanying fact that the city of Nashville is raising an additional $50,000 for Fisk is also so unique that the country can scarcely conceal its surprise, much less its enthusiasm that such a thing should be. Individuals are daily adding their letters of congratulation to those previously received by President, F. A. McKenzie. It is a happy moment for Fisk—a monument, however, that is no less significant because the present attainment will almost surely be surpassed at no distant date.

Objectives of Fisk

President McKenzie has for years maintained that the way to get money was to deserve it. He is thoroughly aware of the fact that this particular money has behind it long months of strenuous effort, a number of the trustees have contributed largely to the success of the campaign, especially, W. H. Baldwin, of New York, who has given his whole time to this task for the last 18 months. Nevertheless, President McKenzie sticks to his original position. Gratified as he is by this large financial success, he still believes that the scholastic and spiritual attainments of the university are of the greater importance. Scholarship, character and friendliness are the great objectives.

It is interesting to remember that Fisk has for the last nine years (speaking only of the period covered by the administration of President McKenzie), been raising its scholarship requirements almost without cessation. The president has on numerous occasions said that the rigid siftings of students necessitated by high standards would almost surely result in a temporary reduction of attendance. Nevertheless, in only two of the nine years has there failed to be an increase in college attendance during the regular year. This year the attendance was more than twenty larger than last, the boys outnumbering the girls. The summer quarter which started about four years ago has increased in attendance each year. This year there was a decided decrease in the elementary school, (due to the opening of the public schools), but it was more than made up by the growth in the college attendance. Lack of dormitory space continues to compel Fisk to turn away scores, perhaps hundreds of young women.

Fisk Standing High

The standing which Fisk has acquired as a genuine college (as attested, for instance, by the recent recognition of Fisk by Columbia) is an advantage which every ambitious student understands, Fisk's diploma is not discounted when it is presented in the best scholastic circles. Education is a vocation at Fisk, not an avocation.

(Southern Workman, Sept. 1924)

THE FISK ENDOWMENT

Coincident with the announcement of the completion of the Fisk University million-dollar endowment come word from the Rev. James A. Myers, leader of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, that a special concert had been arranged at Lady Astor's home in England and that the King and Queen were expected as guests. Fifty years before, the original Fisk Singers had sung before Queen Victoria and in other Court circles of Europe. So much is said about "vicious circles" that golden, hopeful circles of service and friendship, such as that described above, are often forgotten.

Lady Astor, a native of Virginia, was also good enough to honor Roland Hayes, the distinguished Negro tenor, when he had impressed her with his worth as an artist. Mr. Hayes, a Fisk product, was the connecting link between the old and the new—a bridge builder in the finest sense.

After all, the best work that Fisk University, or any other institution, can do is to help clear the way for the on-coming march of those who, living in a new age, have new needs. Through her long and distinguished history Fisk has stood unwaveringly for the idea that the torch of learning must be passed on among colored people and that there is no calling worthy of the name which is to be forever in the hands of any single group.

At times there has been misunderstanding even among those who aim to help the colored man and woman make progress. Often a group, in emphasizing the importance of one need or set of needs, has overlooked other pressing needs. The most hopeful sign today is that there is more general agreement than ever before among those who are ready to help Negroes help themselves in education and in kindred fields of activity, that all education for all groups, regardless of race or color or creed, must be based on the needs of those who wish to go forward. This unity of aim means that, while certain institutions, for administrative or other reasons, may develop special lines of educational work, all those engaged in the work of helping colored people develop their latent capabilities will pull together rather than waste time, strength, and money in useless argument over abstruse or purely academic questions.

Fisk University has helped to educate white people to the value of furnishing Negroes with collegiate training. It has also taught Negroes that education carries with it responsibility for intelligent, Christian service. Because Fisk has done its work remarkably well, many groups of people, white and colored, North and

(Continued on page 28.)

Statement from the Trustees of Fisk University to Dr. F. A. McKenzie at the Close of the College Year, 1923-1924. (June 17.)

Dear President McKenzie:

The effort to raise the first million dollars ever given to an institution for the higher education of the Negro in the history of our country, has been so nearly successful that, on the eve of the departure of our Chairman for Europe, we feel like writing to express our appreciation of what you have done to make this achievement possible.

No one could have raised this money for Fisk University, or any other college, for the higher education of the Negro unless the foundation upon which any such structure of credit must be built was firm and permanent. For it is belief in the ideals of such an institution and in their administrative application that determines its character and standing with real students of education.

We feel that since you have come into the administration of Fisk University significant progress has been made along all lines. Securing the initial interest of the General Education Board in rehabilitating the plant, securing the continuing annual contributions from the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation, Julius Rosenwald, and others devoted to the best in education for all groups regardless of color, securing the endorsement of Harvard University, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and now this spring the endorsement also of Columbia University, whereby our students are admitted to the graduate departments of these great institutions as from a standard accredited American college,—these results are all in great measure traceable to your indomitable courage and perseverance in the face of seemingly unsurmountable obstacles. And when we think also that the Carnegie Foundation admits members of the faculty of Fisk University on equal terms to the benefits of their pension scheme, we realize not only the stride which Fisk University has made, but also the encouraging introduction of Negroes into these fields hitherto unexplored by them, and that a most fundamental service to the race in whose interests Fisk University was established, has thus been achieved.

Fisk University has been able to attract to a more generous support of the program of higher education in this initial campaign for a million dollars a significant group of public-spirited men and women of the East and Middle West.

The unique achievement of a subscription of $50,000 by the citizens of Nashville for an institution for the higher education of the Negro, is a mark not only of progress by Fisk University but of a growing confidence in and enthusiasm for such work on the part of Southern white men.

We would not have you think that these achievements of yours have been unnoticed in the educational world. We have frequent evidence that the experts in the educational field are alive to what you have been doing, and we only wish that we as a group were more able to back financially as we do with our whole hearts spiritually the efforts which you have been putting forth to bring that greatest of compliments to a race too long put off with second-rate instruction, the benefits of a truly standard American college, regardless of color.

The willingness,—yes, anxiety,—of the American Negro to be judged by the full standards, both of discipline and expenditure, which provide the most rigorous tests of his capacity is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the race and of mutual understanding and respect between the two races, and we rejoice in this year which has just closed and in these achievements as an earnest of better things still to be attained in the near future. For we believe that the standards which you have held aloft at Fisk University, compelling as they have the admiration and endorsement of men and educators of the South as well as business men and educators of the North, have attracted the attention of forces both material and spiritual which will go far toward providing the educational opportunity which the Negro is so ambitious to achieve.

The Board of Trustees not only earnestly and vigorously support the policies you have been pursuing at Fisk, but will support you in building up a faculty who are in sympathy with those policies. That you should have a united and loyal faculty, in full sympathy with the standards you are seeking to maintain, seems essential for success.

Assuring you of our admiration and our united and enthusiastic backing in your quest for the best in the educational field, we are

Very truly yours,

[The Trustees.]

June 17, 1924.

Editorial

HOW, THE MILLION-DOLLAR ENDOWMENT FOR FISK?

WHY THE ENDOWMENT?

TO WHOM THE CREDIT?

By Isaac Fisher

On the day when this editorial is written—September 9—President McKinzie is absent from Fisk, trying to take a little rest in the North. He does not know the character of its contents and will not know it until he reads it in this number of the Fisk News. The writer whose name is signed above takes full and complete responsibility for every word here written, for the bad taste displayed as well as the good taste, for inaccuracies as well as accuracies.

An Historic Event

The completion of the Million-Dollar Endowment Fund for Fisk University—a college for the "higher" education of colored people is historic, since as has been recited again and again in the comments already given, it is the first million dollars ever given to endow a school for the college education of colored people. Large sums have been given for such splendid schools as Tuskegee and Hampton; but these have not been colleges in the technical sense, but, rather normal and industrial schools of a very fine type, although of late both have begun to do some college work. But the Negro college has barely existed. Comes now one of the Negro colleges and receives this unheard of sum, against all traditions, precedents and beliefs.

Those who come after us will want to know how the endowment was raised, why it was given, and to whom should go the credit for this heretofore unheard of event. While all of these questions can not be answered to a mathematical certainty, leading factors can be indicated, and it is some one's duty to search for them.

Fine Work of Messrs. Baldwin, Wood and "Other Trustees"

In a letter to Mrs. Mary Fisk Park, daughter of one of Fisk's patron saints—General Clinton B. Fisk—President McKenzie said, among other things: "I am sure you are congratulating Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Wood for the large part they have had in raising the million."

The *Nashville Tennessean* gives Dr. McKenzie as authority for their statement that "this particular money has behind it long months of strenuous effort a number of the trustees have contributed largely to the success of the campaign, especially W. H. Baldwin, of New York, who has given his whole time to this task for the last 18 months."

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Secretary of the Fisk Board of Trustees, cabled from Africa—"Congratulations Fisk University, McKenzie, Baldwin, Wood."

There is little question but that Mr. Baldwin, in an especially faithful manner, heartily seconded by Mr. Wood and the other trustees, did a remarkably fine piece of work in helping press the claims of Fisk on the philanthropy of the land; and the contribution of the whole group of trustees, including their President, Hon. Paul D. Cravath, was considerable, valuable, imperishable.

How Endowment was Raised

The endowment was raised by showing the need of college education for colored people and by giving proof that Fisk University was worthy to be the first administrator of this first million dollar endowment for college education for colored people. That was the "how" of the achievement a simple matter, and infinitely less difficult than the "why."

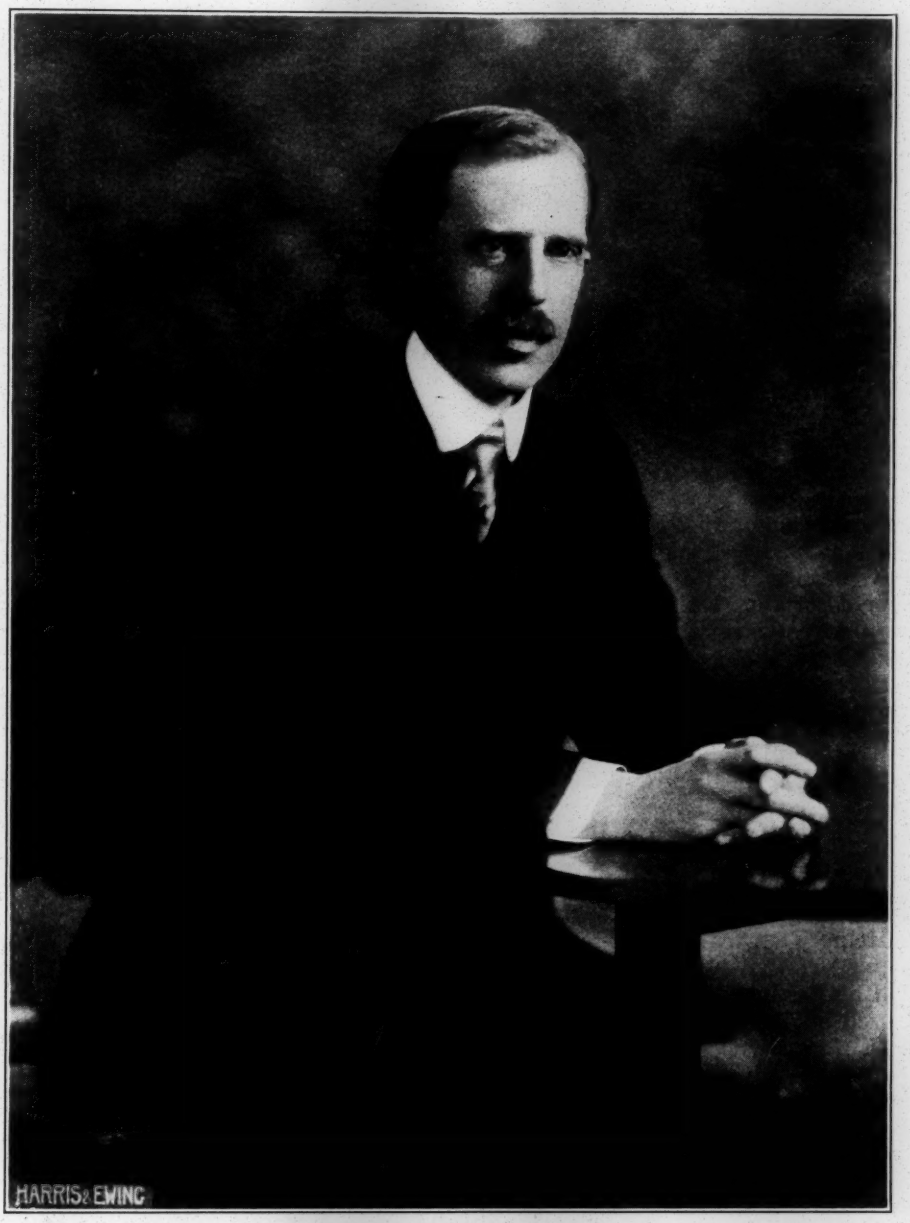
Why Endowment Given to Fisk

This is to be no statement of boastfulness. This is to be no assertion that many of Fisk's sister colleges have not done and are not doing fine and acceptable work. If Fisk assumes any "holier-than-thou" attitude, it, like "holier-than-thou" individuals will be let severely alone, to fall behind the rest.

But we are trying, as is our duty to other colleges, and to keep our own record and thinking clear, to see what seems to be the reasons assigned for the signal mark of approval which has come to this old landmark in higher education for the Negro.

Highest Standards in the Past. The Honorable Paul D. Cravath, President of the Fisk Board of Trustees, in his public letter, gives two reasons for "this conspicuous and generous endorsement," the first being that, "for fifty years Fisk University has held before Negro youth the highest standards in collegiate training."

Recognition of Fifty Years of Service. The *New York Times* holds that the endowment was given in recognition of more than a half cen-



FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE

Under whose Presidency, in 1924, Fisk University received the First Million Dollars for Endowment ever given in America for the college education of the colored people.

tury of service to the Negro, by Fisk University. The Times suggests also, "that there is an awakening realization of the need of thoroughly equipped professional men and women to serve and to guide the massed groups who have left their old rural environment in the cabins of the South and who find themselves in industrial centers, South and North, with new spiritual, social and material problems at their doors." But this latter does not explain why the endowment was given to Fisk, unless by inference, it is intended to suggest that Fisk is capable of preparing, or can easily be made able to prepare the "thoroughly equipped professional men and women" mentioned above.

HIGHEST STANDARDS IN THE PRESENT. In the next sentence after his statement that Fisk in the past had stood for high standards, Mr. Paul Cravath generously and unequivocally uses these words to Dr. McKenzie: *"During your administration your effective emphasis on standards, of both character and scholarship, has won for Fisk an impressive series of recognitions."* (Italics ours.)

If we list the series of recognitions referred to by Mr. Cravath, and some of the forward steps that have been taken during the past nine years—the period of Dr. McKenzie's presidency—the list would read something like this, according to our best knowledge and belief.

Things in Which Fisk Has Been First

1. The first and only Negro college to have an endowment of one million dollars for college education.
2. The first and only Negro college to receive $50,000 from a Southern city.
3. The first and only Negro college to be made an associate of the Carnegie Foundation, thereby admitting Fisk teachers to the benefits of the pensions granted by that body.
4. The first and only Southern Negro college to be recognized by Columbia University.
5. The first Negro college to be recognized by the Harmon Foundation which appropriates money for loans to worthy students in worthy institutions selected by the Foundation.
6. The first Negro college to go on the Quarter System.
7. The first and only Negro college to run four quarters a year.
8. The first and only Negro college to be given scholarships by the Juilliard Music Foundation.
9. So far as we know, the first Negro college in Jubilee music.

A College—Not Merely a "Negro" College

To these items of recognition must be added the fact that Chicago University, in 1922, gave Fisk full academic recognition as a standard college. All of these things taken together, indicated that Fisk had been battling for standing, not merely as a "Negro" college, a term which might or might not mean the same as the term "college" when used with respect to schools like Harvard and Yale, but for standing as a *high grade American college,* equal to the best in the land. And this it is which doubtless led the *New York Times* to say of the endowment that, "This new material support, supplementing the recognition of the standards of the University accorded it by the highest educational authorities in the country, *puts this University in a position to give a scholarly training comparable with the best in American colleges."* (Italics ours.)

An Unequivocal Service of Fairness to a Man

The high ideals of Fisk in the past are history. Before philanthropy will give money to an institution to perpetuate a given body of fine ideals, it must be convinced that the trustees are persons of probity and high ideals; but, the test laid upon the trustees is not a personal examination of each of them, but is the measure of the man they call to administer the institution from day to day. It seems clear, then, that philanthropy is satisfied that the past ideals of Fisk have been upheld during the past nine years.

In the next place, if philanthropy has given a million dollars because of a sudden appreciation of the necessity for college education for colored people, to decide that the first large endowment for that purpose should be placed at Fisk argues, at least, that philanthropy has a little confidence in the man who is at the head of Fisk.

But Mr. Cravath, President of our Board of Trustees, and Dr. Buttrick—the latter representing the philanthropic board which gave one-half of the million dollars, have placed their finger on the "why" of the endowment. The former says, by implication, to President McKenzie, that this money is given (1) as recognition of Fisk's past, a past which it is not afraid to risk in his care; and then (2) in express terms, because, "during your administration your effective emphasis on standards, of both charatcer and scholarship, has won for Fisk an impressive series of recognitions."

Dr. Buttrick says to the man: "We all have great respect for you, Dr. McKenzie, and high appreciation of the work you are doing at Fisk University." And he concludes his letter, "With strong belief that your administration will be increasingly successful with the coming years. . . ."

If we turn back now and read the letter of the Secretary of Fisk's Board of Trustees—

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones—and all that other volume of letters of congratulations, printed herein, it will be seen that the impression on all their minds is that Fayette Avery McKenzie, by his militant determination never to stop until he had won for Fisk the recognition that it is equal to the best college in America, has attracted the attention, won the sympathy and elicted the financial support of those who have money to give to help make this school equal in every respect to any college.

And if all this is not clear enough, turn to the letter, on page 9, sent to Dr. McKenzie by the Board of Trustees, and read the clear endorsement of the executive of Fisk as the man who has compelled this latest mark of approval of the University.

For what he has wanted to do, for what he has striven to do, for what he has actually done, we are in honor bound to give this open and unequivocal credit to the man McKenzie. And not only so, but we must see that no man shall refuse to work for a race group not his own for fear that his meed of appreciation will be withheld.

Wisdom vs. Fairness

This editorial could never have been written with Dr. McKenzie's knowledge. He would have seen immediately the impropriety of my writing it.—I see that myself. I am an employee of Fisk University, subject to removal by its President. And it will not carry the weight which such a statement written by an outsider would carry, because of that fact.

But there is a wisdom which does not dare to be fair; and there is a fairness which cares nothing for wisdom. I pray for that fairness, nowever it may affect my personal fortunes. In this hour of rejoicing, I want to set down in formal way a statement which acknowledges for and by colored people the part which this man played in helping open a door that had been locked and barred against the higher education of the Negro. This is his due for the good he has done. I do not fear that he will not receive full credit for any failures he has made; but, I do know that men are not so quick to give credit for a man's successes.

I am printing also on my own motion, a picture of President McKenzie. It belongs in this record.

After a Little While—Sleep

After a little while we shall all sleep. Teachers, wise and otherwise, will come and go—and sleep. Policies and measures will change and be followed by others which will change. We can not control that. But we can work to strengthen and endow the institutions which deserve to live; make them permanent, and leave them to wiser, to better, to abler men than ourselves. This is our duty.

Because our Board of Trustees led by Mr. Cravath, have believed that there can be a Fisk greater than the one of the past; because fine men like William H. Baldwin and L. Hollingsworth Wood have thrown themselves into the task of pressing our claims home, working with other of our trustees like McMurdy and Blanchard and supported by the faith of Thomas Jesse Jones and the rest, both here in Nashville and elsewhere—because of this, we are all under great obligations, and I express as best I can, to all these good men and women my own appreciation and that of others who love service and unselfishness.

But for Dr. McKenzie, the commander of the craft—the executive who has dreamed dreams for Fisk, who has executed bold projects for Fisk, who has made mistakes for Fisk, who has carried the cross for Fisk, suffered for it, and still hopes, plans and dares maintain his own standards of personal conduct and scholarship for all who shall study here; and who, when everything has been said and all his demerits subtracted from his virtues still—still insists that he wants Fisk to be, not the best Negro college, nor yet a college which is but a copy or pattern of any other college, but the very best college possible to rear in this country, for him and the high service which I know he wants to do for the young people who shall study here, I record this solemn mark of commendation for a work well done in leading America out of indifference to the doing of an historic thing, the giving of the first million dollars ever given on American soil to endow an institution which gives college education to the Negro.

Fisk Pays Tribute to Dr. Hubbard

Because Dr. George Whipple Hubbard, a founder of Meharry Medical College, had been a friend of Fisk University so long; and because so many of his and the friends of Meharry have been and are friends of Fisk University, the news of his death deeply affected the officials and workers of Fisk who had known of his close relations with the latter school, during the years when he was building the Medical College which will remain as his great monument.

The acting Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, New York, sent a telegram, voicing that body's sense of loss in the death of this unselfish servant; President McKenzie sent, for the University, a striking floral design; and the faculty and staff present at Fisk adopted the resolutions following:

Resolutions Adopted by the Faculty of Fisk University on the Death of Dr. George Whipple Hubbard, August 24, 1924

Whereas, Dr. George Whipple Hubbard has been called by his Lord from loving service and toil to blessed peace and rest; and,

Whereas, Dr. Hubbard was not only founder and president of the great and useful Meharry Medical College which he administered so long and well; but was, also, one of the world's greatest Deans of Missionary Service, electing to live, to labor, to die and to be buried with the people he loved so well, cherishing them until the last in sickness and health, in good report and bad report, in joys and in sorrows; and,

Whereas, he was a long-time friend and counselor of those who laid the foundations of Fisk University in the "days that tried men's souls"; and remained the loving and helpful friend and adviser of those who have since labored here in the cause of Negro education; and has been particularly close to this college in all that pertained to its welfare; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the faculty of Fisk University, in special session assembled, That this college, in particular, has lost one of its most valuable friends, whose courage, devotion, consecration and leading have been beacon lights to so many who have served their Lord and Master in Fisk University.

Be it further resolved, That Fisk University wishes to record in formal words its appreciation of the services which Dr. Hubbard has rendered as a Christian soldier, a Christian educator, and a Christian statesman to the colored people who so much needed his ministry of medicine and healing; to his own race, who, from pole to pole, have been honored by his Christianity and patriotism; and to his native land, under whose "Stars and Stripes" he proved that service for weak and strong alike is the only acceptable offering of a Christian patriot in a Christian land.

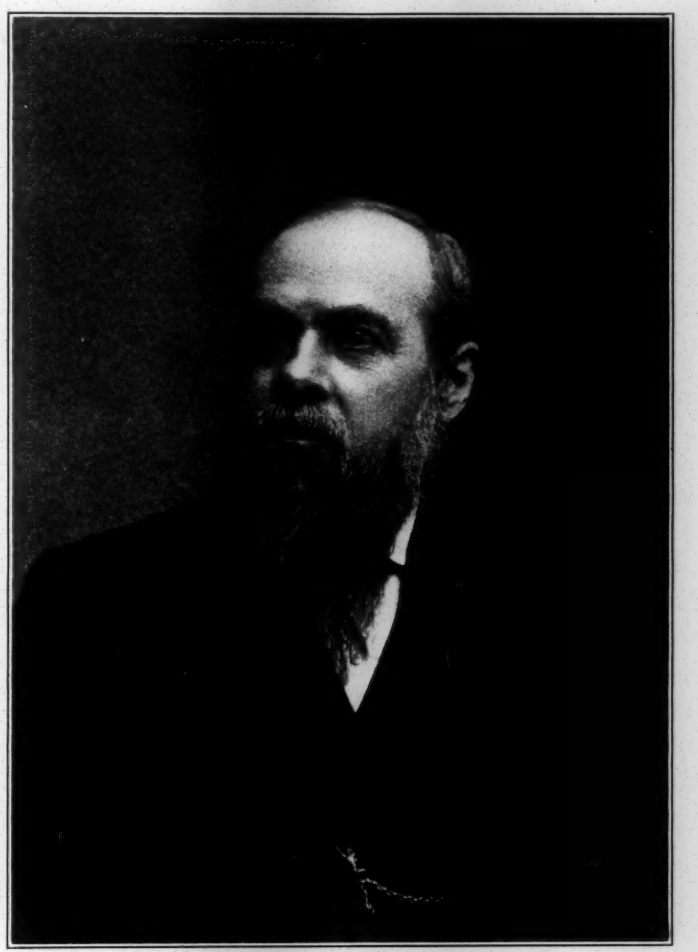
Be it also resolved, That in view of Dr. Hubbard's national service, the United States flag at Fisk be put at half-mast for a period from the date of this great soldier's death until the opening of Fisk on October 6, 1924; and that on the morning of flag-raising, the flag be drawn to full mast, and dropped immediately to half-mast, with suitable but brief explanation that the honor is being paid to "the memory of a great national servant and patriot, Dr. George Whipple Hubbard, Father of Medicine to the colored people of the United States."

It is resolved, also, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of Meharry Medical College, that one copy be sent to the relatives of Dr. Hubbard, that one copy be engrossed and spread upon the minutes of the Fisk Faculty, and that the President of this college be requested to be present at the funeral of Dr. Hubbard, and that he take any other steps deemed by him necessary to make full and unequivocal expression of the love and respect and reverence which Fisk University bears to the great soul whom we knew yesterday as George Whipple Hubbard, but who is now one of the Saved of the Ages.

For the Faculty, by
FAYETTE AVERY MCKENZIE,
President of the University,
T. W. TALLEY,
MARY E. SPENCE,
MRS. M. L. CROSTHWAIT,
JAMES T. FAIRCHILD,
ISAAC FISHER,
Committee on Resolutions.

A number of the Fisk Faculty attended the funeral held in Meharry Auditorium; Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait, Registrar at Fisk, and one of Dr. Hubbard's earliest pupils when he first came to Nashville, spoke briefly in the services; and President McKenzie, because of his close personal friendship for Dr. Hubbard was asked to make one of the more formal talks of the exercises.

32-33-37



DR. GEORGE WHIPPLE HUBBARD

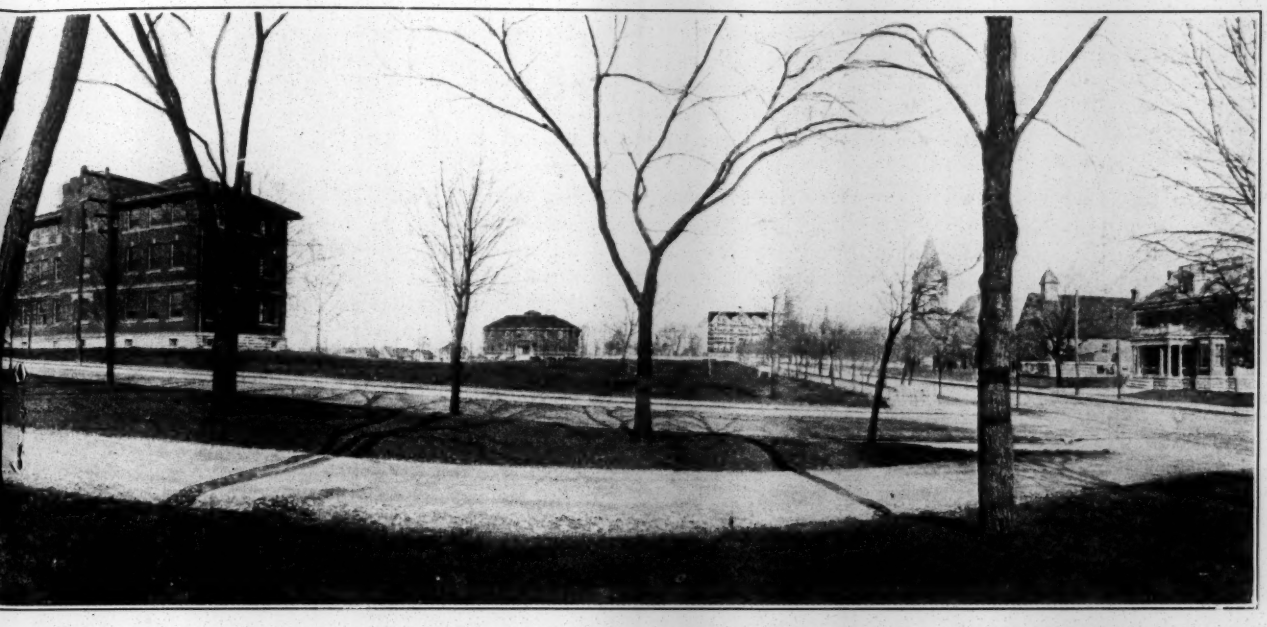
Founder and Late President of Meharry Medical College

LIVINGSTONE HALL
Administration Building and
Men's Dormitory

BENNETT HALL
Boys' Dormitory, is Reader's left of
Livingstone Hall

MEN'S GYMNASIUM

Partial View of Camp



CHASE HALL
Science Building

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

JUBILEE HALL
Women's Building

FISK MEMORIAL CHAPEL
The University Church

TRAINING SCHOOL

pus of Fisk University

President's Page

Address of President McKenzie

At Funeral of Dr. George W. Hubbard

"Today we pay our respects to perhaps the last of the immortals—certainly the last as he was also the first of those who lived in Nashville. Great in his simplicity, simple in his greatness, George W. Hubbard in his personal service to the cause spanned the whole pioneer period of that educational work which has been so prosaic in its details and so marvelous in its achievements. From the very days of actual war between the states, when education for the Negro was the visionary, uncredited hope for the creation of a citizen out of a slave, to the present when millions (even though insufficient millions) are spent out of public taxation in the Southern states for colored schools, up to this very day when the door of hope for adequate and equal opportunity for college and even university training has begun to open, through all this period Dr. Hubbard has given his all—his exuberant youth, his vigorous manhood, his peaceful old age. Other great figures have risen and gone. He knew them all, helped and sympathized with them all, survived them all. With his death we turn the page of heroic history.

"We can not measure Dr. Hubbard today. We never have measured him. I doubt whether he himself or the world at large or even his fellow-workers at any time ever realized the two contrasting facts of his personality—the depth of his sacrifice or the height of his achievement. In the perspective of history and beyond "in that great gettin' up morning" these two stars of his crown will shine with a brilliancy that we cannot now imagine.

"There *is* such a thing as sacrifice in this world. There is no salvation without it. Dr. Hubbard's life can be understood only as it is viewed against the background of history. The world was filled with intense convictions, honest and not, convictions that could not be reasoned away. Truth always has to be lived if it is to win. Life has to be given if truth is to prevail. Sacrifice is the weapon of convictions that win. Like the blood of the martyrs, the sacrificial life is the seed of the kingdom. Dr. Hubbard might have given his life to denunciation of those who differed with him—and gone ineffective to his grave. Dr. Hubbard was as tolerant of others as he was positive of his own views. Almost every time I saw him he talked about living peaceably with all men. He believed to the point where he was willing to lay down his life in daily uncomplaining service for nearly three score of years. The price he paid was terrible. The victory he won was astonshing. Convictions *have* changed. Those who differed *are* persuaded. Those who could have opposed him are grateful for his achievement.

"In a situation like this where charity has begotten charity, where sacrifice has won victory, where opposition has changed to co-operation, and at a moment when death has made us solemn and reasonable, it is right and proper that we should say some things that are true and beautiful, things even that at other times might be misinterpreted as carrying a sting of possible criticism. We need in the presence of death to recast our course that we ourselves may henceforth come at least a little closer to the ways of wisdom and truth.

"Dr. Hubbard was a white man from the distant North who gave his life that the colored people might have life, and that, more abundantly. Nothing could be said in truth which would detract from his absolute and complete devotion to them. He would not have consented to anything that would separate him from them. Yet he longed also for the approbation of white people. Nevertheless, he consented to be cut off from his own race that the task might be done. He and his brave little wife—'my wife' as he always addressed her, perhaps in unconscious recognition that she was almost the only person who was 'his'—lived in their poor quarters largely forgotten all through the long decades. I am making no criticisms. These are the things that had to be. The errors of history could be brought to a close only by vicarious sacrifice. Dr. Hubbard never complained, and yet the hunger for this additional approbation which he could not have, remained as his daily gift to the very end.

"It was the blessed privilege of Mrs. McKenzie and myself to have the intimate friendship of Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard. When his birthday came around if we were in the city, there was always a birthday party at his house. We four constituted a society more exclusive than any four hundred. It was a genuine privilege and a great happiness to share in their isola-

tion. In spite of their occasional glance over into the land not promised to them, they were a happy couple, more than content with their lot and their work. Beneath the deprivations of sacrifice there is a peace beyond understanding and a joy beyond expression.

"It's a splendid thing that today the isolations incident to service in Negro education are no longer necessary. White people cannot afford to be cut off from these workers. Colord people should not make isolation a test of loyalty to them. The flow of universal truth and the truth of universal humanity must no longer have these extreme artificial barriers. Both we who are white and we who are colored must take advantage of association with these who labor for us and who being great bring great things to pass.

"Dr. Hubbard did not lack association with colored people through all the years of his active service nor after his retirement. But when his wife was gone, and his duties transferred to younger and stronger hands, and his strength of body and mind lessened he sat much alone and lonely for lack of many visitors. We ourselves grow as we appreciate and become capable of appreciating the great among us. It is blessed to remember that even dead Dr. Hubbard can still speak to us and beckon to us as we increasingly discover the basic qualities which made his character great.

"Why have I talked thus about the isolation which was the lot of Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard. It was perhaps the least of the cost which he paid—a mere suggestion of many costs. Is it that I might reveal a weakness in his nature? No, a thousand times, no. But rather that I might emphasize the iron strength of a sensitive nature that daily held itself to its appointed task. Here was the hero far more courageous than the soldier on the battlefield who glorious as he is, fights for a time and then withdraws to hope for longer years of peace and plenty.

"Then, too, I feel we are justified through such an example in explaining in our day of disbelief that sacrifice is a great force, perhaps the greatest force in the conquest of the world. He that loses his life shall find it. He that subdueth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a kingdom, for he builds the kingdom of God.

"And so I would present George W. Hubbard today as one of the great heroes of American history, a chief builder of Negro education, a large contributor to inter-racial and intersectional peace. Others have told you more accurately and more appropriately the concrete story of his educational work. Meharry Medical College—an almost incredible achievement—will never cease to be the lengthened shadow of Dr. Hubbard, although other shadows will blend with his through the gathering years. He was one of that blessed throng who laid down their living bodies that they might build a bridge of reconciliation between South and North until there be no South and North, and between colored and white, until both are spiritual members of the one Common Kingdom of God. There is pathos in the story. There is glory in its victory, there is inspiration in its telling. Dr. Hubbard was willing to be cast down and is entered into victory. It is the song of triumph which I bring you today here on earth. For he has entered the kingdom above where there are no misunderstandings and no separations and has received his crown with the words,

"Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord, for thou hast healed the sick, dressed the naked, fed the hungry. Thou hast been the Good Samaritan to the poor and needy.'

"Thank God for George W. Hubbard. We rejoice in his translation and triumph. May we follow in his footsteps."

For Record

That many who do not know the place which Dr. Hubbard filled in Negro education, there is printed below some facts about his services and an editorial which appeared in the *Nashville Banner.*

[Nashville Banner, August 22, 1924.]

DEATH COMES TO DR. G. W. HUBBARD

Founder and Builder of Meharry College Ends Faithful Career President for 45 Years

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Work at Institution Brought National Reputation to Educator of Negro Race Hold Funeral Sunday

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Dr. George Whipple Hubbard, founder and builder of the Meharry Medical College, who served as its president for more than forty-five years and during the last three years was president emeritus of the institution, died at 5:15 o'clock this morning at his home on the Meharry campus. He had been in poor health for the past three years and became critically ill about ten days ago. He was 83 years old. Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Meharry auditorium, followed by interment in Greenwood cemetery. The public has been invited to both services.

Dr. Hubbard was one of the most prominent educators of Negroes in the United States, and

was a national figure on account of his founding and lengthy leadership of this school, under whom the institution developed into one of the foremost Negro medical colleges of the world. Although he had long since passed the "three score and ten" mark, when many men are accustomed to retire, Dr. Hubbard had continued in the service of the school which he had nursed in its early beginnings and reared to its present high standard, attracting each year Negroes from all parts of the country. After forty-four years of noble and successful service, he was formally retired on Feb. 1, 1921, but idleness was not for him and he cooperated with his successor, Dr. John J. Mullowney, in the actual administration of the school.

He was born and reared at North Charleston, N. H., in 1841, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed delegate of the United States Christian Commission in the Army of the Potomac, and in August of the same year he was appointed to the Army of the Cumberland, which was then besieging Atlanta, Ga.

On reaching Nashville, he found that all railroad connections with the Georgia city had been destroyed, and while awaiting further orders he was detailed to teach a Negro school in the basement of the old Nelson Merry church. He was invited to retain this position and remained there during the entire year. He then went to the camp of the United States colored infantry, then located at Gallatin, Tenn., and in October, 1865, went with the regiment to Huntsville, Ala., and taught in that organization until it was mustered out of service the following spring. Later he entered the service of the Pittsburg Freedmen's Aid Commission, teaching at the old contraband camp on Summer Street and in 1867, was elected principal of the Bellevue public school of Nashville, where he served seven years.

After graduation from the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1876, and receiving a medical diploma from Vanderbuilt University in 1879, he was extended an invitation to organize Meharry Medical College in October, 1876. The college was a department of Central Tennessee College, afterwards Walden University, then under the presidency of the Rev. John Braden. This was the first medical school opened in the South for the education of Negro physicians.

For thirty-nine years Dr. Hubbard served as dean, while he was elected president on Jan. 7, 1916, after a separate charter for Meharry Medical College had been obtained in October, 1915. He was also president of the Central Tennessee College during the years 1900 to 1901.

During Dr. Hubbard's years of leadership of forty-two years there were 1,546 medical, 347 dental, 258 pharmacy and 63 nurse training graduates of the school, excluding the figures of the year 1918. The grand total of 2,214 constitutes more than one-half the Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists of the Southern states. Five have gone as medical missionaries to Africa, while 89 medical and 12 dental graduates have been commissioned in the medical reserve corps.

[Editorial—Nashville Banner, August 23, 1924.]

DR. G. W. HUBBARD

After a half century spent in this community in the earnest and successful effort to serve his fellows, Dr. G. W. Hubbard, president emeritus of Meharry College, is dead. The news brings more than ordinary sorrow to a great many persons. Dr. Hubbard was one of the earliest pioneers in Negro education in the South during the troublous times which came with the conclusion of the civil war. To do that work at that time required the exercise of tact, intelligence, courage and ability. Dr. Hubbard displayed those qualities, and the prosperity and growth of Meharry is the best evidence of the fact.

As the years have gone by Dr. Hubbard has been able to add a little here and a little there to the resources and equipment of Meharry until today it is recognized as the outstanding medical college for Negroes in the South and one of the best in the nation. From year to year it has sent out young Negroes who were properly trained to aid their follows in the fight for better health and improved living conditions. It would be impossible to estimate exactly the value of their service, and that is the final reckoning which should be placed on Dr. Hubbard's worth to the country. He was the moving force which made the college.

Though he was most largely concerned with furthering the cause of Negro education, a task which in its very nature required the major portion of his time and strength, Dr. Hubbard likewise participated in many movements which had to do with Nashville as a whole. He was ready to do what he could whenever he was called on, and what he promised he fulfilled. A man could hardly receive a more satisfactory evidence of the worth of his life work than did Dr. Hubbard in the general recognition of Meharry as an excellent agency for the betterment of the community. He will be missed, but his memery will be green during all the years which shall see the work he began flourish and prosper.

Truly a great spirit passed when Dr. Hubbard died.

:: Signs of A Better Day ::

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINDINGS

To the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation:

Asheville, N. C.,
July 16, 1924.

1. The work of Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director of the Commission, calls for the highest commendation. His visions of the ideals and the needs, which called the Commission into being, and the practical way in which this vision has been, and is being given force and effect through state and local committees on race relations are bearing fruit even beyond the states, where the Commission is actively at work.

Mr. R. H. King, the Associate Director of the Commission, has contributed largely to this success by his wise counsel and steady co-operation.

This marked advance made by the Commission is due in a great decree to the excellent work done by the field secretaries in their respective territories.

2. Too high praise cannot be given the work done among and through the women under the leadership of Mrs. Luke Johnson. The rare judgment and skill, and the tact shown by her in the presentation of the Commission's program and works has borne wonderful fruit in securing the co-operation of key women in the various denominations and women's organizations.

3. A large factor in the Commission's accomplishments has been the publicity work, directed by Mr. R. B. Eleazer. The generous co-operation extended by the press of the nation has been encouraging and valuable beyond measure. This co-operation is evident in favorable editorial attitudes and in the featuring of constructive, rather than prejudicial news of race relations.

4. Evidence of the results of the Commission's work—that is, the promoting of better relations between the races—must always be largely intangible, but we would call attention to these:

(a) The reference in the message of President Coolidge, dealing with the race problem, carries out the spirit of the Commission and is based largely on its work.

(b) The striking decrease in the number of lynchings, only five having occurred to date this year.

(c) The notable increase in institutions, supported by taxation for the Negro Race, this being most evident in the large increase in expenditures for the education of Negroes.

(d) The inclusion of Negro charitable institutions in community chest campaigns in various Southern cities.

(e) The recognition of colored social workers by other social agencies, and the establishment in Atlanta of a school for the training of colored social workers.

(f) The interest in the study of better race relations shown in white schools by the selection of the subject for debate between students.

(g) Colleges including the subject in their regular courses and the conferences between white and colored students.

(h) The changed attitude of the press toward the whole question of race relations.

(i) The great interest in race relations manifested by Church groups, which are everywhere featuring the earnest study of this subject.

5. We would recommend continued emphasis upon the policy of local initiative, guidance and control through local committees on race relations. We should like to see at least one such committee established in every county where the two races are represented.

There should be closer co-operation between the committees with the home office in the interchange of facts and information—particularly is this true with regard to matter for publication.

6. Too much stress cannot be put upon the need for continuing and spreading the teaching of better race relations, not as a subject by itself, but at a part of the study of history, geography, civics and kindred subjects, in schools and colleges. In this work the Negro schools and colleges should be given special attention.

For use in high schools and colleges we commend specially Mr. T. J. Woofter's book, the "Basis of Racial Adjustment," and Mr. Weatherford's book, "From Africa to America."

For use in this connection and for the better information of our members, workers and associates, we would recommend a careful revision of our present handbook, "Co-operation in Southern Communities," with a view to shortening and simplifying it.

7. We heartily approve the budget of $120,000 adopted, and would urge that, through the State committees, every local committee should share in the burden of raising this amount.

Both the white and colored people individually, and through their business, civic, and religious organizations of every denomination—particular reference here being made to the various home mission boards of the churches—should be asked to contribute in proportion to their ability.

8. To the committee to be appointed by the Executive Committee to make a survey of the work of the Commission, we suggest the need for careful study to safeguard against any possible confusion and overlapping in the work of the committees, commissions, and other agencies, through which, and in co-operation with which, the Commission works.

9. We note with approval, and would recommend that the whole Commission bear in mind the statement made by Dr. Alexander as to the economic significance of the Commission's work, and the great part which economics must play in the problem with which we are dealing.

10. We would again register the Commission's sense of loss and grief in the death of our former Chairman, John J. Eagan, who from the inception of the work has led us truly in the spirit of Christ.

The wonderful significance of our work, begun under the leadership of Mr. Eagan, becomes apparent when we survey conditions in America and throughout the world, where the preeminent question before all peoples is that of race relations, the relation between the White and Negro Races being only an important part of this vast problem, for which we believe our Commission has shown the only possible solution, namely, that of friendly co-operation in the Spirit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

When even from distant South Africa, where the problem is far more acute than in America, word comes of the hearty approval and the highest praise from outstanding leaders for our plan, we realize the far-reaching import of what we are striving to do.

The facts calls us to go forward with even greater determination, confidence and hope in our work.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN HOPE, *Chairman,*
MARION JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Alumni Notes

CORRECTION FROM CHARLES WHITE, ESQ.

[The Fisk News printed an item taken from an Associated Press dispatch relative to an honor said to have been granted a Fisk graduate, Mr. Charles W. White. Mr. White has sent us the letter below. —*Ed.*]

July 15, 1924.
187 W. 35th St., New York, N.Y.

My Dear Mr. Fisher:

Please do me the kindness to correct in the next issue of the "News" the newspaper report that I graduated from the Howard Law School with "highest scholastic honors." I had my attention directed to the report in question and asked the newspapers to make correction. I learn through the Secretary that this seems to be a favorite practice as each year he has letters from graduates disclaiming responsibility for such misrepresentation of fact.

The truth is that the Law School does not acknowledge any honor above "cum laude" and of the seven members of a class of two hundred fourteen to receive "cum laude," I was not one.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. W. WHITE.

RE MOTHER OF MISS DAVIS

In printing the names of the parents of graduates who were present at commencement in June, the name of Mrs. Davis, mother of Miss Bernice Davis, was omitted. We regret the omission. The name was unwittingly omitted from a written list handed to the editor for publication. We are glad to make this tardy recognition of the presence here of Mrs. Davis.

We are pleased to announce the marriage of Miss Hazel I. Walden, '17, to Mr. Taylor H. Harrison, in Chicago, August 6, 1923.

The *News* has received a card announcing the birth of Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William Lloyd Imes, July 19, 1924. Best wishes.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY MRS. ADDIE STREATOR WRIGHT, '04

The alumni of Fisk will be interested to learn that the Stanton High School of Jacksonville, Florida, at its last closing exercises, for the first time in the twenty-five years of its history, invited a woman to deliver the commencement address, and that the woman was our own Mrs.

Addie Streator Wright, '04. The daily paper reporting the address was kind enough to say that Mrs. Wright had "the poise of a finished speaker," and exhibited, "that exquisite training for which Fisk University is famous." Just two paragraphs from that address must suffice here:

"What truth is, has troubled the world ever since Pilate propounded the question in the courts of the Roman tribunal and did not pause for an answer. But however much its exact identity has mystified men of all ages we know that it is, next to love, the most desirable thing in the world—the thing that is the object of the search of all honest men, a search that has added to the list of martyrs, glorified the roll of kings, exalted the fathers of the church. It was this never dying search after the truth that has expanded the field of science, multiplied the riches of art, enriched the store house of literature and set at liberty the restless soul of mankind.

"And I would have you know how boundless is the realm of truth. Some of us feel that we have mastered the truth when we have conquered the human propensity to express with our lips that which is false. That is just the first step in its discovery and possession. The truth that, known, will finally set us free is the truth that is loved and expressed in all that we are and do and dream. That proclaims itself in dress—dress that shall reveal beauty, purity, modesty, refinement of taste and the supreme glory and dignity of the temple of the deathless spirit of man. Truth that will stand the test of our daily relationship in market, in court, in drawing room and in the larger ways where the races of men go by. Truth can not abide where there is jealousy, and meanness and lying and double dealing and hatred and envy among man and man and people and people. If you say that you love God whom you have not seen and hate your brother whom you have seen, you are a liar. No statement that could be branded a lie may pass your lips in your heart of hearts, in the deepest recesses of your soul you are a liar and the truth is not in you. When truth shall really reign, then there will be asylums for the poor and wretched; redemptive agencies for the weak and erring; tolerance for those who do not speak our tongue or claim our shores; fair play for the working man; opportunity for the working man; opportunity for the oppressed; peace for the war-torn world; and drawing of that long desired day when the kingdoms of this world shall be merged into one boundless empire of brotherly men—the kingdom of God and His Christ.

Cash and Pledges Which Have Come to the University Since the Publication of the Alumni Report in the May News

Please Send any Corrections to the Recorder of the University

Donations from Chicago Fisk Club

Mrs. Abernathy	$ 1.00
Mrs. Lula Alexander	1.00
Gonan Brown	1.00
Rev. C. W. Burton	1.00
Nat Daley	1.00
Mabel Fleming	1.00
Mr. Garrett	1.00
Mrs. A. B. Hamilton	1.00
Mrs. Mamie Hickerson	1.00
Frank S. Horne	1.00
Marie M. Hudlin	1.00
Hyman Bros.	1.00
Mrs. V. B. Jeffries	1.00
Jessie W. Johnson	1.00
Mrs. Vincent Jones	1.00
Mrs. M. J. Keene	1.00
Mrs. Lillian Martin	1.00
Mrs. G. H. Merriman	1.00
R. Merritt	1.00
Mrs. Jessie Morris	1.00
J. L. Murphy	1.00
E. H. Newsom	1.00
Mrs. S. Pickens	1.00
Ernest Satterfield	$ 1.00
Mrs. Saxton	1.00
Emma B. Searcy	1.00
Mrs. Cora Stewart	1.00
Mrs. A. D. Washington	1.00
Frank Yarborough	1.00
Mrs. J. E. Webb	1.30
Mrs. Rachel Alley	2.00
Norman Allison	2.00
Mrs. J. N. Avendorph	2.00
Mrs. J. D. Bryant	2.00
Dr. Henry Callis	2.00
Mrs. L. C. Delaney	2.00
Mrs. Lulu M. Jones	2.00
DeWitt Kelly	2.00
L. McCall	2.00
Mrs. Roan	2.00
Mrs. Florence Rudle	2.00
Mrs. Willa H. Sexton	2.00
Dr. Trapp	2.00
Mrs. Turnbell	2.00
Elnora Williams	2.00
V. L. Colbert	3.00
R. H. Matthews	3.00

A Friend	$ 3.00
Bessie D. Johnson	3.00
O. M. Armstrong	5.00
John W. Banks	5.00
Dr. O. W. Bibb	5.00
Dr. Robert R. Church (Class 1915)	5.00
Bindley C. Cyrus	5.00
Dr. U. G. Dailey	5.00
Mrs. H. L. Daniels	5.00
H. J. Englehardt	5.00
Birdie Evans	5.00
B. J. Farnandis (Class 1917)	5.00
Dr. J. A. Feaman	5.00
Henderson Q. Ford (son of Flay H. and James W. Ford)	5.00
Hugh H. Ford (son of Flay H. and James W. Ford)	5.00
Doris Foster (daughter of Netta M. and Lemuel L. Foster)	5.00
Lemuel L. Foster, II (son of Netta M. and Lemuel L. Foster)	5.00
Dr. H. Garner	5.00
Mrs. Margery L. Gibson	5.00
Amelia Hacker	5.00
Charles W. Hadnott	5.00
Mrs. Eula Lee Huff	5.00
Hattie Johnson	5.00
Ida L. Jones	5.00
James H. Jones	5.00
Jessie E. Jones	5.00
Mrs. Maud Lawrence	5.00
Mrs. Ethel McCracken	5.00
Mrs. Victory Moore	5.00
Mrs. Martha N. Page	5.00
Dr. Barendra Palit	5.00
Mrs. C. M. Patterson	5.00
Minnie York-Rose	5.00
Alice B. Smith	5.00
Marion Talbot	5.00
Dr. R. A. Williams	5.00
Leslie Abernathy	10.00
Mrs. Hattie Adams-Adams (Class 1903)	10.00
F. L. Barnett	10.00
P. H. Crossley	10.00
Mrs. Arah Horton-Dungee (Class 1916)	10.00
Hazel W. Harrison	10.00
Martin G. Haynes (Class 1918)	10.00
Robert C. Haynes (Class 1923)	10.00
Caldwell Henderson	10.00
T. A. Hill	10.00
Dan Jackson	10.00
Phil A. Jones	10.00
Mrs. Walter Jones	10.00
Mrs. Sammie Lawson	10.00
Charles L. Lewis (Class 1915)	10.00
Mrs. Minnie Deignan-Lomax (Class 1907)	10.00
David McGowan	10.00
Mrs. Beulah Roberts-Meacham (Class 1914)	10.00
William E. Miller (Class 1923)	10.00
Garfield W. Moragne	10.00
Leslie Naruscky	$ 10.00
Charles L. Neville (Class 1922)	10.00
Lillian S. Proctor (Class 1920)	10.00
Anderson C. Richey (Class 1917)	10.00
L. F. Simpkins	10.00
Lelea N. Sims	10.00
W. Ellis Stewart	10.00
Dr. Count J. Teffner	10.00
Mrs. Rebecca Sykes-Thayer (Class N., 1905)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Webster	10.00
Annie H. White	10.00
Dr. Chas. L. Lewis	10.00
Mrs. R. A. Williams	12.00
Mrs. Pearl Erwin-Cole (Class N., 1909)	15.00
Mrs. Flay Henderson-Ford (Class 1918)	15.00
Miss Fannie Henry	15.00
L. L. Lindsay	15.00
Laurence Abernathy	20.00
Rufus A. Foster	20.00
Mrs. Frank G. Smith	20.00
Frankie B. Watkins (Class 1902)	20.00
Roberta N. Anderson (Class 1915)	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. D. Broadnax	25.00
Dr. Alexander C. Browne (Class 1906)	25.00
H. W. Calhoun	25.00
Mrs. Mary K. Hill-Cantey	25.00
Grace Carter (Class 1919)	25.00
James B. Cashin, Esq. (Class 1916)	25.00
Mrs. Emma H. Cummings (Nor. 1886)	25.00
Louie R. Cummings	25.00
Robert Davis (Class 1914)	25.00
Mrs. Beatrice Flanders-Evans (Class 1908)	25.00
James W. Ford (Class 1918)	25.00
Lemuel L. Foster (Class 1911)	25.00
Mrs. Netta Mosley-Foster (N. 1911)	25.00
Rudolph L. Glover (Class 1920)	25.00
Ezelle C. Grant (Class 1918)	25.00
Charles A. Greer (Class 1912)	25.00
Mrs. Gertrude Glenn-Johnson (Class 1908)	25.00
William E. Key, (Class 1909)	25.00
Mrs. Lewis	25.00
Mrs. Helen Ricks-London (Class 1914)	25.00
Mrs. A. E. C. McNeal (Class 1904)	25.00
Dr. U. G. Mason	25.00
James E. Mitchem	25.00
Mrs. Ida Welbourne-Mollison (Class N. 1877)	25.00
Mrs. Shellie Nichols-Parker (N. 1893)	25.00
Mrs. Marie Myers-Peck (Class 1910)	25.00
Dr. Ernest J. Ricks	25.00
U. S. Sexton	25.00
Dr. H. Reginald Smith	25.00
Annie R. Sublett	25.00
Alonzo C. Thayer (Class 1904)	25.00
Tillie H. White	25.00
Mrs. R. Williams	25.00
Dr. Edward W. Beasley (Class 1918)	50.00
Col. Otis B. Duncan and Lt. Col. John H. Patton	50.00

Dr. Walter S. Grant (Class 1915)	$ 50.00
Mrs. Maria Lou Drake-Harsh (Class N. 1878)	50.00
Albert B. Lovett (Class 1912)	50.00
Dr. P. A. Olden	50.00
Dr. F. Raymond Powell (Class 1914)	50.00
Dr. William A. Rose (Class 1917)	50.00
Mrs. Birdie Russell-Rose (Class 1919)	50.00
Dr. Andrew H. Stith (Class 1910)	50.00
R. R. Taylor	50.00
William S. White (Class 1908)	50.00
Mrs. Frankie Caldwell-Welker (Class 1911)	50.00
Fisk Graduate Women's Club	55.00
Sophia B. Boaz (Class 1911)	100.00
Dr. Homer P. Cooper (Class 1911)	100.00
William L. Dawson (Class 1909)	100.00
Frank L. Gillespie	100.00
L. B. Lewis	100.00
William A. McIntyre, Esq. (Class 1911)	100.00
Clarence H. Payne (Class 1911)	100.00
Dr. Samuel H. Rosenberg (Class 1911)	100.00
Royal Order of Guards (Military)	100.00
Charles W. Smith	100.00
Mrs. Mary Roberts-Smith (Class 1904)	100.00
Estell E. Webster (Class 1905)	100.00
Dr. Allen A. Wesley (Class 1884)	100.00
Total Pledges	$3,417.30
Total Cash	$ 631.30

Fisk Alumni Association	$500.00
1889—Charles O. Hunter (previously reported $25.)	5.00
1895—Georgia P. Williams	100.00
1896—Henry T. Davis	10.00
1897—Carrie E. Alexander	100.00
1904—Anderson W. P. Cheatham	100.00
1904—Addie Streator-Wright	100.00
1911—Newman M. Sykes	25.00
1914—Luther P. Jackson	50.00
Johnella Frazer-Jackson (M. 1914)	
1916—Laura Drake-Nichols & Friends (A list of the friends will be published later)	100.00
1917—Paul W. McCree	50.00
Hazel Wilson McCree (1916)	
1919—Mary E. Gadsden	25.00
Anna Watkins-Snowden	25.00
1921—Otelia R. Shields	20.00
1922—Class 1922	50.00
Robert G. Fletcher	25.00
Ruth P. Hayman	5.00
Hattie E. Walker	25.00

Normal Classes

1886—Ella Jones-Aylor (through Los Angeles Club $2.)	$100.00
1894—Mary Corpier-Hunter (previously reported $10)	5.00
1896—Jeannetta Keeble Cox	$ 25.00
Sarah Smith-Lewis	5.00
1906—John Thompson-Ferguson	5.00

Former Students

John L. Cashin	$25.00
Joyce Thompson-Hodgins	5.00

Tuskegee Fisk Club

Additional subscriptions:

Adelaide Towson-Foster (M. 1912) (previously reported $10.)	$100.00
B. Vivian Gilmore	50.00
Blanche Dawson-Roney	100.00
	$ 250.00
Previously Reported	$1250.00
	$1500.00

Kansas City, Mo., Fisk Club

William Battle Fannie Brown-Battle (N. 1898)	$40.00
Nina Z. Bell (1904)	100.00
Addie Austin-Bluford	10.00
J. Harold Brown	35.00
Hattie LaFitte—Buren (N. 1893)	35.00
Alfred O. Coffin (1885)	50.00
David N. Crosthwait (1881) Minnie Harris-Crosthwait	50.00
Lewis F. Curren (1920)	25.00
Lilla Washington-Gailliard (1918)	10.00
Sallie Jordon-Love (N. 1891)	50.00
Maria Rabb-McClellan (N. 1891 C. 1895)	100.00
Amanda F. Moore (N. 1894)	100.00
I. F. Scott (1892)	25.00
Henry W. Sewing (1916)	50.00
Marian Smith	20.00
Father M. E. Spatches Ethel Nelson-Spatches (N. 1902)	10.00
Mamie A. Turner (1917)	35.00
David G. Watson (N. 1887)	5.00
Cleota Dealy Wilson	25.00
Donations	100.00
	$ 875.00

Los Angeles Fisk Club

Ella Jones-Aylor (see N. 1886)	$ 2.00
Florence Allison-Brawley	2.00
W. H. Browning	2.50
Grace B. Broyles (1921)	2.00
Samuel A. Coffin (1886)	5.00
M. S. Edwards	2.00
William H. Fearonce (1914)	2.50
Frank Gordon	2.00
Katherine Campbell-Graham (N. 1910, C. 1915)	2.00
Samuel G. Hamilton (1914)	3.00
Cullie Brackins-Hubert (1916)	2.00

George M. McClellan (1885)	$ 100.00	John E. Porter (1880)	$ 10.00
Hugh E. Macbeth (previously reported with Class 1905 $100.)		Gladys Owen-Spikes	3.00
Louis Tyndall-Moore (1914)	2.00	Mattie Myers-Porter (N. 1887)	
Cora Boulder-Morrow (M. 1917)	2.00	Annie Spikes	2.00
Manilla L. Owens (M. 1918)	5.00		$ 151.00

President McKenzie Defends Negro Youth

His Views Distorted by Associated Press

President McKenzie has issued the following statement:

Speaking to the topic of "Fidelity to Our Heritage," before the National Convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on August 30, 1924, I took occasion to quote the *New York Times* in its editorial on "America Leads the World in Crime," to declare that national ruin faced us unless a remedy was found soon. That remedy I found in a return to the principle of authority in the home, the school, and the state. The press carried the impression that I "scored the degeneracy of Negro youth," whereas, in fact, I took particular pains to say that I was not talking about colored people, although warning them not to enter upon the mistaken paths of other people.

F. A. McKenzie.

[When the Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor, Corresponding Secretary of the Convention, learned of this misrepresentation by the press, he wrote immediately: "Surely, you are wrongly reported. In all that you said you mentioned color only once, and that was, as you said, to assure your hearers you did not have that in mind. Your address was as free from the color line as the Ten Commandments."—Ed.]

:: Of Interest to Fisk University ::

A FRIENDLY GREETING FOR DR. McKENZIE

The Rev. Dr. J. Q. Johnson, '90, printed the following in his column in the Nashville Banner, July 27:

When President McKenzie appeared in the chapel at Fisk, on Monday morning, after an absence of several weeks in the North, in connection with the endowment fund of the University, he was given quite a rousing reception by the summer school. He expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome given him, and emphasized with great seriousness the new responsibilities laid upon all who are connected with Fisk University, as a result of the new mark of confidence shown the school by the American people in their gift of an endowment of one million dollars.

Dr. McKenzie leaves within a few days to be present at the annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which meets July 30-31, and August 1, in Dallas, Texas.

The Fisk summer quarter shows an increase in numbers over last summer. This has been true every summer since the school was started. It is interesting to note that the attendance in the elementary department shows a marked decrease, while the attendance in the college department just as appreciable increase.

It is expected that ten persons will be graduated at the close of the summer quarter, August 15. The session closes earlier this summer because school is held on Saturday as well as on the five school days of the week.

Naturally the friends of Fisk are elated and encouraged over the completion of the million-dollar endowment fund for the university. The new hope now being expressed by many is that President McKenzie may feel moved, difficult though the task is, to press on and procure other funds for the much-needed buildings. Confidence could not be more clearly shown in the administration of a work than has been true in the case of Fisk, where philanthropy has concluded to make it the first Negro college to receive an endowment of one million dollars.

FISK HONOR STUDENTS IN HARMON FOUNDATION

In his column in the Chicago Defender, Roscoe Simmons writes the following comments concerning three Fisk graduates—Mr. Guerney D. Holloway, '23; Misses Vivian Reid and Ronetta Jones, both of 1923, also:

Very important note for you. The Harmon foundation, the student loan organization founded by William E. Harmon, prints its first honorary membership.

Out of eight members, taking in every college in our country, two are students of color, both of Fisk University, your famous college.

The foundation lends money to students pressed for funds. To get on the honor roll a student must pay on time. Eight paid up *before time.*

In the second list 15 students are included—all white, except three—Guerney D. Holloway, Vivian Reid and Ronetta Jones, all of Fisk.

The Harmon publications make much of the honor roll. "These students show the stuff in them," the Bulletin says. So they do.

Thank these fine young people for holding up *your* end, not theirs, and thank the Harmon foundation for drawing no color line.

Forty-two schools, including Yale and Radcliffe, are represented in student loan appropriations. In the honor roll the best known colleges represented are Fisk, Berea and the University of Iowa.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers in England

Upon invitation of Mr. Joseph Riter, of Palm Beach and London, under whose enthusiastic patronage a series of brilliant engagements were arranged, the FISK JUBILEE SINGERS spent this summer in touring England. Cables, letters and press clippings tell of the enthusiasm with which they were received by critics, fellow-artists and the general public.

The *London Observer* of June 15th said of their first London appearance:

"Delight of a rare kind rewarded the audience at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. We have become familiar of late with the Negro Spirituals—those sacred songe that the colored people of America evolved through generations of slavery; but the singing, we in London have chiefly heard has been of the sopisticated kind

Nashville, Tennessee, are here to show us how Negro Spirituals should be sung. We have had all sorts of "interpretations" of these traditional songs, ranging from the serious to the flippant, and we have accepted them all with more or less, open arms, but singers will find us more critical in the future, for now we know. Mr. James A. Myers and his party have not only delighted us; they have taught us; and the right understanding of their racial rythms and melodies we have gained from them is going to help us to detect the spurious. THEY REACH A RARE PERFECTION IN THEIR SINGING — ALWAYS UNACCOMPANIED OF COURSE—OF TONE AND BLEND, OF UNANIMITY AND EXPRESSION. . . ."

The added prestige which their English tour is bringing to these acknowledged artists entitled them to a series of really notable engagements upon their return next fall. Already their appearance in Symphony Hall, Boston, October 27th has been arranged under the management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and in New York, plans for an equally notable engagement under distinguished patronage in the Town Hall, October 31st are rapidly being completed.

Early in November, the singers will work westward for their annual engagement with the American Missionary Association, this year at Rockford, Illinois, November 12th and 13th. During November and December they are likely to be in the region of Chicago, Pittsburg and St. Louis.

Lovers of the best in music and old friends of the singers are invited to apply to

MANAGER, FISK JUBILEE SINGERS
ROOM 509, 299 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK CITY.

FISK SINGERS RETURN HOME AFTER TRIUMPHS IN LONDON

[Chicago Defender, September 6, 1924.]

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.—A portrait of the late Queen Victoria presented by the queen of England to Fisk University and a pair of silk stockings worn by Queen Victoria and undarned are among the gifts which the Fisk University Jubilee singers have brought back to their Alma Mater from a concert tour of England this summer.

The appropriateness of these Victorian gifts to the oldest college of our race in America is due to the fact that the original group of Fisk University, after we had visited Queen Victoria in the early '70s and again in 1884, thus establishing an international reputation for this institution and for the religious spirituals and plantation songs of the American Negro. The concert tour just ended is the first trip overseas by the singers in 40 years. It was made possible through the generosity and co-operation of Joseph Riter of Palm Beach and London.

"The present queen of England made her appropriate gift to Fisk University after we had visited Windsor castle and had sung 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,' Queen Victoria's favorite spiritual, in the chapel there," said the Rev. James A. Myers, leader of the singers. "It was presented to us through Herbert Baillie, dean of Windsor castle, who is a godson of the famous English queen.

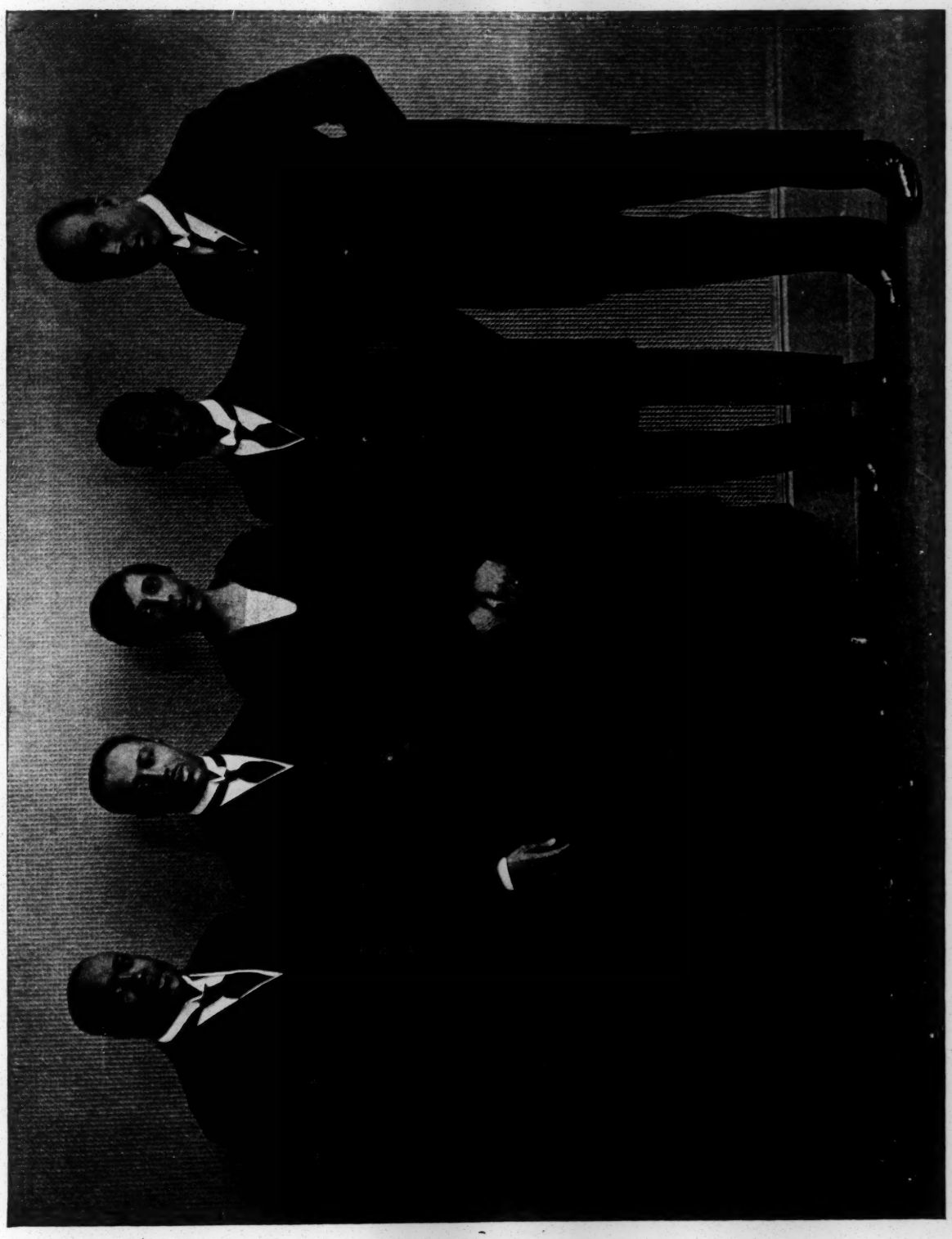
"The pair of stockings, bearing the royal monogram and one of them having a hole in the heel, was given by a prominent English woman who heard us sing. Lord Shaftesbury and Lady Nancy Astor gave autographed pictures. These various tokens of appreciation will be added to the Lincoln Bible and the other valuable things in the Fisk University collection."

Sing for Lady Astor

Besides giving public concerts at the Coliseum and Aeolian Hall in London and at Bournemouth, Margate and other English towns, the Fisk Jubilee Singers sang privately at Windsor castle, in Paris and at the London home of Lady Astor, who gave a special dinner before her concert. Among her guests were the American and Belgian ambassadors to the court of St. James, the duke and duchess of Devonshire, the secretary of state for the colonies, the governor of Jerusalem. Winton Churchill. Sir James Barrie and Louis Wiley of the New York Times.

"When we arrived in England early last May it was the height of the musical season," Mr. Myers said. "Negro spirituals had already been well introduced by Roland Hayes, who, incidentally, began his musical training at Fisk University and was a member of the Fisk University singers during the season following his graduation. The result was that many concert singers had added spirituals to their programs and had adapted and interpreted them until they are scarcely recognizable.

"For the first time in 40 years we gave England a chance to hear these spirituals in all their simplicity of feeling and melody and rythm, as they were sung by groups of my race in camp meetings and on the plantations. The comment of the music critics on our first concert in London reflects the enthusiasm which all our audiences showed and explained the many evidences of interest and goodwill which we have brought back to Fisk. For instance, the critic of the London Daily Telegraph said: 'The occasions are indeed few and far between when one may truthfully describe an artist, or a group or artists, as being incomparable;



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FISK UNIVERSITY JUBILEE SINGERS, LONDON, 1924

the visit of these wonderful singers has given the critic that opportunity and justification.'

"And the music writer in the London Era said: 'We have had all sorts of 'interpretations' of these traditional songs, ranging from the serious to the flippant, and we have accepted them all with more or less open arms. But singers will find us more critical in the future, for now we know."

"But we do not forget that the opportunity again to carry abroad to European audiences the folk songs as they are really sung by the American Negro was due entirely to the generosity and co-operation of Joseph Riter, who first heard us sing in Florida, and who has proved himself a most enthusiastic and generous friend."

THE FISK ENDOWMENT

(Continued from page 8.)

South, have invested their money and their enthusiasm in its forward-looking program. They have thus expressed their confidence in President McKenzie, a fine Christian leader, and in his corps of workers. Through its recent campaign for funds—for the success of which it owes much to the skill and patience and service of Mr. William H. Baldwin—Fisk has had the opportunity of winning many new friends, not only for itself, but also for all institutions which stand for honest standards, for definitely stated policies of community service, and for a wholesome outlook on life. One of the oldest universities in this country has for its motto a Latin quotation—"In thy light we shall see light"—which fittingly expresses the satisfaction which must come to those who pass on the light of their lives to others.

Fisk is wisely planning to use the income of this new fund for teachers' salaries. The cost of preparation for service in the field of collegiate teaching is so great, both in time and in money, that institutions must face the problem of taking very promising but untrained teachers or experienced second-rate teachers, unless they are prepared to offer reasonably good salaries. It is also a fact that those who engage in teaching for a period of years find that they must spend more and more money each succeeding year for additional summer-school study and new books, if they are to keep up with the development of American youth. Collegiate students need the best type of teachers and such teachers are worthy of their hire, even though they work in a missionary institution. And what educational institution is not essentially a missionary enterprise?

Hampton Institute extends its congratulations to the officers, teachers, and students at Fisk University for this public acknowledgement of the worth of an institution which has long been a pioneer in the field of collegiate education for Negroes. Hampton also congratulates those wise, foreseeing men and women, who, by their gifts, whether great or small, have built their lives into other lives which will "carry on" in the uncertain days ahead.

To the Friends of Fisk University

A Kindly Suggestion

There is danger that the successful completion of the Million-Dollar Endowment Fund for Fisk may give the impression that the University is now in a position of financial independence. This is far from being the case. The endowment has been provided wholly and solely for salaries for teachers.

The same heavy burden remains—the task of raising, each year, money to pay the current expenses of the school, expenses which increase with the years, as the work makes progress.

The Fisk University News

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE ~ DECEMBER, 1924

Merry Christmas to All

Addresses and Exercises

at

Fisk University

Jubilee and
Founders' Day

Commemorative of

"A Milestone in Negro Education"

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

32-23-38

FISK UNIVERSITY NEWS

Published monthly by Fisk University. Entered as second-class matter July 26, 1910, at the postoffice at Nashville, Tenn., under the act of July 16, 1894. Acceptance of mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, and authorized on August 20, 1918. Subscription, One Dollar the Year

EDITORIAL STAFF:

ISAAC FISHER.....University Editor
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE,.....President of the University

Changes of name or address, and dates of deaths of Alumni and other friends, should be promptly reported in writing to the office of the News. Fisk University News is published in the interest of Fisk University. Address all communications to Editor "Fisk University News."

Vol. XV. DECEMBER, 1924 No. 3

33-23-09

A Christmas Editorial

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Four is dying.

In this good month of December occurs the anniversary of the birth of the Christ —the world's greatest event. Because of the profound influence which Christianity has exerted upon the history of man, it is fitting that a word of greeting be given here from the editor of this paper to those who with him believe that—

> *Christianity, presiding in the courts of* LITERATURE, *will refine it and stamp it with the burning fire of social peace, social good will, social justice, social welfare.*
>
> *Christianity, moving in the laboratories of* SCIENCE, *will give an altruistic turn to research so that the will and spirit to serve mankind may be translated into the requisite knowledge and power.*
>
> *Christianity, abiding with those who teach or who are devotees of* ART, *will make it, according to one of its aptest definitions, "the work of man under the guidance and inspiration of a mightier power," and will create a world beautiful.*

To all these, as well as to all other men of good will everywhere, as the year dies, we send the hearty, loving greeting—

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

—THE EDITOR.

Addresses at—

FISK
UNIVERSITY,

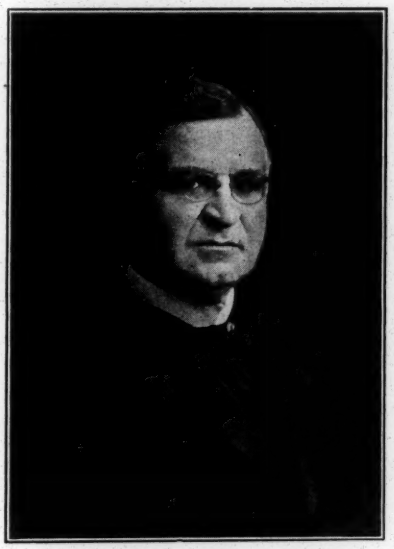
Founders' Day,

Sunday, November
16th, 1924

Founders' Day Service, Fisk University

Sunday, November 16, 1924

[Hon. Paul D. Cravath, President Board of Trustees, Fisk University, presiding.]



HON. PAUL D. CRAVATH
President Fisk Board of Trustees

32-23-40

MR. PAUL D. CRAVATH:

Students, Alumni and Friends of Fisk University: This is Founders' Day. We are here to do honor to the memory to the great men who were the founders of Fisk University. We can best do honor to their memory, not by recounting their deeds, their great sacrifices, their unselfish devotion to the cause of Southern education, but by dedicating ourselves anew to the task of creating for Fisk University a future which shall be worthy of the glorious past for which we have to thank these founders. And today is a providential day, now is a providentially appropriate time for the friends of Fisk University to re-dedicate ourselves to this task of creating Fisk's glorious future. And I will tell you why.

When I spoke here, I think it was about two years ago, I remember that I said that I divided the history of Fisk University into three stages: The first stage or period was what I called the pioneer period, the period of the founders, the period of the martyrs, the period of great courage, devotion and unlimited self-sacrifice. That period is by. Times have changed. The spirit of the age is different. The problems of Fisk University have changed, the kind of men that founded Fisk University, the kind of spirit to which Fisk University owes its origin, no longer exists. Men today are just as good, the spirit of today is just as useful, but we have emerged from the pioneer period in the development of Fisk University. I said two years ago that we were then in, but I hoped emerging from, what I called the transition period. I think I may safely say this afternoon, what I did not dare say two years ago, that we have emerged from the transition period. We have entered upon the third stage in development of Fisk University, which is the period of realization, the period of that greatness of development toward which the founders, with their prophetic vision, looked fifty years ago.

Now, why have we entered upon this period of realization, why do the Trustees, in behalf of whom I speak, feel that Fisk University is now upon or has now entered upon this third period which I call the period of realization?

I will try to tell you, in my humble way. Fisk University entered upon this transition period of which I spoke, with the greatest of all assets, an asset of imperishable value, that is, a heritage of tradition which is the essential foundation upon which any great spiritual or educational institution must be based. That heritage or tradition is more important than money, more important than endowment, more important than buildings, more important than men. If a conflagration tomorrow should sweep away all the buildings of Fisk, if a tragedy should take away all of its faculty, all of its Trustees, if we lost all of our money, you would still have the most important of all your assets, and that is the Fisk tradition, based upon her glorious past.

Well now, that was the foundation. That was the foundation upon which the Trustees and President McKenzie began to build what we believe to be the new structure of the greatness of Fisk.

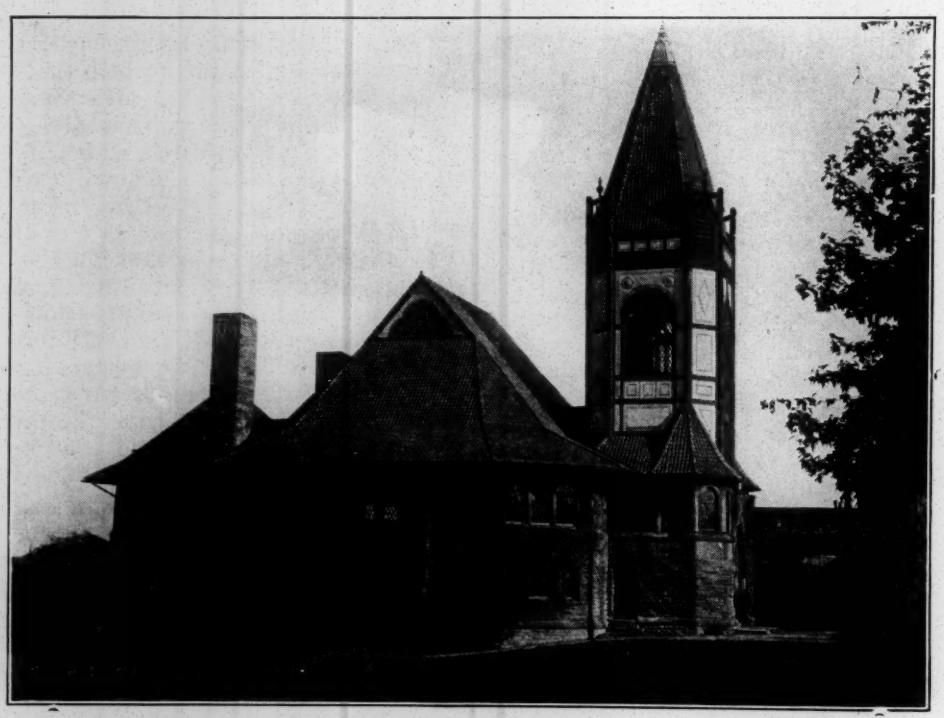
Now, what was the next step? We had our past; we had our traditions. The next step was to make Fisk University the kind of educational institution that its founders believed with their prophetic spirit, that it should be and that it would become. And that is a thoroughly organized and well endowed and wisely managed institution of higher educa-

tion, for the education of leaders of the Negro race.

Now, that required the application of serious, sound standards of education. And that was the task of Dr. McKenzie when he was called to the Presidency of Fisk University and to that task he has addressed himself with great patience, with sincere devotion, with great skill and, in the unanimous opinion of the Trustees of Fisk, in the unanimous opinion of the unbiased students of Southern education, with brilliant success. He has made Fisk, scholastically, and beyond cavil, by unanimous agreement of those who are competent to express an opinion, the leading institution not only of the South, but of the United States for the higher education of Negro leaders. He has placed Fisk University, scholastically, on a par with Amherst, Williams Dartmouth, Oberlin and institutions of that high rank, because a graduate of Fisk is admitted to post graduate position at Columbia and other great universities, upon the certificate of Fisk University, just as are the students of these other colleges. That is a very great and, I may say, a very remarkable achievement. It was not until President McKenzie had succeeded in, so to speak, putting Fisk University upon the national scholastic map, had won for it recognition and respect as a real institution for the higher education of men and women to be leaders of the Negro race, that the Trustees and friends of Fisk University dared to attempt the task of raising—we won't say an endowment—but the beginning of a satisfactory endowment.

President McKenzie did not do the manual labor of raising that million dollars. That was done chiefly by Mr. Baldwin, who dedicated a year of his precious life to that task. He had some help, less help than he should have had, from the Trustees. But that money was really raised, in the last analysis, not by the trustees, not by Mr. Baldwin, but by the success of Dr. McKenzie in erecting Fisk University into a real institution for higher education. That was the essential step, that was the step to which we should attribute the success in raising a million dollars, the raising of which was announced at last commencement.

Well, now in raising a million dollars we



FISK MEMORIAL CHAPEL—WHERE MOST OF THE EXERCISES WERE HELD

have just begun. The income of a million dollars doesn't vastly increase the income of Fisk University. It alone does not permit of any vast enlargement of your facilities or the erection of any new buildings or a very great increase in the students that can be accommodated. It does, however, (his success in raising for the first time in history the large sum of a million dollars for the endowment of an institution for the higher education of Negroes,) place Fisk University beyond the possibility of cavil in a class by itself, as the leading institution of its kind in the world. And the second million will be easier to raise than the first and the third will be easier to raise than the second. And I confidently believe that Fisk University has now started upon this period of fulfillment, upon the achievement of the great destiny which was the vision of its founders, who saw with prophetic vision what the ordinary mortals could never see, much less conceive.

Well now, we are facing very serious problems. To meet its destiny, to enter effectively upon this third period, the period of realization and of accomplished greatness in the educational field, we have got to adopt new methods or modified methods, we have got to increase our organization, we have got to study our problems fundamentally from every point of view, and in working out these problems, Dr. McKenzie and the Trustees need the enthusiastic, the loyal, the unprejudiced and helpful and constructive cooperation of all the friends of Fisk University.

Now, Fisk has no more important, influential and devoted friends than its alumni. Fisk is proud of its alumni. It is proud of these hundreds of leaders: lawyers—why put lawyers first?—lawyers, doctors—I won't put ministers last—ministers, teachers, bankers, business men, who all throughout the South and all through the communities in the North in which there is a large colored population are carrying on the ideals of Fisk, the standards of sound living, of wise and sound race relations which have been taught at Fisk from the beginning and which I trust will be taught forever. Now, we ask their cooperation; we want it, we ask it, we expect it. We want the body of alumni to take hold vigorously and seriously and help Dr. McKenzie and help the Trustees organize for this third period in the development of Fisk University. And the Trustees and Dr. McKenzie have gone further. We have specific proposals which we are venturing to announce this afternoon. The Trustees are going to invite a committee of alumni, not chosen by us, but chosen by the alumni themselves, to assume the responsibility of cooperating with us in working out these problems. I will call the committee a Committee of Advice and Cooperation. We will pay their expenses, we want them to me: periodically, we want them to meet a committee of the Trustees, we want to help them work out in detail these problems which must be worked out by Dr. McKenzie and the Trustees and which we can not work out with the best results without the help of those who have been students in the University and as such students have come in contact with the problems in the actual world for which students are here trained.

Jubilee Hall and President E. M. Cravath, First President of Fisk

So I suggest that this committee consist of Mr. Robinson, who is President of Fisk Alumni Association; Dr. Proctor, for whom I have the greatest respect, for whom I inherited respect from my father and my mother, who is President of the Fisk Club of New York; Miss Boaz, who is a leading spirit of the Woman's Fisk Club of Chicago and has shown a keen interest in Fisk; and a representative of the alumni in Nashville. We thought we should add to this committee three prominent educators from the Alumni of Fisk University, because, after all, our problems are essentially problems of education. And we therefore suggest that the three other members of this Committee of seven be: Mrs. Washington, who needs no introduction to a Fisk audience; Mr. Inborden and Mr. Gandy. Mr. Inborden is the President of the Joseph K. Brick School of North Carolina and Mr. Gandy is the principal of the Virginia Normal and Industrial School.

Now, it is the feeling of the Trustees and of Dr. McKenzie that this committee of seven alumni thus chosen to represent, and chosen by the alumni themselves so far as the four officers of organizations are concerned, and these three prominent educators, will be of in-

estimable aid to the Trustees and Dr. McKenzie in working out the problem of organizing Fisk for what we believe to be its future of rapid development. We want the cooperation of the student body. We shall arrange for that. The students, if they haven't changed since my time, are not the wisest people in the world. Students in my time were somewhat impulsive, sometimes forming hasty judgments, sometimes apt to go off half-cocked; I presume they haven't changed much in the forty years since my graduation. But after all, students are students and we old men are apt to forget our state of mind when we were students. Even the alumni sometimes forget how they felt and acted when they were undergraduates; we want the help of the students and we shall propose some plan whereby that help can be had.

Now, I have used more time than I should have used in very briefly outlining, first, the conception of the Trustees as to the immediate future growth of Fisk University, because it is here; I am not speaking about the distant future, I am talking about the immediate future that is facing us. About our conception of the most effective measures that can be taken to assist Dr. McKenzie and his faculty in organizing to meet the new problems of the Greater Fisk, and in paying the best possible tribute to the memory of the founders by acting wisely and sincerely and unselfishly in making the greater Fisk of the future worthy of their devotion and worthy of their sacrifices.

I now have the very great honor of presenting—I won't say introducing, because Mrs. Washington cannot be introduced to a Fisk audience—but of presenting Mrs. Washington, whom we admire, and if she were a few years older, revere, but I can hardly say that—not only for what she has done and accomplished as a leader on her own account, because she has accomplished a great deal in that great institution with which she has been associated, but for her most important contribution to the life work and success of that wisest, sanest, soundest, most inspiring and successful leader of the Negro race of our generation, Booker Washington. Mrs. Washington: (Applause)

MRS. WASHINGTON: I didn't know that Fisk ever applauded on Sunday, but we do down at Tuskegee. I bring you greetings from Tuskegee, to all of you young people here and if I were a little older, as Mr. Cravath said, to all of you old people. I am always glad to come back to Fisk University. We have a club down at Tuskegee, and I see that Mr. Imes, who is one of the leading spirits of that club, is here. When I was coming back from there the other day, I told them I was coming up to Fisk Founders' Day for this celebration of the getting of the million dollars and somebody asked me what I was going to talk about. And I answered by saying, "Well, what shall I talk about?" And one of the men who graduated a little while after I did, said "Talk about the Ideal Fisk Man of the Future." That seems like a great big subject. I don't know whether I am young enough or old enough to talk about the future. But I am quite sure that I am old enough and young enough to talk about the present. It would be impossible for anybody of my age—and I am not telling my age—or anybody who has known Fisk University, whom Fisk University has known as we two have known each other, to come back at any time without having all the memories of the past brought up. When I walked up to Dr. McKenzie's house this afternoon and saw Mr. Cravath sitting on the porch, I said to Dr. DeBerry who was with me, "He looks just like his father." I didn't really see his face, but I saw his head and it brought back to me President Cravath and all the people of that old day. I am glad that I am old enough to remember the Cravaths, the Spences, the Chases, the Morgans, the Cahills and all that great galaxy of men and women who were here in my day, and who gave to us who were here something of their spirit for the world's work. We were not all saints in those days I am sure. I think I could tell you young people a great many things that we older people, who were young at that time, did. I can remember some very funny things in my life. I was not a saint by any means. I am going to tell you just this little one thing, although it is Sunday. I remember that I had the task of sifting flour. I never did like to sift flour. I didn't want to sift flour, but that was one of the tasks I had to do because I was having to help pay my way. I resented it every day I went to sift that flour, I sifted it all over everything, pans and everything else, pantry and everything else, and finally after I had been pleaded with and I didn't stop wasting the flour and didn't stop being ugly about it, I was sent to President Cravath. It was on Sunday morning when I went to him—and as I saw Mr. Cravath sitting on the porch today, that whole thing came back to me. He took me in his parlor and talked with me all about Vassar and Wellesley and all the colleges where women were attending that were worth while. And he never said a word about that flour, he never said a word about my ugliness either. He was just as gracious and fatherly as he could be. But I went out from that room that day and I never wasted any more flour. And

after that I always tried to do not another ugly thing while I was at Fisk University. That was my last episode in ugliness.

And so I am very glad that I can and do remember the past, that I had the life, the spirit, the influence of the lives of these men to whom I have referred. I am no gladder of that than I am that I know the people who are here today, the young people, the student body and the teachers. I am just as glad that I am still a part of you. I appreciate all the difficulties which you have as students, I appreciate all the obstacles which you may have as teachers; because I have never laid aside the fact that I am a student and I can't forget that I am a teacher, so constantly I am dealing with young people. People at Tuskegee often say, "Why don't you give up, why don't you go home and stay?" I think that is just as hard for me to do as it is for a great many of you to do. We live in the youth of the day, and I am glad that Fisk does have youth and that here you have the spirit that has always been a part of this University. These younger people, this younger generation of teachers—Dr. McKenzie, Mr. Talley, Mr. Fisher, Miss Cashin, and all the others who have come into the life of Fisk University of the late years, have my best love and my best interest, because no matter what we did in the past, no matter what we are going to do in the future, it is going to take the present force to emphasize the past and to make the future what it should be. You young people who are here today in Fisk University and those who came along as I came—and I see several in the audience, I think I see Dr. Stewart and some others who came along just about that time, I don't know whether they would acknowledge it or not, really, but they did; we have got to work together. We have got to have something of the same spirit that we had in the old days, and somehow, I feel that it is here. Somehow I feel that Fisk University could not take the place that it has taken even recently, without the same spirit that begun the work here. You have not raised the standard of Fisk University; we always had a high standard, if I do say it, we always had high standards, but you have kept the standard up and you have been able, by the things that we did in the early days of Fisk University, to build upon what we did. If we had been less careful, if we had been less thoughtful, if we had been less gracious, if we had been less studious, Fisk would never have had the foundation that it did have or that it does have, upon which you are building today, and I am extremely glad that you are holding up and building on that foundation, that you have not permitted the old flag to trail in the dirt. I know you will never do that.

This million dollars that has been raised has not been given to Fisk University just because of what you are doing today. If Fisk University had not always had a high standard, if the men and women of Fisk University had not always been, a majority of them at least, of some service to the world, if Fisk University had not always stood for the best and the highest in everything, the world would not have opened its pocket recently and given a million dollars to its cause. It is because we were what we were that you are what you are today. It is because we were what we were that got you the million dollars. And we don't want, we older people, don't want you young people to forget that. We want you to take us along and remember that we had a part in it. Great honor belongs to President McKenzie and the faculty and you young people who cooperated and made it possible for him to get it, but greater honor belongs to the Cravaths, to the Spences and all that crowd of people who laid this foundation and who fought day by day with ostracism, that you don't happen to have today. You ought to be very happy that they did, or that we did come along when we did and that, therefore, makes it easier for you today.

The world wants young men and women like those who are coming out from Fisk University, like those who have come out from it. I am not going to say that you are all of it, because we are going to claim, young people, some of that share; we want you to feel that we are a part of it, we want to go along with you in the things that are to come

There are two or three things, it seems to me, that as young people, we should think about. I read a story the other day of a young girl who had a beautiful garden of all sort of flowers. She loved bright colors and she used to go out, or she did one day, go out and gathered all of those flowers or some of the flowers. She brought them in the house and put them around in vases and in jardinieres, then she stood off and looked at them. She wasn't satisfied at all, she didn't feel that the show that her flowers was making was quite sufficient for the amount of work she had put into those flowers. And so she called in a friend and she said, "What is the matter with these flowers, they don't look right; they are not as beautiful as I thought they were and they are not serving their purpose." She said, "I put a great deal of time on these flowers and I think I ought to get more satisfaction out of them." And this friend said "Let me rearrange them." So she took the dahlias and the daisies and the cannas and

the various flowers that she had—because she had put daisies and cannas and dahlias with roses, all mixed up. So this friend rearranged these flowers, here and there, and the effect was most wonderful. That is fitting the flower in its place. And that is just as true of you young people here today and it is just as true of those of us who are older as it was of the flowers. We have got to fit in the place as we should if we are going to be the men and the women, the student, the scholar, the man of affairs, that we ought to be, we have got to stick to our places and do the thing that is going to fit us for a certain place, if we want to be satisfied ourselves. It seems to me that in all of our student life, in all of our life of affairs, every man and every woman has got to think of that sort of thing And then, last night, I came across a little squib in a newspaper that brought much of our lives before me. It was a little squib on "Sham" and it made me remember a story that I read many years ago. I had entirely forgotten the story. The story was like this: There was a young photographer, well, he may not have been a photographer, well, anyway, a young workman who had the occupation of framing pictures. There was a very important, very wealthy man who wanted a certain kind of frame and he went to this workman and said, "I want a frame made entirely of mahogany, and he was given the order, that the frame should be made of mahogany. When the frame was finished the man came and took the frame away and put his picture in it. He admired it and all the friends who came in admired the frame because it was mahogany. But one day a woman friend came in, an expert in woods, and when she went close to the frame, she said, "Yes, you have got three parts of this frame mahogany, and the other is veneer, it is not mahogany at all." You can imagine, young people, how disappointed this man was to feel that he had been imposed upon in that way, that for two years he had thought that he had something that he did not have. He was extremely indignant and so he took the frame down from the wall and took it back to this young man who had done it. And he had already given him an order for three frames for Christmas for some friends. He withdrew that order and not only withdrew that order, but he handled this young man in the roughest way possible, so far as his opinion was concerned, about that sort of sham, and told him, "You can't live by sham, you have to be straight, you have got to play fair, you have got to be just what you are and you can't be mahogany on three sides and then let the other side be veneer." The lesson all comes back to me, as I saw it last night, because it applies to all of us everywhere in life, whether we are young or whether we are old, no matter what profession we follow, we have got to be on the square. We have got to be pure and sincere, we cannot sham, not only because we are found out as shams, I don't think we should avoid it for that reason only, but because it makes us unhappy and unsatisfied because it keeps us from being the man and the woman that we should be; when we lie down at night, we ought to feel, "My future rests upon sincerity of purpose, I cannot be a sham." So that, in the years that are to come, as in the years that are past, we ought to have a larger number of young men and young women from Fisk University, if we want Fisk University to take its place in the world of universities who are not shams, and who are doing their work in the finest way possible, who are not playing by the wayside.

I have the greatest confidence in Fisk University. I always have had. I never have been a fanatic, either. I never fail to tell people that I believe absolutely in Fisk University; I did when I came here years and years ago, and I do today and I am going to keep my belief in you young people and in this faculty here and in Dr. McKenzie, until I am sure that you are going to disappoint yourselves and disappoint me, and I know you are not going to do that.

The world wants the men and women that Fisk University is turning out today, it wants efficiency, it doesn't want a sham. I believe that those of us who are here in this audience today are to whom has been given so much within the last year or two, are going to realize as never before, that we get in proportion as we are worthy.

I remember some years ago at a congregational meeting, many years ago, we were all called together one night to celebrate the giving of some money to Talladega College. And I remember very well when somebody was asked to speak, somebody whom I remember very well, got up and said it isn't the money that has been given to Talladega, but it is a question whether the young people at Talladega, or whether Talladega itself, is worth the amount of money that has been given. It isn't the million dollars that we have gotten, but it is whether Fisk University, with its older students who are now out in the world, all that galaxy of men and women who graduated many, many years ago, and with you who are here today, with all your youth and forward-looking aspirations, and those who shall come after you [is worth a million dollars]; that is the thing that is going to tell and that is the thing that is going to keep the

A PART OF THE CROWD WHICH WITNESSED THE PLANTING OF A TREE, JUBILEE DAY

32-23-43

world from regretting that it gave the million dollars, that makes it possible for a school of the standard of Fisk University to take its place in the world with the rest of the great universities of the country.

I am going to leave the destiny of Fisk University in the hands of you young people who are here today and in the hands of Dr. McKenzie, feeling sure that with your cooperation and support, that the time will come when there will be no question as to the support of a university like Fisk University. (Applause)

MR. CRAVATH: I am sure we are very grateful to Mrs. Washington for the talk she has made to us this afternoon.

I intended to announce, for the next speaker, Dr. Mary Georgia White, Dean of Women of Cornell University, but inasmuch as she is the daughter of Prof. George L. White, the discoverer of jubilee music and founder and organizer and trainer of the original company of Jubilee Singers, we have decided we would rather hear her tonight at the concert. I make this announcement for the benefit of those who came this afternoon in the hope of hearing her. The concert is at eight o'clock this evening.

The next speaker has many qualification to speak before this audience. He was once an instructor at Fisk, he married the daughter of the first President of Fisk University, he was for years Professor of Sociology at Oberlin and is now Professor of Race Problems at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and he has just written a book on the race question. I am reminded of a prayer that old Dr. Morgan at Oberlin made, when he prayed by way of introduction of a political speaker. He had a very familiar way of addressing the Lord publicly. He says, "Oh Lord, the speaker who is about to address us ought to understand the subject about which he is to talk, and Lord I guess he does."

Dr. Miller.

DR. H. L. MILLER: I would like to indulge in reminiscence. This happens to be the twenty-fifth anniversary of my coming here.

I cannot take the time to be personal but I just will make reference to my first official act in this building. In spite of my resistance, Miss Morgan made me take a Sunday-school class. It used to meet over there by that post and, Mrs. Washington, I can say I think, honestly, that in the whole history of Fisk University, there never was a poorer Sunday-school teacher than I. My field was Greek and athletics. I bulked large in innocence and ignorance, but I enjoyed very much the controversies we had, especially in football, not the games of football or the football situation. There were men, whose names you will revere, who used to walk down by the practice field with their heads turned the other way all the way down, rather than give their approval by even looking at the practice.

The first speech I ever made on this platform, and the only thing I can remember about it was, I thought it was awfully good when it was over, and that I made this one statement, that I consider that I am a sort of a football evangelist.

It is hard for me to realize that I was so enthusiastic over football twenty-five years ago. I am getting old, because it doesn't make so much difference to me now what way football goes, or whether you play or not.

When I came here I found myself immediately plunged into a controversy which to me at that time, coming fresh from a New England college, seemed like a strange subject. The question was, is the Tuskegee method and ideals of education anything that Fisk can in any way associate with? Must we be deprived of it all the time, or not? I did not at that time just see what that all meant. But this was not a controversy over educational values, but a controversy over the status of a group in the educational world. For the last twenty-five years I have been trying to explain the problem that was involved. During that time, the three years I was here there happened to be in the lecture course in the city at one time a lecture given by Felix Adler, one of the most eminent of the Jewish scholars in America. He noticed that at the lecture, which was held in a theater, down town, there were no colored people. So he said, in the morning, that if the colored people could not come to his lecture, he would go out to see them, and he came out and talked in chapel. He said that he came because "I, too, belong to a despised race." Now, it was my first suggestion that there was a race problem besides the Negro race problem. I have become convinced since then that the Negro race problem, race conflict, is the smallest of the race problems. Most of us do not realize that in the world, there are approximately 1,700,000,000, of whom only 550,000,000 are white. And that there are yellow and brown peoples, almost of the same number as the white, and that the Negro race is the smallest of them all, and that the problem with which we have been faced here is a problem of a very small proportion of that one race. Now, the problem of the future is not the problem of how you people at Fisk and you people of Nashville and the colored people and white people of America are going to get on together. But how the human race is going to survive the possible conflict which the differences in race consciousness may bring about.

There are a great many other problems of conflict which partake of the same character as the problem of conflict between the white and the colored race with which you are familiar. It seems to me that for both white and colored people, for brown and yellow and red people, there is nothing so important as to get a perspective of the widespread distribution of this form of conflict and to discover that while you of both races have thought the elements involved in the conflict are essentially racial, inherent racial qualities, that the character of the conflict hasn't anything whatever to do with race at all. We have problems of conflict within races that have all the qualities of the conflict between races. Felix Adler was right. The longest problem of conflict and domination which the world has known is between the Jews and the non-Jews; it went back to a period before the Christian era. It has not been solved yet. The other day, a girl in my class at Ohio State University said that she had spoken to a boy whom she had previously known, who was a Jew, on the campus. She had simply spoken to him, she knew him, he was an old acquaintance. But she said the other girls of her sorority were scandalized. They gave her a lecture and told her that must never happen again. I think some of you can see that is not unlike what might have happened in your case. One could recite for hours the contemporary discriminations against Jews, not only in Europe, but in the United States—the segregation, the limitation of opportunity which is put upon them. They are within the white race. We have another case: While I should say, we have been often very much wrought up about the lynchings of the Negro in America, the number of Jews who have been killed in pogroms since the Civil War in the United States is probably hundreds and perhaps thousands of times as many as all the Negroes who have been lynched. And

yet the total number of Jews in the world is almost exactly the same as the total number of Negroes in the United States alone.

And within the yellow race, we have in Korea a people who believe—and the Mongolian race is the same as the Japanese. The Japanese have undertaken to dominate the Koreans, culturally and politically, with the result that the freedom of expression, the freedom of movement of the Koreans is almost entirely denied. They are thought of as belonging to an inferior group who must not assume to associate on terms of equality with the Japanese. You take the people of Central Europe in 1912, there in Vienna. I had been studying the Bohemian people, I had been spending a good deal of time in Bohemia, and I went to Vienna because I knew there were about two hundred thousand there living among Germans; going about the city I had a German guide, and after we had been over the city I asked him something about the Bohemians. He didn't know much of anything about the two hundred thousand who lived in a segregated part of Vienna, but he said: "See if you ever had anything like this: The Bohemians make good servants, they kowtow to royalty, all they know is how to put out the hand for tips and say, 'please, please.'" And yet, within ten years, within twelve years, Bohemia was a free state, lending money to Austria, and a Bohemian, who was despised at that time by the Germans of Austria, a few weeks ago, wrote the protocol of the League of Nations covenant, which is considered by some people as having the greatest possibilities of any document that has ever been written in the direction of the abolition of war. This happens to be a rapid turn among people whom you couldn't tell apart by looking at them.

Last Washington's birthday, in Seattle where the Japanese are and where the Japanese have high standing in the schools, a teacher in the fifth grade had a little play acting the episode of George Washington and the cherry tree and an eight-year-old Japanese boy took the part of George Washington. A few days afterwards, the newspapers and one of the important patriotic organizations of Seattle came out in violent criticism of that act and said that the teacher must either resign or make a public apology.

Is your problem a unique problem? It is the most common problem in the world. And what you need to get and what we need to get, because the white race is much more ignorant of the race problems than the colored race, is a perspective which comes from some knowledge of both history and contemporary conditions. Now, there is only one problem, one social problem in the world, and that is the problem of learning to live together. Every other problem is a subordinate problem. Now, we live together as individuals, we also live together as groups. And a group is now being used to define any number of people who have common attitudes. A group may be a race, it may be a nation, it may be a village, it may be a club. If, however, the people of that conscious group find themselves in opposition to another group, there is a problem of adjustment. Now, it so happens that in the race questions, and in many of the other sub-race or subsidiary race questions, there comes about a problem of domination and subordination or of consciousness of superiority and of consciousness of resentment, if not of acceptance, of the assumption of inferiority. Now, that leads this difference in the status in consciousness of the two groups, culture levels, if you will, to a tendency toward the development of solidarity of those groups, especially in the group which is being dominated, by the culture which happens to be in the saddle. For example, the 550,000,000 white people of the world have political control over approximately 90 per cent of the total population of the world; and that large majority of the population of the world which is not white is beginning to resent it, and is beginning to look back upon itself to see what it can do. Now, this is a universal phenomenon; this isn't peculiar to Nashville or to Fisk or an American phenomenon, but you have a typical reaction in any part of the world.

Now, the situation calls, necessarily and desirably, for two attitudes: One is looking back toward itself of a group, especially of an oppressed group; the struggle of the oppressed nations of Europe today to secure national self-respect. Now, there happens to be going on in the colored race in America and in Africa and the colored race of India, of the yellow race of Asia, an effort to establish racial self-respect. That means turning away from an acceptance of the doles of an assumed superiority, of an effort to be self-sufficient, of a tendency to be resentful, as in this book which has been referred to, I have defined the condition as being pathological, that is, being an actual, certain inability to look at the world normally and objectively. Now, that is a universal symptom of this disease.

Now, the other problem, besides national solidarity, and racial solidarity, which must go on, because members of an oppressed group, individuals of an oppressed group, can not possibly escape from the discrimination by, as individuals emerging through from either group. We have had this thing illustrated wonder-

fully in the Jewish group. Some of the most eminent men and women of the world belong to the Jewish group. But in the beginning of the war and shortly after, when the anti-Semitic wave swept over Europe, there was a wave of Jewish solidarity that went through the members of that people in America. They may, of themselves as individuals, entirely have gone over into the common life of America, their interests, their ideals, their associates put them there. But they began to give money for the freedom of Jews in Poland for the re-establishment or for the establishment of a Jewish city in Palestine, and they did this because it became so obvious that the salvation of the Jewish group called for the loyalty of the successful and easily escaping members of it who were probably not particularly interested in staying with it.

Now, that sort of thing has gone on among all the peoples, within races and between races, that have been dominated. It is a necessary movement. It is a thing to which I give my utmost support. But in addition to that, there is the necessity of living together as groups. We cannot escape the fact that the self-sufficiency of a group of a race is as impossible in these days as is the sufficiency and independence of a nation. Contacts, mutual responsibility, inter-acting influences, are bound to go on. Now, if one can live within a group and entirely escape consciousness of race conflict and race contact, one, of course does not have to take any position on this matter; but more and more, as travel increases as communication increases, the peoples of the world have got to come into racial contact and they have got to learn some sort of technique of living together and, unfortunately this tendency toward a social group racial solidarity is in actual conflict with cooperation and mutual understanding. Now, that is one of the unavoidable dilemmas of a world which is race conscious.

Now, what is a race? I think that I can say that, dogmatically, all the anthropologists and all the sociologists are agreed that the race problem is not a problem of race at all but a social problem; and the proof of that is the fact that all the qualities or conditions of conflict, all the psychological reactions appear within racial groups, within all the racial groups. Now, to illustrate what I mean by saying it is a social problem and not a racial problem: Last Thursday, I attended a committee meeting of the Urban League Club, addressed by the Chief of Police, talking about Negro criminality. There is a large Negro population in Columbus. He said, if you go to the workhouse, you will look at their docket, and you will find that more than half of their arrests are Negroes. If you go to the penitentiary in Columbus, you will find that the great increase in commitments are of Negroes, but, the Chief of Police said, almost never is a Negro citizen of Columbus arrested. And over in a county near Columbus, where Wilberforce College, or University, is located, they have very few of the population colored and last year the Common Pleas Judge said that there were only two criminal cases on his docket and both of those were white. But in Cleveland, the Common Pleas Judge says that nearly half of his cases are colored. And what is the reason? Why, the reason is simply that of a social maladjustment which is accentuated by the fact of race; but not at all due to any difference in the criminal tendencies of one race as compared to another.

Now, to say that the race problem is a social problem does not make it any the less difficult to solve. It makes it less hopeless. A race is like a uniform, it cannot be concealed. It indicates where one belongs, and therefore, it makes it much more difficult to forget.

Now, the question which we want to consider is, what is the significance of Fisk in this world race problem? Not in this Tennessee, or Nashville, or Fisk, or American race problem but what can Fisk do toward the solution of all the race problems? In the first place, it must be a perspective. Nearnesses and pessimism result from focusing the attention on here and now, now, the immediate surroundings, rather than there, and everywhere, and forever.

James Harvey Robinson, historian and author of "The Mind in the Making," was once put the question that the human race is a rather hopeless thing. And he said, "Well, considering the fact that the human race had only about two hundred and fifty thousand years, I don't think it has done so very badly; give it another two hundred and fifty thousand years, and see."

Now, many colored people are resentful of the attitude of the white people. They feel a certain oppression and limitation. My friends, there isn't anyone who doesn't feel an oppression and limitation. The person who comes nearest to escaping it, in my opinion, is a college professor—in some colleges. He comes nearer saying what he pleases and thinking what he wishes, of anyone who is earning a living. If he is a lawyer, he has to defend his clients' interests; if he is a newspaper man, he has to accept the policy of the newspaper; if he is an employe in any kind of industry, his job limits his freedom of thinking, his freedom of action, his freedom of expression. If one is married—I have a friend who is now a professor in the University of Chicago, who used to be a philosophical anarchist, and he was trying

to live consistently with his philosophy. But, he said, to his surprise, he discovered that living that way made his wife cry, and he discovered that a man can't live as he pleases, that there is a limitation to freedom.

Now, what is race expression? Why, race expression is simply a full expression of freedom as one has defined it. Race domination, of course, is the limitation of that freedom. Now, what I plead for, for Fisk, is a certain amount of patience with the frailty of the white race. We are only a very few centuries removed from savages, we have had only a very small part of this two hundred and fifty thousand years to work out methods of thinking about ourselves in relation to other people. The thing that is encouraging is the fact that we have got a large amount of co-operation, that we have got a million dollars, the fact that we have got universities; not that we fail of perfection, not that absolute justice does not prevail, because absolute justice can never be brought into a group relation, in which the conflict has been intense, short of centuries. That doesn't mean, however, that one should not be constantly setting before him a definition of absolute justice, but one must realize that he does actually live in time and space, but with his eye on the future and on infinity.

The Cravath family has exercised its influence in Fisk for almost sixty years. Some elements of this influence will continue for a hundred or for two hundred years, or a thousand years. But Fisk University, which is now assured may go on, will meet the problems of a hundred years hence and of two hundred years hence, with the approach which is appropriate to those times, just as the approach to these problems in 1924 are different from the approach to the problems in 1864.

Now, I want to plead again for faith, for faith in education. One of the things which is most striking about the Jews is the fact that they have never had a university of their own, that during all the ages, the Christian universities have been closed to them, or almost closed, that in Europe never was it allowed that there should be more than ten per cent Jews in any university, and only a few years ago, at Harvard, it was suggested that the number of Jews be limited to ten per cent. The bars of prejudice have never been taken away, and yet the Jews have emerged. The Jews have put their stamp upon the world thought and the world's affairs. I have seen a book which is on the way, the proof of which I have read, written by a Jew, who is claiming that the great contribution of the Jew will be lost, too, if he should merge himself and lose his identity, as he is tending to do. Now, it may be, it may be that the contributions to civilization, the contributions to social understanding and social co-ordination, will come out of the experience of a tremendous strife, rather than out of the experience of comfort and ease and safety. It may be that the thing we need to be thankful for, in the light of an ultimate value, are our very limitations. Fisk has not only educational problems to solve, but it has race problems to solve. When I came here twenty-five years ago, I was much impressed in looking at the catalog, showing the occupations of the people who had graduated up to that time. That the constructive usefulness of the jobs they were following in the world were much more significant than those being followed in more than a very small proportion from Dartmouth College from which I had just graduated. In other words, the limitation itself is accelerating the making up of a deficiency. Now, I am not urging anybody to be content, because contentment would stop the thing I am hoping for. But one ought not to get hopeless, to get pessimistic about human affairs, one ought not to think that his problem, his misery, is a unique misery in the world; but that his misery is perhaps one of the ways in which Providence is going to help humanity to a higher level.

Now, finally, unless we work out a way here, we who are conscious of the problem, we who have the instruments of education at our hands, a way by which the race conflict between the yellow and the brown and the white races may be averted, there is no alternative but the destruction of civilization. My friends, I am not sure but what Fisk University holds in its hands more significantly than any other institution in the world the ultimate salvation of civilization. Now, we cannot quibble, we cannot waste our energy in resentment, we have got to concentrate our energy on construction, on the fulfilling of the future, and not on regretting the past. (Applause.)

MR. CRAVATH: I am sure the audience agrees with Dr. Miller's brilliant address is an eloquent answer to my paraphrase of Dr. John Morgan's prayer.

Address of Mr. Leo M. Favrot

Representative of the General Education Board

Monday, November 17, 1924

[From Article in *Nashville Banner*, Nov. 18, 1924.]

"My acquaintance with Fisk is comparatively recent. It has been only a few years that I have known Fisk. But I know that one could not come to these exercises and listen to the reminiscences of some of your speakers, and hear the songs rendered by the Jubilee singers, without catching the deep spiritual significance of Fisk. What its early days mean to the present, its present ought to mean to its continued growth. It has been fine to learn of the steady progress you have made and of the earnest cooperation among your faculty, your president, your students, your board of trustees—cooperation that is harmonizing the efforts you are putting forth. It has been a great privilege to be here at this celebration. I shall always remember what has been said and done.

Even as Fisk has won a lasting place in the hearts of the people of Nashville, as we were told Sunday night by President Payne, so Fisk has won and is still winning a place in the hearts of the people of the South that Fisk serves.

There is, my friends, an increasing and insistent demand all over the South for trained leaders. I had recently an opportunity to study the situation in the state of Texas—the school situation. I found there that ten years ago there were in all of the colored colleges of Texas 111 students, but that today there are 800 bona fide colored college students in the state of Texas.

"This represents what is going on in all of the states of the South. It is not Texas alone that is making progress in this direction. I am sure that similar figures could be quoted for every one of the Southern states. This means that men are being trained in increasing numbers for leadership and finding their place in this Southland. There is a place for them, just as there is a place for you. Students of this institution, you are preparing to go out and do your part in this great work before us. Leaders are being sought in increasing numbers. They are finding a great work to do in the South, because of the great work that has already been done here.

"I sometimes think that we of the North or we of the South, or we of the white race, or we of the colored race are going to have to stop thinking of a particular section or of a particular race as a state of mind. Isn't it true that too often we do give too much emphasis to that phase of it. We need to think of the South as a vast area that needs development—as a vast area that needs both the white race and the colored race in its development.

"I want to bring to you this morning greeting from the General Education Board, of which the chairman of your trustees spoke so kindly, and to say that you have in the membership of that board, real and very genuine friends. I do not know of another problem or another phase of the work of the board to which they give more careful consideration and more willing consideration than to the work in Negro education.

"The policy of the General Education Board in its entire work, as was stated by the chairman of your trustees, has been to ask two questions—first, whether the request for aid represents a real, a felt need of the institution that is asking for help; whether the institution has reached a stage where it really feels that it can use completely and intelligently this help.

Board's Position.

"The General Education Board is not in the business of reviving dead institutions. We are sometimes asked for help in reviving such institutions. But when an institution like Fisk, with its rich heritage, with such men in control as it has today, comes to the board and asks for help, and asks for that help to satisfy a felt need, the board is willing and glad to hear its representatives.

"Another question they ask is whether that appropriation they are about to make is going to make a real contribution to education in the field for which it is asked. They want to know the relationship between the school that seeks help and the community that it serves, and then if they are satisfied, my friends, then they consider, not what they are being called on for aid in the sense of something that someone else needs particularly, but they consider it a privilege to have a part in the great work that is being undertaken.

"I am satisfied that today I interpret properly the spirit of the General Education Board when I say it is proud to have a small part in a great movement that is going to mean so much to the institution in which you labor and to the South.

"It has recently been my privilege to attend a conference on education in the state of North Carolina—leaders of Negro education in the state. The presidents of the private colleges met in conference with the public school authorities; and in this conference they went over their plans for the training of teachers and other leaders that the state needs. It was a conference that would have done credit to any body of educators. These men had a definite clear-cut vision of their needs; they knew what was being done in the state to meet those needs; and they discussed these questions from the angle of men who knew their business. But the best thing I got out of that conference was the hearty spirit of cooperation that prevailed there. The presidents of the colleges could not say too much for what the public schools were doing to better the cause of higher education. The public school authorities, on the other hand, could not say too much for what those private schools have been doing in all the past to make possible the development of the public school system and the development of all education in the state of North Carolina; and there was evident between these two groups the heartiest spirit of cooperation, and each showed clearly the confidence and respect that it had for the other group.

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Great Opportunity.

"I realize that I was to say only 'a word,' and hesitate to say another. But it seems to me that I cannot sit down until I have had just a word to say about what seems to me the great opportunities open to Fisk today.

"I know and realize what Fisk has done in furnishing leaders that have been doing the constructive work that is being done in the South today, and we are grateful and thank Fisk. But there are opportunities still open for this school—this school that has taken the lead among the higher schools of learning for the Negro—the first opportunities, let us say, in the field of education.

"A recent study of the situation with respect to the occupations and work of the actual college graduates of twenty-one of the foremost institutions of the South of Negro colleges has convinced me that we are rendering a tremendous service in the field of Negro education in training teachers for the schools of the South. Forty-seven per cent of the four-year college graduates of the past ten years are today engaged in the work of teaching. Fifty-six per cent of the two-year graduates (that is, those who have finished the second, or sophomore year), are engaged in teaching. Thus more than 50 per cent of the graduates of the last ten years have found their field of service in the classrooms of the South.

"Today there is an insistent demand for colored leaders who are trained. They want them in the schoolroom; they want their influence in every walk of life. They are appreciative, more and more, of the value of the trained colored leader.

"It seems to me that the demand now is for the colored man or woman who has more than a college course, for graduate training. More and more we are sending men and women to Columbia, to Chicago, to Harvard, to Cornell, in order that they may do graduate work. It seems to me now that this is the field of opportunity for Fisk that has forged so far ahead that it is now a standard college in every sense of the word, that is doing such admirable undergraduate work that its next step should be in rendering a real service in graduate work—in training masters of art, and bachelors of science, and, in due time, doctors of philosophy.

"Just as your graduates are now finding their services greatly in demand, their field would be widened. There are so many problems that are yet unsolved, so many matters that require careful study, so many things in the life of your own people that we yet know so little about in the field of social research, that there is great opportunity for graduate work at Fisk, and not only here, but, let us hope, in the not far distant future. May we not hope that Fisk will become a great center for medical education in the South? May we not hope that there will be trained here physicians, nurses and public health workers who will go out all through the South to render to your people the service that is so greatly needed.

Medical School.

"May we not hope that there will rise on this campus a great medical school similar to that which is going up on the campus at Vanderbilt, and here you will have a great training school for public health nurses, free clinics, research laboratories—a great body of men and women who are to be of service to suffering thousands.

"Then we might say that there are opportunities in the field of literature and of the fine arts. Your people have done much; yet, the percentage of your people who are engaged in writing, in music and in the other arts is still too small. Here at Fisk there can be therefore, the center of the fine arts not only for the South but for all America.

"The field of engineering offers great opportunity, the field of economics, of business administration.

"As I look into the future, far as human eyes can see, I catch a vision of this school and all the wonders possible for it, that which you have done is but earnest of the things you shall do, and the progress that you have made will go steadily on, and more and more Fisk will realize on the great oportunities that are before you."

Fisk Quintet Gives Sacred Concert

On Sunday night, the 16th, the Fisk Quintet gave a sacred concert in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Mr. Baldwin.

After they had sung "Steal Away," "There's a Light Shining for Me," "You Hear the Lambs a-Crying," and "Remember Now Thy Creator," Mr. Cravath introduced Mr. William H. Baldwin, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees under whose direction the campaign for the completion of the million-dollar endowment fund was conducted. Mr. Baldwin very modestly spoke of his part in the work, and of his pride in the fact that the campaign had been successfully completed. He was very graciously and cordially received by the audience for his splendid part and service in the work.

Daughter of George White.

To those who had read or heard the story of George White, that early teacher at Fisk University, who took out the first band of Jubilee Singers and introduced the Jubilee music to the world, there was a thrill of excitement in the announcement that his daughter, Dr. Georgia Laura White, Dean of Women at Cornell University, would be the next speaker.

Dr. White was evidently, proud to be back at Fisk, back to the place of her birth; for she was born in the barracks where Fisk University was born. Her talk covered a broad field of reminiscences at Fisk and of the experiences which her father had in training the original Jubilee Singers. The audience was glad to see and hear her, and showed it.

Dean Tillett.

After two other songs by the Quintet, Dean Tillett of the Vanderbilt School of Religion, was introduced. This kindly, venerable and deeply devoted friend was presented without prior notice to him. He gave the keynote of his great friendship for Fisk in the words, "I do not need any preparation to say a word for Fisk"; and he proved it by launching into a most hearty tribute of love for the school and what it has done and what it means to Nashville and the whole country.

Payne of Peabody.

Mr. Cravath then called on Dr. Bruce Payne, president of Peabody College, to say a word. Dr. Payne does not mince words, and he stood up and paid a tribute not only to Fisk, but to President McKenzie which none who heard will soon forget. All of his talk can be expressed

TREE-PLANTING

L. Hollingsworth Wood, Vice-President Fisk Board of Trustees, "snapped" as he prepared to conduct the tree-planting exercises.

ANOTHER VIEW OF TRUSTEE WOOD—This time casting the first shovel of earth into the hole in which the tree was planted. Mr. Myers, of the Fisk Quintet, is holding the tree.

by the words: "Whatever meeting is held in this city for the good of all the people, we know President McKenzie will be in attendance upon; and we expect to see him there; because he is in every respect a good citizen." Dr. McKenzie has nowhere received a more emphatic word of praise for his character as a man, neighbor and citizen than from this head of a college in Nashville, who lent such yeoman service in helping raise Nashville's $50,000 for Fisk.

TREE-PLANTING MONDAY.

On Monday morning, November 17, occurred the tree planting exercises in commemoration of the "Milestone in Negro Education." These were under the direction of the vice-president of the Board of Trustees, L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York City, known all over the country for his broad and humanitarian interests in all peoples, being regarded as peculiarly interested in the colored people.

The tree planted was a young oak. It was placed on the central campus at the corner of Seventeenth Avenue and Jackson Street opposite the Treasurer's House. (Old students at Fisk will know it as the Waterman House.)

Mr. Myers, leader of the Fisk Quintet, led in singing "My Lord Says He's Coming Bye and Bye," improvising words for the occasion.

Mr. Wood.

Following the song Mr. Wood delivered the address. Its whole burden was unity and love. He emphasized the fine results which would accrue everywhere if only men would be united for the "upward thrust toward God." He called attention to the fact that the tree which had just been planted could not grow except in a friendly, kindly soil, that no flower can bloom except in an atmosphere comparable to an atmosphere of love. And he expressed his desire for a pledge for the atmosphere at Fisk which will make the tree grow—which will make the University grow.

The address while comparatively brief, was very impressively delivered and carried its message with perfect clarity and force. This part of the service was closed with a prayer and the Fisk song.

MONDAY CHAPEL.

Immediately following the tree planting exercises were the talks at the chapel.

Trustee W. N. DeBerry read the Scriptures and offered a prayer for divine guidance, for love and wisdom. Mr. Cravath presiding, introduced the speakers. In presenting first, Mr. Leo Favrot, representative of the General Education Board, Mr. Cravath said: "One of the greatest educational achievements of my time is for Fisk to have won the endorsement of the General Education Board." Because of this, he said he had unusual pleasure in presenting the representative of that body. Mr. Favrot's address, listened to with marked attention, and warmly received, has already been recorded in the addresses printed in the beginning of this journal.

Other Speakers.

In rapid succession followed Trustee F. Q. Blanchard, of Cleveland, emphasizing the value of chapel exercises and proving that religion is interesting by recounting its influence in the history of civilization; Trustee Wood, already referred to, who took the occasion to express his appreciation of the telegram of sympathy from the students on the passing of Mrs. Wood; Miss Dorothy Strauss, attorney (friend of the late Trustee, Mrs. Ella Sachs Plotz—so well-beloved by Fisk), who emphasized craftsmanship, thoroughness and genuineness; Mrs. Arch Trawick, Trustee, newly elected chairman of Executive Committee of the Board, who expressed her determination to refrain from making an extended speech until she could translate the faith of the Trustees to others and convince them that they should help further to build up a greater Fisk; Bishop Beauchamp, Trustee, whose contribution to the hour was that character is the greatest contribution that any people can make; Mrs. H. A. Miller (Bessie Cravath), whose introduction of herself as "just home folks," followed by an immediate seat-taking "brought down the house"—did it so completely that she was compelled to stand and acknowledge the good will displayed; and the Rev. G. Lake Imes, Dean of the Bible School at Tuskegee, whose conclusion that the endowment given to Fisk means that all other Negro colleges will benefit and be strengthened was received with a great demonstration of approval.

The Rev. Mr. Imes came as the personal representative of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, and a trustee of Fisk; and he was listened to with marked attention. One of his most powerful statements was: "Some years ago we were beset by fears that higher education was giving place to industrial education. I was in college at that time. I happened to belong to that group of students that thought college education was to be eclipsed. I think we have a witness here at Fisk today of the happy culmination of those fears. Instead of an eclipse, we witness the culmination of that movement [for industrial education]. That Fisk today should have an endowment of one million dollars is the legitimate fruit of those forces that were set in motion."

Dr. DeBerry.

While Dr. DeBerry did not speak at these exercises he did make a talk that was much enjoyed on the morning following. He reviewed his student life at Fisk and then spoke to the topic of one's being "anointed" for his life's work; and urged the students to approach the tasks which they plan to accomplish in this spirit of consecration. Any who have ever heard Dr. DeBerry knows with what power he drives home a thought. He did not fail to do so this time.

FISK TRUSTEES AND OTHER PROMINENT VISITORS

1. President F. A. McKenzie. 2. Leo M. Favrot, General Education Board. 3. Mrs. McKenzie. 4. Miss Dorothy Strauss, New York, Attorney. 5. Miss Georgia Laura White. Dean ot Women, Cornell. 6. Mrs. Arch Trawick, Chairman Executive Committee, Board ot Trustees. 7. Hon. Paul D. Cravath, President Board of Trustees. 8. William H. Baldwin, under whose direction, as Chairman Executive Committee of Board, the Million-Dollar Endowment Fund was raised. 9. Trustee W. N. DeBerry. 10. Vice-President of Board L. H. Wood. 11. Mrs. H. A. Miller (Bessie Cravath, daughter of President Cravath). 12. Prof. H. A. Miller, Ohio State University. 13. Mrs. Wm. H. Baldwin. 14. Trustee F. Q. Blanchard, Cleveland.

Press Comments on Founders' Day Exercises

[*Nashville Banner*, Nov. 17.]

FISK OBSERVES FOUNDERS' DAY.

President of Trustees Calls to Service Friends of University.

Sunday afternoon a large number of the citizens of Nashville assembled in Fisk chapel to observe Founders' Day with the faculty and students. The stage was decorated with potted ferns and American flags. Rev. Mr. Baker, chaplain of Fisk, had charge of the devotions. The exercises opened with the singing of "The Faith of Our Fathers." The eleventh chapter of Hebrews was then read, after which the Lord's prayer was chanted by the Fisk quintet. The students sang "Seek Him While He May Be Found."

Paul D. Cravath of New York, president of the board of trustees, was presented. He said: "Founders' Day is not celebrated merely to do honor to the founders, but rather to dedicate ourselves anew to the great task of making Fisk felt throughout the nation and the world." He said now is the opportune time for the friends of Fisk to dedicate themselves to this service, adding that the history of Fisk is divided into three periods—pioneer, transition and realization. That it had reached the period of realization, was beyond question, for were all of the buildings of Fisk burned to the ground, the endowment fund lost, Fisk traditions and spirit would still live.

"The object before us is to make Fisk what the founders hoped for it to be in the education of the Negro race," he said. "This has and ever will be the object of President McKenzie and the trustees. To President McKenzie belongs the credit of placing Fisk on the scholastic map. Her graduates are admitted to Columbia, Illinois and other universities of like standing. The trustees could not attempt the task of endowing Fisk with one million dollars until it had been placed on the scholastic map. While the raising of this million placed Fisk beyond cavil, yet there are serious problems ahead that must be solved. In these President McKenzie must have the co-operation of all."

To this end the following were chosen to serve in an advisory capacity. Mr. Robinson, New York; Dr. Proctor, New York; Miss Boaz, Chicago; and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee.

Mr. Cravath introduced Mrs. Booker T. Washington. She brought greetings from Tuskegee to Fisk, and said some one had suggested that she talk on the subject: "The Ideal Fisk Man of the Future," but that she preferred to talk in terms of the present, for "it takes the present to make the future what it should be, and that we must have the spirit of the old day if success is to be attained, if the old flag is not to trail in the dust. The one million dollars was not given for what we have done, but for what we are today. She said honor is due President McKenzie and the faculty, but greater honor to Cravath and Spencer of the past. That the world is looking for men and women who fit in where they can best serve, cannot be denied, and they cannot be shams and succeed, but must be on the square imbibing the spirit of the founders. It is up to us to prove that we are worthy of the million, and that it has not been given in vain." She expressed confidence in the present head of Fisk University.

Dr. H. H. Miller, of Ohio State University, a former professor at Fisk, was then introduced. He said the Negro race problem was not a race problem but a social problem, and that anthropologists and sociologists had generally agreed upon it. He added: "By it being a social problem does not make it any more easy to solve; nothing is more important than to get a prospectus of all that goes to make up the conflict between the races. Negroes are not the only ones who have problems."

Judge Robert McMurdy
Chicago.
This Trustee had been to the University but a few weeks earlier than Jubilee Day to show his interest.

Attention was called to the differences existing between Jews and non-Jews, Japs and Americans. He made a plea for patience on the part of the race, and for faith that absolute righteousness shall prevail. Fisk University has a place in the salvation of the Negro race.

Mr. Cravath introduced Mr. Meyers, leader of the Fisk quintette, who on behalf of her majesty, the Queen of England, presented to Fisk University two portraits, Queen Victoria and the earl of Shaftsbury. The meeting closed with the Jubilee selection: "Good Lord Show Me the Way."

At 8 p. m. with the chapel fairly well filled, the Fisk quintette gave a sacred concert. Miss Georgia L. White, dean of women of Cornell University, spoke on Founders' Day and its relation to this generation of the race. Many Jubilee selections were sung to the delight of all present.

[*Nashville Banner*, Nov. 18.]

FISK PLANS GREAT EXTENSION PROGRAM.

Improvements and Development Contemplated During Next Ten Years Call for Expenditure of $10,000,000.

Expansion Program.

As outlined today by President F. A. McKenzie:

Ten new buildings on the campus, to cost $2,000,000.

These include four recitation buildings, two dormitories, two gymnasiums, administration and music buildings.

Plans for their location and grouping on the campus have been made by architect H. C. Hibbs.

Plans for construction and endowment contemplate securing $10,000,000 in the next ten years.

The celebration of the fifty-eighth anniversary of Fisk University, which came Sunday, has been attended by supplementary features of the most important and far-reaching character, blazing the way for the opening of a new era in the history of the famous institution, the foremost of its kind in the world.

Dr. L. M. Favrot, field secretary of the general education board, behind whose beneficient designs are many Rockefeller millions, made a notable address before the faculty and students Monday, which thrilled his auditors with the deep interest in the future of the university that it voiced, and the broad underlying intimation of financial resources that might be reasonably anticipated to carry out the great program of expansion for the institution which the speaker outlined.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop W. B. Beauchamp Trustee, Nashville, present at the exercises.

Gave Half-Million.

The full significance of this interest is appreciated when the fact is borne in mind that the general education board furnished $500,000 of the $1,000,000 endowment fund which was raised this spring.

Dr. Favrot said that the university had now reached the point when great things may be and should be planned for the extension of its usefulness. He indicated development of its teacher training facilities, instruction in business administration and graduate work and the provision of well-equipped and new medical department as being important matters that should now be considered as a part of the institution's clearly defined plan of expansion. He said that the M.A. degree should be strengthened and a Ph.D. degree be an objective.

Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk University, now serving his tenth year, and the man whose executive ability, force of character and untiring energy were the main contributing factors to the success of the movement to million-dollar endowment, was seen by a Banner reporter this morning. It was evident that he had been greatly impressed and much encourged in his plans for the expansion of Fisk by the visit of Dr. Favrot; but he was guarded in his utterances. "The General Education Board is very careful as to its promises and public declarations," he said, "it acts first and talks afterward. I do not feel that I should say any more than that. But, speaking in a general way, I may say that intimation has been made to me from several sources that if we continue to behave ourselves," he smilingly added, "if we are efficient in teaching and administration

TRUSTEE the HON. J. C. NAPIER, Nashville, present at the exercises.

and continue to hold the right relationship to our environment, we can expect large and highly valuable financial aid in the carrying out of a great program for Fisk.

"Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of the George Peabody College for Teachers, in his talk here Sunday night referred to the fine feeling between Fisk and the people of Nashville, as was evidence by the subscription of $50,000 by its citizens; and Mr. Favrot commented on this significantly Monday.

"This act on the part of Nashville attracted marked attention all over the country. It was the first time that any Southern city had given a sum even approximating that to advance the cause of college education of the Negro. That act had been already helpful to us and will continue to aid us in our efforts to obtain the sums in other sections needful to the success of the new program for Fisk.

"We felt that the raising of this first million dollar endowment fund would be the precursor of other assistance and we are very hopeful now that this happy development will be witnessed.

In New Era.

"Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees, in the address Sunday, said that the time had now come for Fisk to move out in a new and great era of achievement and usefulness, and there is every indication that events will justify that confidence."

When inquiry was made as to specific plans for development that were under consideration, President McKenzie stated that a building plan had been carefully prepared by H. C. Hibbs, well-known Nashville architect, adapted to the extension program of the university. These buildings are now ten in number, but may be added to under ultimate conditions. President McKenzie said that they would cost $2,000,000, and are as follows: Two dormitories, four recitation buildings, administration building, music building and two gymnasium buildings.

The income from the million dollar fund raised this year goes exclusively to payment of teachers' salaries. The university is now overcrowded, and other buildings are at once needed. The money to cover this building program and provide the endowment necessary to accomplish the full measure of development aimed at must be procured.

"How much do you estimate will be required to carry out your plans for a greater Fisk?" was asked.

"We should have $10,000,000 in the next ten years," was the prompt reply. "We will need that to accomplish what we want and have in mind."

The president of Fisk is a man of small stature, but of big brain and big heart and a big vision; and beneath his quiet, determined exterior it is not difficult to see that he is genuinely confident that his plans are moving to a splendid fruition.

[Something of the interest which Jubilee and Founders' Day at Fisk University awakened this year is to be found in the character of press comments made concerning the exercises, and, in particular, the future of the University as it seems to impress itself upon the friends of Fisk. One of the noteworthy accounts which the occasion drew forth was that by a staff correspondent of the *Banner*, Mr. George H. Armistead, Sr., who prepared the comments following and illustrated his article with the pictures accompanying, on November 23, 1924.]

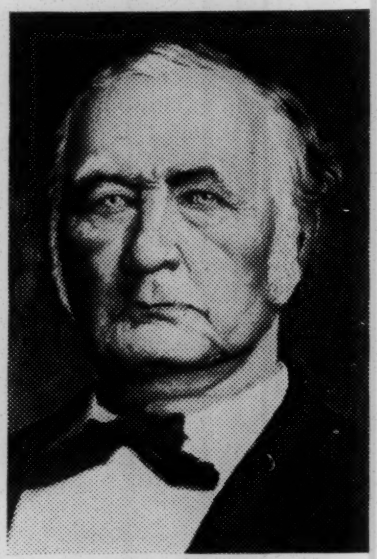
FISK UNIVERSITY'S HISTORY IS DRAMA OF RACE EVOLUTION.

Opened in 1866 as a Free Public School, Institution Has Made Great Strides Until Its Fame Is Now World-Wide.

By George H. Armistead, Sr.

[*Nashville Banner*, Nov. 23.]

Education has its romance no less real than that of politics or business. The young clergyman who, three centuries ago, came to the New World from the old in search of health and, dying not long afterward, left his estate of 750 pounds sterling and 300 books to the school opened two years before at Cambridge with the munificent endowment of 200 pounds voted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony little dreamed when on a sick bed at the end of the trail in a faraway land, he made that disposition of his earthly possessions that he was in reality found-



REV. A. L. P. GREEN, D.D.
Noted Southern Methodist preacher of Nashville who, General Clinton B. Fisk stated, was the first man to contribute a considerable sum to help the Fisk School.

ing an institution which would herald the name of Harvard to the ends of the earth.

No vision of the great Yale university of the twentieth century moving out into rivalry with England's twin historic institutions, hoary with age and honor, kindled the imagination of the ten poor preachers who two centuries and a quarter ago combined their scant libraries as a nucleus for the Collegiate School of Connecticut and took out a charter for it.

Assuredly, the little group who less than a year after Appomattox opened a school for Negroes in the rough barracks near the old Chattanooga depot in Nashville, which had only recently been vacated by the soldiers in blue, would have deemed the prophecy the dream of a disordered mind had they been told that from that meagre and dreary beginning would develop the greatest institution in the world for the education of the Negro race.

But the unformed vision has become an impressive reality. On the lofty eminence of that day, of 1865, where Fort Gillem had been constructed, overlooking the city from the northwest suburbs, Fisk university today is spread in handsome structures, the direct successor to the little school near the depot; and indeed, it has approximately been directed that upon the spacious campus of the Fisk of today is a modest but useful house erected from the timbers of the barracks when fifty years ago the school was moved from the old and out-grown location to the commodious home on Gillem heights. Music classes daily practice in the reconstructed barracks house.

And there is the further assurance which recent events have developed; that millions more of money will soon begin their steady movement from philanthropic Rockefeller, Carnegie and other coffers north and east to expand vastly the sphere of activities and usefulness of the already noted college which points to the lowly barracks as its birthplace.

The remarkable manner in which new agencies and new friends have arisen to meet emergencies that have arisen in the history of the institution, it has often been said, indicates the presence of a beneficient power leading it along the path of an ever unfolding and high destiny. It has seen great vicissitudes, but equally great successes.

Looking back over the sweep of the six decades, the history of the institution is seen to embody nothing less than a drama of the educational and spiritual evolution of a race. Its setting has been the capital of the state which bordered the section which owned it and that which set it free. And it has been wrought in an atmosphere ever friendly to its advance.

Nashville always has fostered the hopes and plans of the school. It is not to be forgotten that it was first opened as a free public school in January, 1866, assisted by funds from the scant treasury of a city fresh from the losses and sorrows of war, it not being chartered as Fisk University until two years later, and that the first man in the nation to place in the hands of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk "any considerable sum of money for the education of the freedmen," as he feelingly testified in a speech which he made on the dedication of Jubilee Hall, was Dr. A. L. P. Green, a noted Methodist preacher and pulpit orator of this city of the last generation.

New Home Provided.

When the barracks were outgrown and a new home was needed, the great Rockefeller, Carnegie, Rosenwald, Slater and other beneficences of today were not in existence, and money to meet imperative demands, if the school was to grow, seemed impossible of obtainment. The Jubilee singers, now of world-wide fame, were the answer to that need. To twenty slaves and the children of four others came the inspiration under the leadership of George L. White, to give to the North and Europe the melody of the plantation songs of a vanishing age, and in five years their argosy of song had yielded over $100,000 for the parent institution; the spacious campus which was to be the scene of an undreamed expansion and the home of the formost educational institution of their race had been purchased and Jubilee Hall, its first building, erected.

And now, after the lapse of well nigh a half

century of steady advance, when the college has won a national renown, recognized by Harvard, Columbia and Chicago Universities as a standard institution, when its dormitories are unable to hold all the hundreds of students seeking admission, when the attainment of its full and unfolding opportunities for service of the race and of the South, the nation and the world calls for additional and large financial aid, comes another striking accomplishment of its needs. A million-dollar endowment, the first ever given to a Negro institution of higher learning, supplemented by a good-will gift of $50,000 from the people of Nashville is announced, and scarcely has the full significance of this event come to the friends of the institution and the country before revelation is made that millions more may be expected from the (Rockefeller) General Education Board, the Carnegie Fund and other sources, to enable the directing spirits of the university to develop a far-reaching policy of development.

"The school has passed through two of its stages," said President F. A. McKenzie, the courage-filled and broad-visioned president of Fisk, this week, as he spoke of its ever-brightening future. "The pioneer period of the barracks, and that of transition, from the purchase of the present campus and building of Jubilee Hall, are now passed. The achievement of the million-dollar endowment and the happy prospect of other and large donations means that we are now entering upon a stage of realization. The past is an inspiration, and the future a summons to our best endeavors that we may grasp fully its great opportunities for service.

FREEDMEN'S HEAD
General Clinton B. Fisk, President of Freedmen's Bureau, who was an early and influential friend of the school.

History of Fisk.

The history of Fisk contains the elements of adventure, faith, vicissitude and that high fortune which courageous enterprise so often wrings from the adverse conditions of its birth.

The Fisk school was founded by the American Missionary Association and Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, Jan. 9, 1866. While conducted as a free public school there was an enrollment for the year of about 1,200 pupils, with an average attendance of 800. In August, 1867 (the city of Nashville having provided free schools for all classes of her children), a charter was secured for the Fisk University, and the academy and normal departments were opened the following September.

The school was opened in government buildings west of the Chattanooga depot, known at the time as the Railroad hospital. The buildings that had sheltered the Union soldiers became the schoolhouse for the emancipated children of bondage. Gen. C. B. Fisk was then chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee and adjoining states, and, taking great interest in the enterprise, it was called by his name. He since contributed largely to its success. The school was under the auspices of the American Missionary Association of New York, and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. In the course of a year or two the latter society turned over its interest in the work to the American Missionary Association, by which it has been fostered ever since.

The school was needed; the hospital buildings were suited to the purpose; but they could only be secured by the purchase of the grounds on which they stood and neither of the societies which wished to start the school had the means at hand to make the purchase. In this emergency, three men, Rev. E. P. Smith, then recently secretary of the Christian Commission; Rev. E. M. Cravath, lately a chaplain of the army and then connected with the American Missionary Association, and John Ogden, who had been in the army and was then in the service of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, advanced their individual credit and the money to the amount of $16,000 and the land was bought and the buildings opened for the school. It was placed under the care of Mr. Ogden, a prominent educator before the war who during his two school years in Nashville instructed with the aid of a corps of teachers, nearly 1,000 pupils annually. The indebtedness to Messrs. Smith, Cravath and Ogden was subsequently discharged, and the American Missionary Association became possessor of the property.

In 1868, the Government transferred to it the buildings.

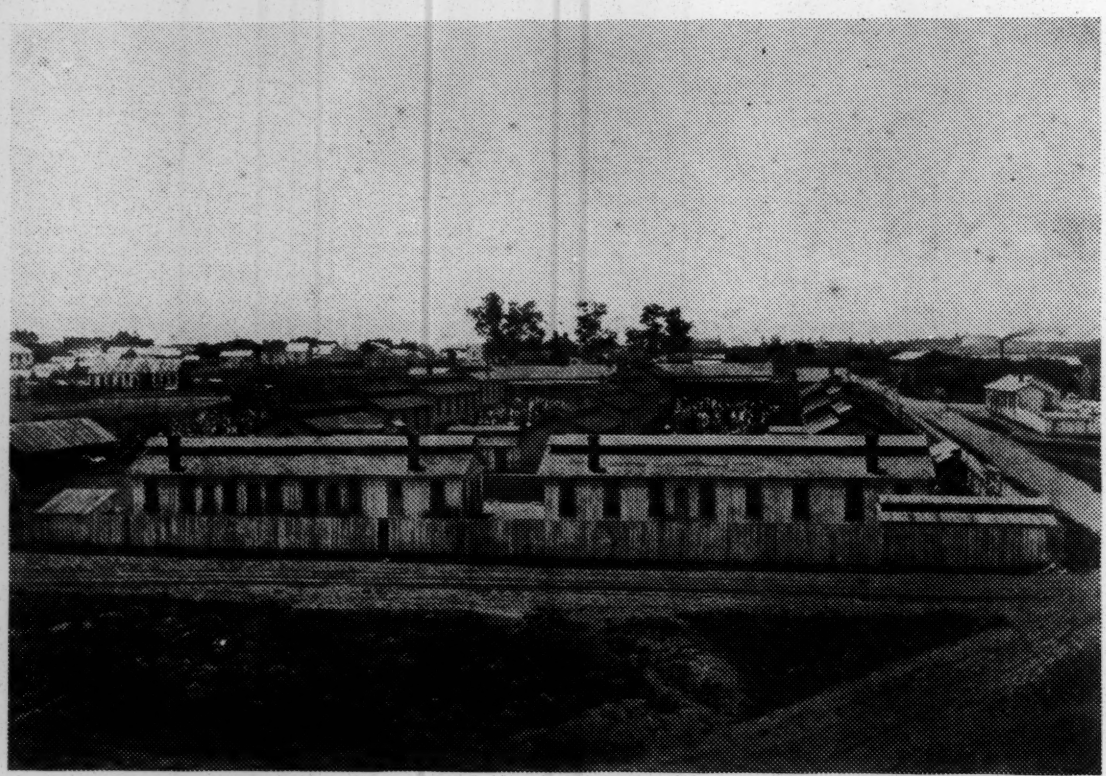
The Peabody fund generously granted $800 a year to aid the indigent students; in 1863 came the grant of $7,000 from the Freedmen's Bureau, and with this and funds from the Association, the old buildings were repaired, a dormitory and chapel were erected and ready for use in 1869. Thus were these wants met.

Crisis of 1871.

The greatest crisis which the school ever encountered came in 1871. A chronicler of that period thus reviewed it.

"But another and a greater crisis came in 1871. The old buildings though often repaired could not be saved from decay. A new site and new buildings were needed or the university must be seriously crippled if not abandoned. The American Missionary Association had no resources from which to meet so large a necessity. But the hand of God was not shortened. From a new, an unexpected and unexampled source did He provide the means. George L. White, a young man who was music teacher in the institution, conceived the idea of training a company of colored singers and carrying them through the Northern states on a concert tour. His enthusiasm for music was unbounded, and his ability to train his class extraordinary. Facing the greatest obstacles, he undertook the untried work upon his own responsibility. He and his troupe set out from Nashville, Oct. 6, 1871, and for a while labored on, making scarcely money enough to meet current expenses. But at length the tide turned in his favor, his singers were applauded by crowded houses, they became famous and both money and friends were theirs. At the end of their first concert-season they

Birthplace of Fisk University



FEDERAL BARRACKS IN 1866 WHEN SCHOOL WAS OPENED

It was on January 9, 1866, that the Negro public school that became the Fisk University of today was opened in the newly vacated Federal hospital and barracks, near the old Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. It was west of the depot, corner of Church and the street now known as Twelfth Avenue. The picture shown herewith was taken in June, 1866, and the original is among the treasured archives of the noted institution.

Much of the material in the barracks was saved and used in the erection of a music hall on the present campus.

found that they had netted $20,000. Another season resulted as prosperously, and $20,000 more were secured. With these funds twenty-five acres were purchased—the former site of Fort Gillem northwest of Nashville, one of the most eligible situations that could have been chosen. On Jan. 1, 1873, excavation for the foundation was commenced, and Oct. 1, 1873, the corner stone was laid. The Jubilee Singers then taking a tour through Great Britain, netted $50,000 which carried on the work to a cost of $70,000. After this, the now celebrated troupe returned home to Fisk University to reorganize for another season. They are now again in Great Britain, and are engaged in giving their unique concerts to delighted audiences. Since going over last summer they have netted $20,000. The dedication of Jubilee Hall, Jan. 1, 1876, completes this remarkable story of divine help in the hour of need."

Jubilee Singers.

The Jubilee Singers have raised altogether $150,000 for Fisk, and are still in organized existence. There are now seven other buildings on the campus besides the hall they built as follows: Livingstone Fisk Memorial chapel, Bennett, Chase, the gymnasium, Carnegie library, Barracks hall and Magnolia cottage.

The people of Nashville may see history in the making powerfully affecting the Negro race being daily written within the confines of this capital city of a Southern state. Silent, deep, tremendous forces which have been gathering momentum for three-quarters of a century for the uplift of a race are seemingly uniting to bring forth in this borderland Southern city an object lesson of the possibilities and progress, mental, spiritual and racial, of the Negro so striking and impressive that the whole South and the whole nation cannot fail to see its meaning, its mission, its inspiration.

Is it the mere accident of a teeming age that in this single Southern community today at the same time the finishing touches are being put to the largest publishing house in the world owned and operated by Negroes, an imposing structure close to the heart of the business area; that here, too, is being erected the only Negro theological seminary in the world, finely equipped and financially fortified; and that this is the location, too, of the foremost institution of higher learning for Negroes in this or any other land?

Currents of gold from far distant sources and sections have been silently moving to this common spot for decade upon decade. Philanthropists have been dreaming their dreams around boards from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago and Boston and Richmond and Nashville, and then fashioning them into practical plans. All the while to the Negro himself have come new hopes and energies, new aspirations and an ever-deepening seriousness of purpose, an ever-widening vision of responsibility and of opportunity. And now these facts and forces seem to be uniting for simultaneous and striking proof of their existence, their promise and possibilities for the development and destiny of a race.

[In printing in full the address of Hon. Paul D. Cravath, the Nashville Tennessean began its account with the heading and comments which follow.]

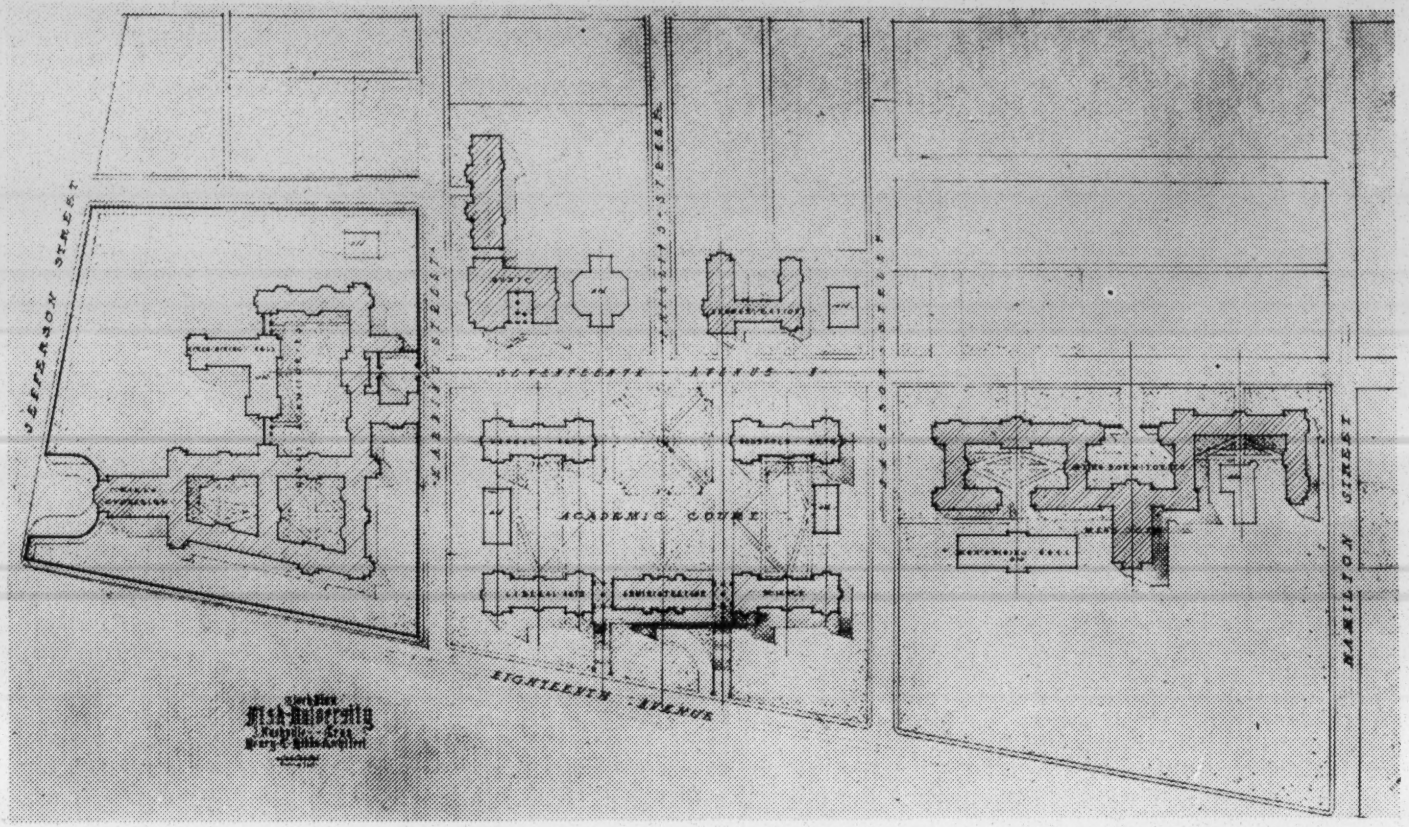
TRIBUTE IS PAID TO FISK HEAD'S WORK.

Dr. McKenzie's Efforts Make Large Endowment Justified.

[*Nashville Tennessean*, Nov. 25.]

Large things have been projected at Fisk University the last week. They have found their most definite expression in the address of Leo M. Favrot, of the General Education Board, at the chapel exercises Monday morning. However, that talk which suggested developments in a wide variety of ways was probably no more significant than the address of Paul D. Cravath, the chairman of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, in his introductory remarks Sunday afternoon at the annual Jubilee and Founders' Day exercises.

Building Plan for Greater Fisk



(Courtesy Nashville Banner)

TEN BUILDINGS TO COST OVER $2,000,000

The above is the building plan for Greater Fisk, designed by Architect H. C. Hibbs of this city. The structures will represent an expenditure of over $2,000,000. They are really twenty-nine in number, but they are so interlaced that they number ten, and are formed in five groups.

The combined linear space of these buildings is 3,000 feet, or three-fifths of a mile. They will be of collegiate Gothic design of a uniform height of three stories. Brick and cut stone will be used. Vermont slate and copper roofs, leaded glass windows and steel frames throughout.

A landscape architect has been employed and is at work in connection with Mr. Hibbs. The buildings will cover three and a half city blocks. Ornamental and spacious courts will feature each group. The campus extends from Jefferson to Hamilton street.

The administration group will be arranged around the large administration court, stretching nearly a block from Harding to Jackson street, and will face on Seventeenth Avenue. In this group will be the administration proper building, those for liberal arts, science, household arts and manual training. The group will be closed on three sides and open on Seventeenth Avenue. It will have a linear measurement of 1,000 feet.

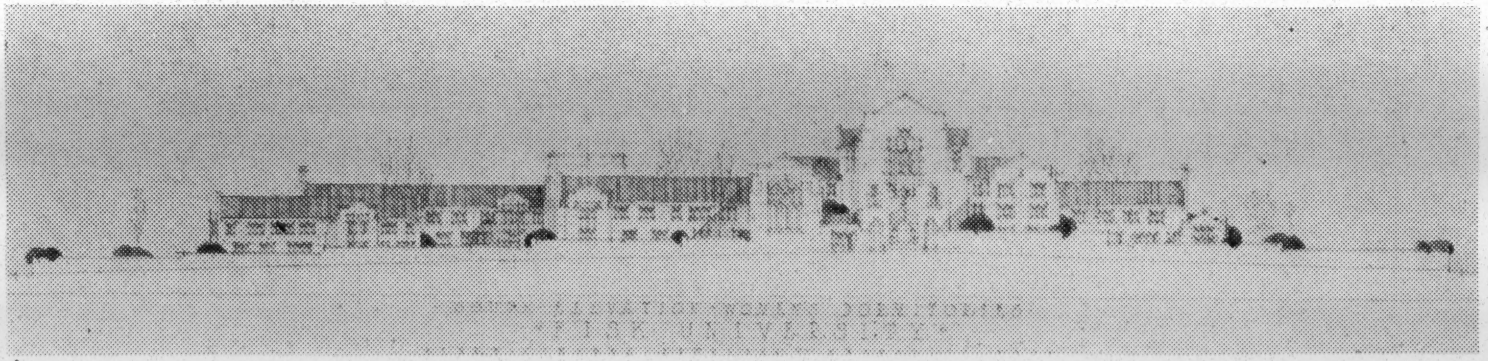
Group number two will be the women's dormitory group, and will cost $500,000.

The men's dormitory group will be south of the administration group and face on Seventeenth Avenue. It will have accommodations for 500. There will be living and study rooms, halls, gymnasium, recitation halls.

Directly across Seventeenth Avenue from the administration building will be the demonstration school and the conservatory of music.

The construction of these groups will give Fisk University an equipment far beyond that of any institution in the world for the education of the Negro.

Women's New Dormitories Group



(Courtesy Nashville Banner)

THE HOME OF 500 YOUNG WOMEN AT GREATER FISK

The women's dormitories group will have a commanding position in the plan for Greater Fisk's campus. It will contain the original Jubilee Hall with the new structures interlaced about it. It will directly face Seventeenth Avenue and front on Harding Street.

The group will be arranged around three courts, and will contain living rooms, study halls, dining halls, gymnasium, recitation halls; and will have living apartments for 500 young women. There will be a gate lodge and an 80-foot tower. Jubilee Hall will be near this tower.

:: Of Interest to Fisk University ::

Kind Words

November 21, 1924

MY DEAR PRESIDENT MCKENZIE:

I am not always able to say what I want to say at the time it should be said. I wish, however, that you would pardon my delay in extending my congratulations on the announcement of Jublilee and Founders' Day. I have read the little pamphlet "A Milestone in Negro Education" with pleasure and satisfaction. I congratulate you most heartily upon what you have accomplished at Fisk. It seems to me that you have had rare foresight and a most unusual gift of perseverance. Few men have accomplished as much as you have done since going to Fisk. I trust that the future will be rich in reward for your service and that your own consciousness may keep you courageous and brave. * * *

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) W. O THOMPSON
President, Ohio State University

November 12, 1924

MY DEAR PRESIDENT MCKENZIE:

Mrs. Loomis and I deeply appreciate the honor of your invitation to share in the festivities by which you celebrate the completion of the Million Dollar Fund for Fisk.

We are sorry that it will be impossible for us to be present upon that occasion and must content ourselves with sending our congratulations.

May I add that I am deeply impressed by the wisdom, the faithfulness and the extraordinary ability of the President of Fisk University as well as by the very high quality of its faculty, also by the wisdom of its Board of Trustees. A great and noble institution. One can hardly ask more for it than that its future may fulfill the promise of its past.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL LANE LOOMIS,
Associate Sec., American Missionary Assn.

:: Signs of A Better Day ::

Third Annual Race Relations Sunbay

February 8th So Designated by Federal Council of Churches—Universal Observance Urged.

The Federal Council of Churches, through its Commission on the Church and Race Relations, has designated February 8, 1925, as Race Relations Sunday, and is asking that the churches of America dedicate it to the promotion of mutual understanding and good will between the races. The interchange of pulpits between white and colored pastors and speakers, visitation of the churches of the other race, special sermons and addresses on race relations, studies of Negro achievement, poetry and music, and the singing of Negro spirituals are some of the suggestions offered for the observance of the day. Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission, has prepared a twelve-page pamphlet suggesting programs, themes and hymns appropriate to the occasion. Copies of this pamphlet may be had for five cents each from the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Race Relations Sunday was first observed in 1923 and more widely in 1924. Good results were reported. It is hoped that the third observance of the day, in both colored and white churches, will be more general than ever before. To this end the Commission requests the cooperation of all the pastors and other religious leaders.

Better Housing for Negroes of Virginia

Inter-racial Committee in Annual Meeting Plans This and Other Improvements.

At its recent annual meeting in Richmond the State Inter-racial Committee of Virginia appointed a sub-committee to assist the Virginia Chamber of Commerce in drawing up an effective state housing law. It further urged that all local inter-racial committees get behind this bill when it is introduced into the legislature and do everything possible to secure its passage. The local committees were asked also to help in the campaign recently undertaken for the better equipment of Virginia Union University, of Richmond, a historic institution for the higher training of Negroes, which dates back to 1865 and now enrolls over 400 students.

Local committees in cities and towns were requested to seek adequate library facilities for the colored people of their respective communities, and also to urge upon the authorities the need of establishing juvenile and domestic relations courts in each community, with probation officers for both white and colored people. The chairman of the committee was instructed to express to the several community chest organizations in the state the committee's approval of the generous inclusion of Negro welfare agencies in chest campaigns, as has already been done in a number of Virginia cities.

The meeting was attended by about fifty members, white and colored, and was in session two days. Dr. R. E. Blackwell is chairman of the committee, and R. W. Miles executive secretary.

Alumni Notes

Death Takes Miss Watts.

It was a sad announcement made in the Chapel by Dr. McKenzie that Miss Kathryn Buckner Watts, '21, had died suddenly in New York. An extract from a letter received at Fisk contained the following—

"Kathryn had only been ill about 24 hours. It started with a slight attack of "flu" then early Saturday morning she was stricken absolutely paralyzed with Spinal Meningitis. They had the finest specialists in N. Y. but nothing could be done to save her. She remained unconscious to the end. It is a terrible shock to all who know and loved her. She had made many friends here."

The president spoke very feelingly of his last conference with Miss Watts, in his office, mentioning, in particular, her kindly words and attitude as they talked for the last time here, as she prepared to take up her work. Miss Watts was one of the loveliest graduates we have produced and her unusually sweet disposition will be a treasured memory for all who knew her.

A Word Concerning Professor Davis.

The *Galveston City Times* prints the following concerning Professor H. T. Davis, 96, Principal Public School, Galveston, Texas—

"Five of our teachers, Miss Anderson, Miss Speed, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Lucas and Mr. Davis, will attend the convention of the Teachers' Association, which meets in San Antonio, November 27, 28 and 29.

"Mr. C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee, and a former schoolmate of Prof. Davis, has asked Mr. Davis to have charge of membership registration for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Mr. Calloway is executive secretary of the National Association."

Of Interest to Friends of Dr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite.

The friends of Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Crosthwaite, both graduates of Fisk, will be interested with them in the information contained in the following news comments concerning their son, "Lenida"—

(Northwestern Bulletin-Appeal, (Minneapolis) Nov. 22, 1924)

"Dr. L. T. Crosthwaite has taken over the dental offices formerly occupied by Dr. J. R. French, who will leave next month to open an office in Chicago.

Dr. Crosthwaite is a graduate of the Dental College of the University of Minnesota. He passed the State Board of Examiners in June. He formerly was a student of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

"Formal opening of the office to the public will be held Monday. All dental problems will be given careful attention.

"Dr. French will remain at the office a few days in order to complete all old contracts."

Attorney White in Cleveland.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald,* November 8, 1924, made the following comment concerning our Charles White, '21: "Attorney Charles W. White a recent graduate of the Harvard Law School, is in the city looking over the field." Attorney White is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert White, the latter a Fisk graduate, and Recorder at Fisk.

Letter of Appreciation from Miss Mason.

45 West 66th Street, New York City,
November 12, 1924.

Dr. Fayette A. McKenzie,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Dear Dr. McKenzie:

Thank you so very much for your kind and encouraging letter of November 6. I really do not think I would have been one of the fortunate ones in receiving a fellowship had it not been for your great kindness, and the patience and help of dear Miss Chamberlain.

I considered it an honor to appear on the program of the Jubilee Singers. Some day, I hope to show in a more tangible way, my appreciation to my Alma Mater, Fisk.

Again, thank you many, many times.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Lydia E. Mason.

(It will be remembered that Miss Mason, as announced in the November *NEWS,* was awarded a fellowship by the Juilliard Music Foundation.)

Names and Addresses of the Class of 1923-1924

Delolah Virginia Bradford, Teacher, Home Economics, 11th St. School, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Montraville Isadore Claiborne, Teacher, Science in Attucks High School, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Theodosia Elmira Conway, Student, Chicago Normal, Chicago, Ill.

Annie Marie Davis, Teacher of Music, State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bernice Ophelia Davis, Teacher in High School, Galveston, Texas.

Katie Mae Davis, Teacher, History, Education, Sociology, Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett, Texas.

Tessie Virginia Davis, Teacher, English and History in High School, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Nina Yolande Du Bois, Student in English, Columbia University, New York City.

Constance Clementine Fisher, Student in Social Science, Western Reserve University, Family Visitor under Cleveland Associated Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.

(On November 8, 1924, *The Cleveland Herald* said: "*The Herald* congratulates Miss Constance Fisher, daughter of Professor Isaac Fisher of Fisk University, on being awarded a scholarship in the Western Reserve Graduate School of Social Sciences.")

Carrie Lankford Fletcher, Teacher of English, History, Sociology, High School, Winchester, Ky.

Emily Lucile Goins, Student of Music, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Sarah Emily Green, Teacher of Latin, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

Lygia Alphonso Greenlee, Teacher, Manassas Training School, Memphis, Tenn.

Hazel La Dessa Hampton, Teacher, Detention Home for Girls. Sleighton Farm, Delaware Co., Darlington, Pa.

Gertrude Ella Harris, Teacher in High School, Southland Institute, Southland, Ark.

Marie Comer Henson, Student in Sociology, Fisk; Bethlehem Center, Cedar and 15th Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Newton Sarailia Holiday, Teacher of History, High School, Fort Worth, Texas.

Hortense Cornelia Houston, Supernumerary in High School, Houston, Texas.

Antoine Hugo Jackson, Principal, Parish Training School, Franklin, La.

Henderson Andrew Johnson, Director of Athletics. Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas Jackman Long, Teacher, Douglass High School, Henderson, Ky.

William Lloyd Lowe, Working in New York City.

Foster Mackey, Working in Corsicana, Texas.

Anna Belle Maddux, Teacher in New High School, Muskogee, Okla.

Orval Kirke Malone, Working in McMinnville, Tenn.

Alonzo Vincent Mercer, Student, Chicago, Ill.

Ammon Maurice Moore, Student, New York City.

Mattie Eloise Moores, Teacher in City Schools, Nashville, Tenn.

Levi Henry Morris, Law School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Emma Elise O'Brien, Teacher, Laurinburg Institute, Laurinburg, N. C.

Jessica Louise Plantevigne, Teacher, New Orleans, La.

Ethel Corinth Rivers. Teacher, Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.

Charles Oscar Rogers, Teacher in High School, Carbondale, Ill.

Pearl Bernice Rowan, Teacher in High School, Baton Rouge, La.

Kathleen Elizabeth Ryland, Teacher in High School, Baton Rouge La.

Anna Perdita Sanford, Teacher, Macon, Ga.

Irene Hunter Scruggs, Teacher, Southland Institute, Southland, Ark.

Antonio Maceo Smith, Law School, Columbia University, New York City.

Annie Louisa Stewart, Student of Music, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Wilbur Harold Tarver, Teacher, High School, Parmele, N. C.

Marguerite Jane Tillar, Student, New York School of Social Work, Orange, New Jersey.

(Miss Tillar was awarded one of the Urban League Scholarships in the school above.)

Joseph Alexander Walker, Student, Chicago, Ill.

Frances Eulalia Warren, Teacher, Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett, Texas.

Cecilia Maude Watkins, Teacher in New High School, Reidville, N. C.

Herschel Roger Williams, Student, Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C.

Jesse Mack Williams, Student, Medical College, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Geneva Etta. Windham, Teacher of Latin, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

Merrill Cravath Work, Teacher of Latin and Sight Singing, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Willie Altameze Zeigler, Teacher, Apalachicola, Fla.

Graduates in Music.

Mary Katherine Battle, Student, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

*Annie Marie Davis, Teacher of Music, State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Lulu Mae Harlan, Teacher of Music, High School, Richmond, Ky.

La Dosca Doris Howse, Teacher of Music, State Normal School, Durham, N. C.

*Adine Eloise Lowe, Student, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia Elizabeth Mason, Student of Music—Juilliard Foundation, New York City.

(As already announced in the *News*, Miss Mason was awarded a scholarship in the Foundation above.)

*Duplicated in college class.

(Keeping a promise made in this column, we are printing below a list of friends who made contributions to the Endowment Fund through Mrs. Laura Drake-Nichols.)

Names of Friends who Contributed to the Million Dollar Endowment through Mrs. Laura Drake-Nichols, Class of 1916:

New Bedford, Mass.

Miss Hannah E. Ashley, Mr. Fred D. Bonner, Miss E. C. Carter, Mr. W. W. Crapo, Miss Amelia H. Jones, Mr. E. B. Jourdain, Mrs. C. C. Lee, Dr. Burt E. Logwood, Rev. E. K. Nichols; Edward K. Nichols, Jr., Cornelius F. Nichols, Marjorie L. Nichols, Laura Bernice Nichols, (children of Rev. E. K. and Mrs. Laura D. Nichols); Mrs. Albert W. Holmes, Dr. E. D. Osborne, Mr. C. B. Piper.

New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, Miss M. Adelia Arnold, Miss Emmy F. Drake (class of 1921).

Since the last publication of Alumni contributions we have received $10.00 from Miss Martha C. Cort, (class of 1913).

From a Letter Fisk 1924

" Enclosed please find rough plan of "McFaddens".

" I am not certain about the route taken. You say the "street beyond Church" was used by the girls. Find out from Yolande whether the girls went through the opening (G) next the apartment house on Sixth Avenue or down the Alley (H) from Church Street alongside the McKendric Church.

~~Learned x this x from:~~

~~I x told you x was x said x once x by x two x white x women x who x danced x in x under x~~

" Door (C) to stage grotto is by way of alley but not through kitchen. Sunday school rooms (E) of McKenric Church are downstairs with door (E) on alley but I am unable to say how extensively this door is used.

" The door (C) from alley is the most convenient door to spring a surprise, but entrance is possible through front door above (R), by way of stairs at A.

" Try to establish entrance (G) by way of Sixth Avenue. All the garbage cans are placed in position along South end of building. These wouldn't be passed on entering by way of Church Street (H). The Sixth Avenue route is about 110 ft. The Church Street about 40 or 50 Ft. "

47-1-42

Plan I. Explanation

A - inside of store: steps leading from main floor to grotto in basement - ~~store to kitchen~~ former rathskeller. White girls could have used these steps to basement, or steps in rear in direction of arrows (R). Steps (A) can also be gained from alley (B). These steps also lead to kitchen which is in extreme back and sub-basement. (This is a pure "d" rat-hole of a place.)

Door (C) in alley is probably the door. Dim, dull, dirty, though

* However it leads to the kitchen

across from the church. This door leads to back of stage direct.

E - Church door. Several use, doubtful.

H - Entrance from Church Street.

G - Entrance from Sixth Avenue, circuitous, by garbage cans, paved but not brilliantly lighted nor extraordinarily clean though not at all filthy for Nashville. However not the way you would choose if choice was yours. Both G and H are well defined alleys.

Plan II

A - G - same as above. Plan II is the rathskeller in sub-basement. Guests descend steps at R's.

C - is convenient door; but believe Ward-Belmont girls used entrances "R" through front and across cafeteria to rear and down.

Plan III

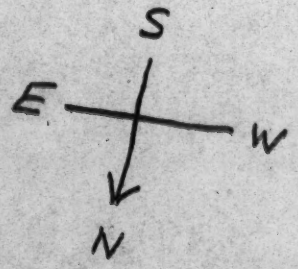
Elevation

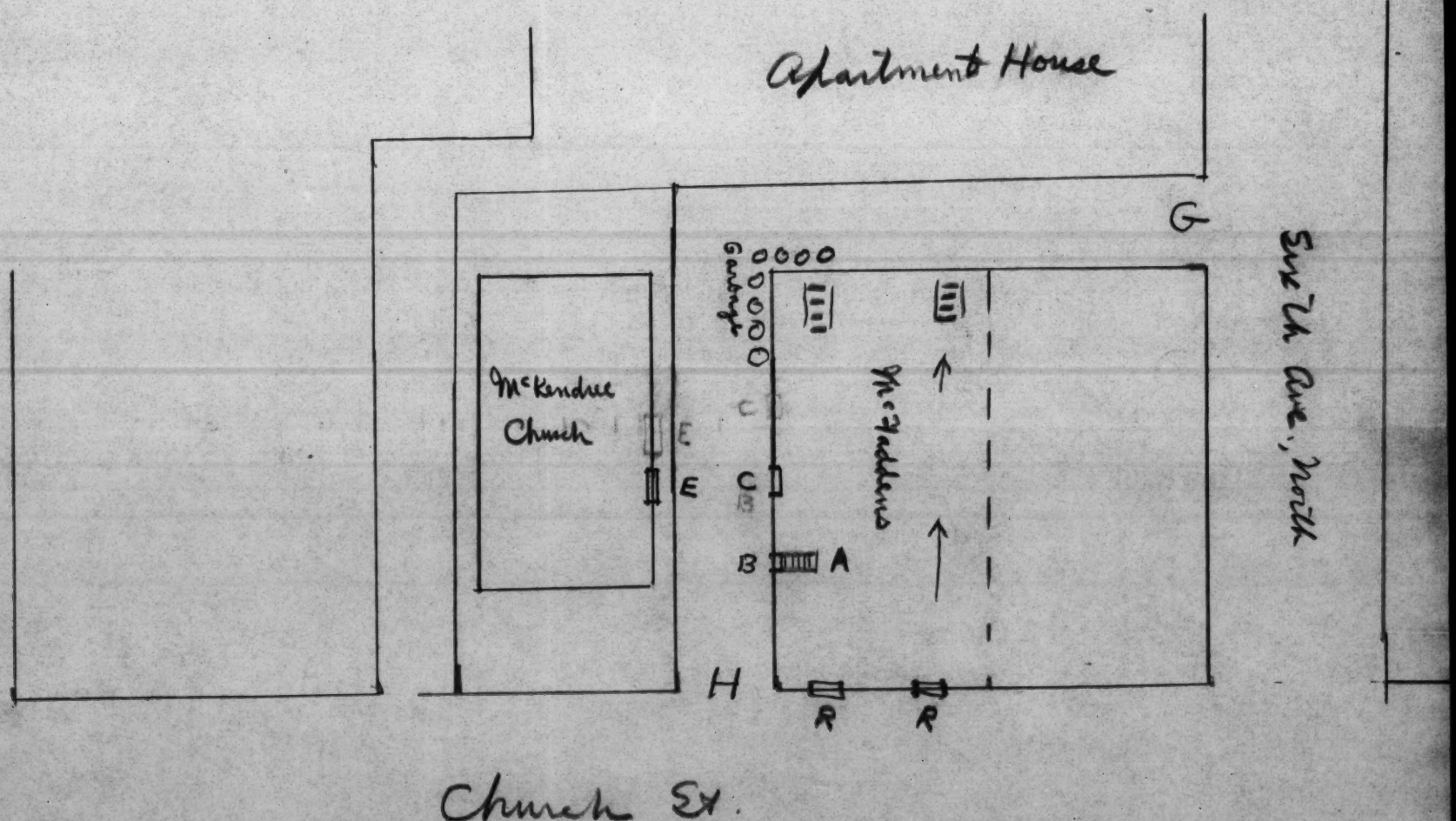
47-1-43

47-1-44

Plan I

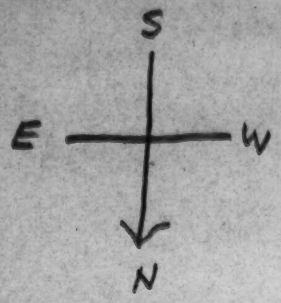
Street level

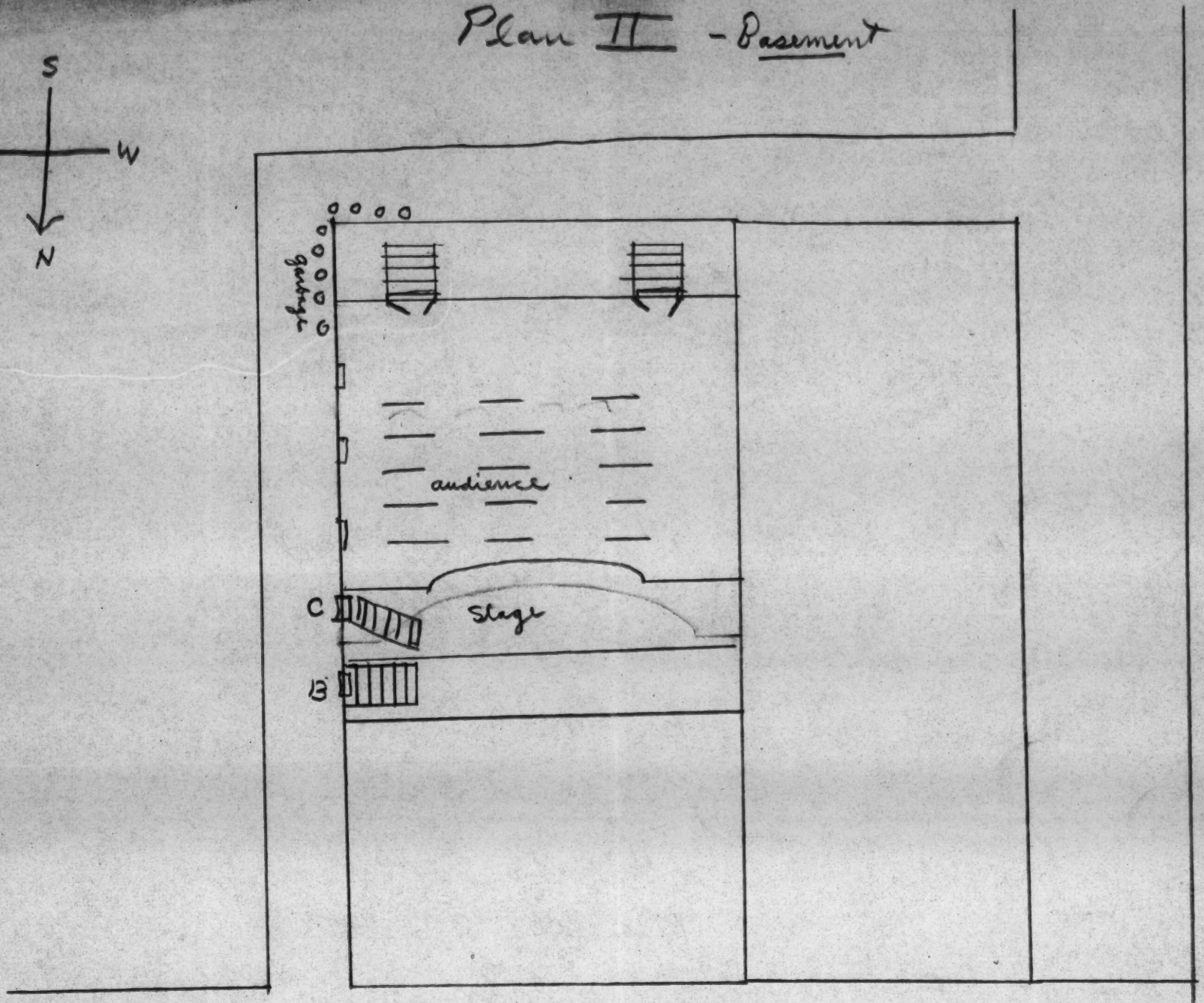




47-1-45

Plan II - Basement



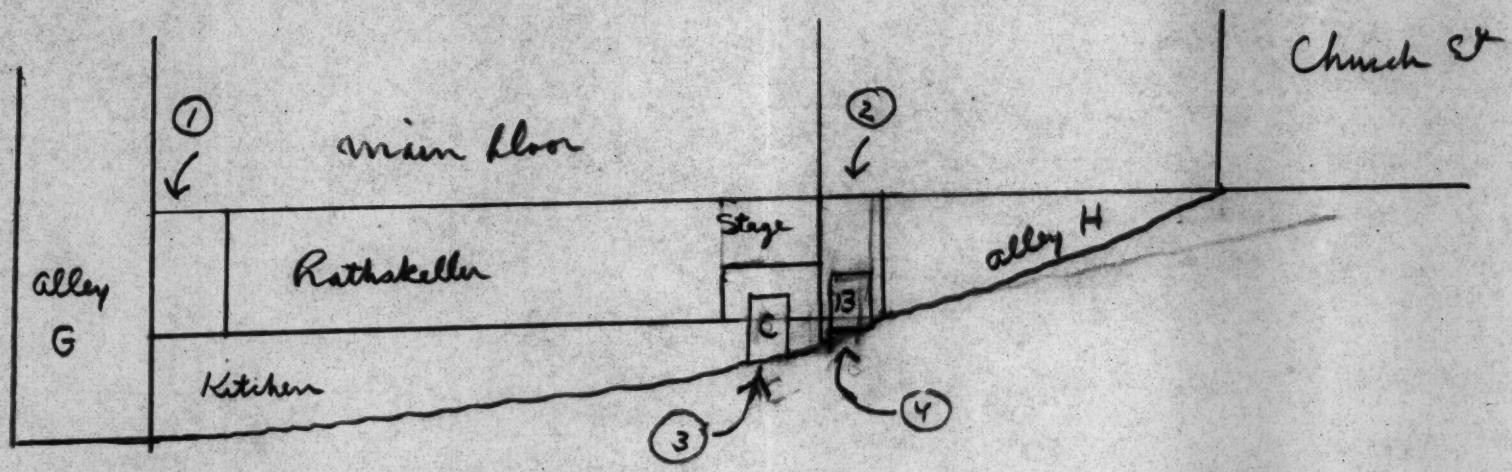


Church St.

4/7-1-46

Plan III

Side elevation (looking west)



Fisk (1)

Cordell of Memphis

Lends us By Dalton Ernest

Teacher in 8th grade.

School

Cook Prof of biology

graduate of Key State Normal

20 years ago & graduate from

Here now only male

Teacher.

4/4/1925

(2)

4/24/26

Yale

Eastern white teaches

Presidents female secretary

Prof Small, " Sec of Educ

3 stenog.

asst Bus Mgr

Lady men on campus

Eastern white

Man in charge Beach

Island

~~Lunch~~.

DISCIPLINE

[1924?]

McKenzie often stops chapel exercises and administers discipline. One day he noted that a thin, tall girl was not standing as the students sang. He stopped the exercises and, coming forward, ordered her to the platform. She was a freshman and came up trembling. He seated her on the platform facing the audience and in full view. A few days later suddenly he stopped the exercises again. The thin girl was seated while the others were standing. She seemed greatly agitated and before he could repeat his dose of discipline, she fainted away and had to be carried to Jubilee Hall. It turned out that she had a weak heart and could not stand because she felt so badly.

4/4/4/27

Fisher

Two or three times a month Fisher, in addressing the students, openly weeps, standing with tears rolling down his face and wiping his eyes with his handkerchief. At such time he usually is upbraiding the students for their lack of appreciation for these dear white friends who are sacrificing themselves for black folk.

A girl wanted to take a bath at eight o'clock before the study hour was over. The Dean of Women was out of the hall and she asked the assistant who had charge of the girls. She was informed that she could not take a bath until the assistant asked the president.

Case of Shevell girl

~~girl cheating~~

Wiles Paige — Sophomore + studying home

Electric iron + Debart

4/21/44/4

47-1-40

Faculty discipline

Order to "Men of the Staff" relative to smoking
Feb. 9, 1924

Second order relative to Smoking April 15, 1924

members of the

Among colored faculty working in close harmony with Ben White fellows counsel ~~give assistance~~ needed spiritual inspiration & counsel besides ~~pleasing~~ promoting the general welfare among these white & black students of Eng and education surrounded each Sun & week together in home & prayers. But at Fisk the stronger colored professors are being assimilated by whites & only those remaining are safe who stand for Fisk or obtain aloof from the Presidents. Sectional meetings of the white & colored teachers.

11-1-41

Epiphany + Magnificat

4/44

Carol of Waits

4-5, 1924.7

EDITORIALS

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THE WELFARE DRIVE

The Welfare Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce is conducting a drive for funds with which to finance the charities of the city for the coming year. This movement is worthy and should have the whole -hearted support of all citizens of Des Moines.

Among the institutions supported by these funds are our Protection Home headed by Mrs. Gertrude E. Rush and Miss Rebecca Nelson, and the Community Center headed by Mr. W. J. Moore and [illegible] girls and young women who have no place of abode while the latter is a splendid place of social contact. The cost of their operation is far greater than our contribution can possibly be, but everyone should make it a point to give something.

NEED OF MILITARY OFFICERS

Mr. William Matthews' program for progressive action asks the admission of Negroes to West Point and Annapolis. Undoubtedly, this looks forward to the day when the 24th and 25 th Infantries and the 9th and 10th Calvalries can be officered by colored men. One of the best arguments we had for the complete control of th veterans' hospital at Tuskegee was the fact that there was among our race fully capable and qualified men and women for the work. This we could not say of our officers because they have not been trained. White officers vie with each other for assignment to black regiments. We proved our ability as officers in time of war. Why not in peace? Mr. Matthews is to be congratulated on his far sightedness. We hope this feature of his program goes through.

THE TROUBLE AT FISK

It is unfortunate that Fisk University must spend a lot of valuable time in scrapping between the student body and the alumni on one side and President McKenzie on the other. He has succeeded in securing large contributions for that institution, but practically takes the same attitude toward the students which the Dred Scott decision did toward the Negro.

Fisk is one of our institutions of higher learning; it is one of our institutions where the alumni have practically no control over the affairs of their school. President's McKenzie's attempt to reign with the attitude of a Czar is the surest method of bringing a change.

Howard had its period and is not fully free from these objectionable features yet, but the alumni wields a marked influence which serves to check such acts as are practiced at Fisk. Hampton has had considerable growth toward alumni control. This is evidenced by the complete revolution of its corriculm.

Our schools have had and are still having presidents placed over them who have no conception of the Negro, except as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The alumni has had no voice in their selection. These conditions will continue as long this method prevails. In the meantime Fiskites, should keep up their fight until the battle is won.

WE NEED A CHANGE OF SPIRIT

movements make its way slowly but surely. The establishment of universities and modernly equiped research laboratories will become a great factor in the final solution of this big problem.

Random Remarks Eloquence by W. H. Lewis

(Providence News)

Providence, R.I. Novemer 8, 1924—During the recent political campaign Providence was visited by many able and eloquent speakers—Democratic, Republican, Third Party, Farmer-Labor. We had the privilege and pleasure of listening to most of them.

William H. Lewis, the Negro leader, rose to a height of oratory in his Elks hall address on Monday evening of this week such as has been attained by few men who have come within the range of our experience.

We have heard the eloquent Vance of North Corolinia. We have a faint remembrance, being a boy at the time, of the "Plumed Knight," James G. Blaine. We have been thrilled by the "fire-eating" Benjamin R. Tillman and the scholarly John Sharp Williams and the learned constitutional lawyer, Senator Willam E. Boran of Idaho.

We have been inspired by the silvery tongue of August Thomas, the playwright, one of the few men in our time whose clear, ringing words could be heard in the farther-most corners of the vast Madison Square Garden, seating 12,000 persons.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, with his great booming voice, is a splendid speaker; Joe King of Alabama, at one time a Representative in Congress, had marvelous fluency, "that pure and magnificant diction such as flowed from the lips of Socrates, and which Cicero declared Jupiter would use if Jupiter spoke Greek."

And many more. Fourth Estate "victims," in the course of their daily toil, se the best of them in action. Looking back over many years we can recall no speech that we consider the superior of Wiliam H. Lewis' matchless oration at Elks hall week, before an audience that crowded the aisles and overflowed into corridor.

"When the shackles fell from body, they fell from my mind soul, and I claim the rights and other man does to vote for any ty," shouted Lewis. "We have

4/10/31

815 MADISON AVENUE

Mrs Simon Flexner wishes to express her regret that she will be out of town on Sunday evening April 13th and will therefore be unable to attend the dinner in honor of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois. It would

give her great pleasure
to express her admiration
for Dr. Du Bois by
being present.

4/46/12

6138

19. a. St. West End.
Portland Maine
September 2-1924

SEP 3 1924

2.00

End-RP

Inc.

Yarmouthville, Maine.

N.a.a.c.p.
Editor Crisis,
69. 5th ave.
New York City.
N.Y.

You will find enclosed $2.00
#27. Snow St. Providence R.I.
for the renewal of Dr. J H. Bell.
D.D.S. Subscription for the Crisis
Magazine which Dr enjoys so
much reading it. I don't know what to
say to you all about down home, my state
Florida. where I was born and brought up. I am
writing you this confidentialy. I have profound and
sincere respect for this wonderful organizatine
N.a.a.c.p.

(2)

4/16/13

6138

I mean in Florida

SEP 3 1924

we have some dirty colored people among us I mean in our race. White folks "niggers" I hope you understand me. they come north and get this money go home to Florida. buy property in their own name. I want you to judge from a little what a great deal mean. God don't love ugly. we have one old dirty woman in our State we hate her and wish she would leave our State she done more harm than good. for leaving her State going down there for a graft. I could tell you things would make your heart bleed. — Please read between lines

Yarmouthville, Maine.

I was born there my father was a Baptist preacher he founded Bula Baptist Institutional Church Tampa Fla 10 children of us was born there. I know what I am talking about. The real race people colo are doing something here. leaving out myself. Edward Waters College. (The Prim)

(31 4/46/14 6138

SEP 3 1924

Prof. L. C. Jones. A. M. Graduate of Roger Williams University. he's Prin of Johnson's Academy. Orlando Fla
Rev. C. J. Smith. D. D. Florida Memorial College an Alumnii
it's burned down now the college is located at Live Oak Fla Suwannee County
Prof. N. B. Young has left us. The Prof his successor
is just wonderful. we like. Miss Wilhemenia
Johnson. a graduate of Atlanta University. she's
Prin of the Deland Fla Volusia County Industrial
School. She's wonderful Cookman Institute. Boylan Industrial Home
for Colored Youth the girls line. Its controlled by Freedmans
Board of Education Northern (white) Methodist. Those other
schools are all a bluff. Property in their own name
just a graft everything is a bluff and detrimental to the
race; God wants nothing but the truth devil are going to get
them. I could tell you some awful thing

Yarmouthville, Maine.

(4) 4/16/15 6138

I will wait and tell you later on. You all are ready helping us. What I am saying I can get a thousand witnesses. I am a Floridian I was born and raised up there Florida Baptist College of St Augustine Fla is all right. Robt N. Hungerford of Eatonville Fla Prof Wells of Lakeland Fla, Polk County that's the Lynch ing County Prof Wells have a hard time there. outside of the schools others are rotten. worse than rotten I am so glad that these northern ladies have made an investigation and found out for themselves. I am up here with them. Just the other. Pray for us.

SEP. 3 1924

Very Sincerely
Julia Alberta Hoffman.

Yarmouthville, Maine.

P.S. Those crackers plunders our schools when they get ready and we can't help ourselves.

Dr J. H. Bell. D.D.S.
27 Snow st.
Providence. R. I.

P.S. My permanent address while I am in the north
7 Bergen st. Providence, R. I.

219 West 139th Street
New York City, N. Y.
June 7th, 1924.

Fordham University, School of Law
New York, N. Y.

I am just completing the third year Law Course here at Fordham which I began with high hopes and aspirations and which I finish with satisfaction and a feeling akin to relief, for as much as one may like school and studying the daily grind, the insipid monotony finally wear and the last mile is truly the longest.

4/39 24-39

These years have been for the most part pleasantly and profitabley spent. However there is one incident which has marred for me the beautiful memory I had expected to carry away of Fordham Law School, its magnanimos spirit and lack of caste and discrimination. Perhaps the incident wounds the more because of the former fairness it had been mine to meet in my scholastic work here at Fordham, or perhaps because in my mind the Catholic Church and its institutions stood as a mighty bulwark against discrimination and unfairness. I am not as a rule over sensitive and I hope I donot apportion to others less of virtue than is their due. I would not call your attention to this incident if it were the mere exercise of an individual student's whim over which you perhaps have no control and which you certainly cannot anticipate but this incident originating as it did with an Officer of the Faculty seems to warrant some comment.

During the year 1922-23 I began and completed the Corpus-Juris-Cyc questions and answeres consisting of a set of eight (8) papers. I made 100% on each paper. I was informed of these marks by Mr. Benn, the Librarian, who had the work in charge maintaining as to the students the dual capacity of representative of the school and the Corpus-Juris Company. The original offer of the Company was: One set of Corpus Juris-Cyc to each class in which fifty-six (56) contestants completed the eight (8) papers— the prize going to the ones who had the highest mark on the eighth (8th) paper. In case of a tie they reserved the right to follow one of three methods (a) recourse to the average of the seven (7) preliminary papers (b) recourse to the scholastic standing of the tieing contestants or (c) recourse to the faculty for a decision.

A

Very early in the Spring and even when the time was extended until Fall it became evident that the entire number finishing might not be fifty-six (56) and that certainly no one class

would have that many. Then Mr. Benn told us that only one set of books would be given to the school as we had so few completing the eight (8) papers. This set to go to the person with the highest mark on the eighth set "everything just the same only all of you will compete together and not each class separate" he said. On this eighth set I made 100% on the the seven (7) preliminary papers, I had the highest scholastic record of any of the contestants, and I was willing to abide the Faculty's decision as to the winner. Those you will observe were the alternatives in case of a tie and there had been two or three others who had made 100% on the eighth set but none who had eight 100's i. e., 100 on each paper. Because of that and of my scholastic record during 1921-22 and 1922-23 under a & b I had won the books and Mr. Benn told me that I had won them. Suddenly Mr. Benn's enthusiasm dampened and when I asked him about the books he gave me indirect and evasive answers always with averted gaze. November 28, 1923, I received a note requesting that I see Mr. Benn in the library after class. I went. There he told me that "the fellows were kicking since some of them made 100% on t the eighth set just as I did, and that to please them he thought it advisable that all who made 100% on the eighth set should take another set of papers and the one making the highest mark would get the books." You will remember there were already stated alternatives as to methods of procedure in case of a tie so there was no need for his brilliant idea so newly advanced. He said that that was merely a suggestion and asked what I thought of it. I told him that at first blush the plan didnot appeal to me, he advised that I think it over as his plan "would save hard feelings." I did think it over and as a result on November 30th, wrote Mr. Benn the enclosed letter, which he received as he has since spoken of receiving the letter and expressed his displeasure concerning its contents. Mr. Benn has never answered the letter, never offered to further discuss the matter or in any way dispose of the question as to the recipient of the set of books. He has since this incident talked most disparingly of me and my connection with the contest, accused me of holding up the award of the books as if I could alter Fordham Law School's program. In April or May he placed my name on the Bulleting Board as eligible to compete for this year's prize by answering the final set of questions. I have not, however, entered my name in this contest at all and donot know from which I derive this honor unless it is from last year's standing which has not yet been recognized. Mr. Benn had the books and could have awarded them. He told me "he wanted to get them off his hands and please everybody". The company disclaims any participation or knowledge of final award of the booksanswering in response to an inquiry that "Mr. Benn would have to be consulted as he had them in charge". Mr. Benn's idea to please everybody is indeed a laudable one but he has not succeeded for altho "the fellows" may be pleased I feel that I was due, at least, some consideration.

This affair as conducted by Mr. Benn has been most unfair. I wonder what explanation he can have offered for failure to know the winner of last year's prize through all the year.

I also notice with surprise that no mention is made in the catalogue of 1923-24 of my name as winner of the Bouvier's Law

Dictionary given by the Central Book Company to the student having the highest average in the entire class--morning--afternoon and evening inclusive. This prize I won with an average of A-plus, having six A-plus' and three A's. I received your letter of authorization and the books from the company. Although the catalogue of 1932-33 did make mention of that prize there is no mention in this year's catalogue.

One does not go to school merely for scholastic honor and prizes, yet, when they are really won according to the school's own admission and records it does grieve one not to receive the merited reward. I would not maintain that I should have won but having won I wonder why I donot receive the set of Corpus-Juris-Cyc and why the customary insertion of names of prize winners was omitted in case of the Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

It seems quite an anomaly and to say the least ill becoming for this Catholic School to practice unfair methods of which ever and anon Catholic themselves have had reason to complain when they were practiced upon them by the Ku Klux Klan and other anti Catholic organizations.

The facts are necessarily deleted, but I have attempted to call to your attention the fact that I am cognizant that even at Fordham University School of Law, winning is not always synonomous with receiving.

Yours very truly,

Ruth Whitehead Whaley
3rd year Afternoon Class.

4/39 24-39

4/44/135

June 24, 1924.

Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson,
Fordham University,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Since writing the enclosed editorial some facts have come to my notice tending to show that this statement is unjust to you and to Fordham University. I am sorry if I have done you an injustice and I shall hasten to correct it if the facts warrant it. Meantime would you mind giving me a statement concerning the case of Mrs. Whaley from your point of view and that of the University?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 27, 1924.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of June 24th enclosing a clipping from a publication, presumably the "Crisis," referring to the matter of Mrs. Ruth Whaley. I note also your statement that since writing the editorial, facts have come to your notice indicating that your statements are unjust to Fordham University and me. Briefly, the facts connected with the matter are as follows:-

On Saturday, June 7th last, Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley, at that time a negro student in the senior class of Fordham University Law School, addressed a communication to me and similar communications to other authorities of the University complaining of alleged discrimination in the law school. An account of her complaint, apparently given out at about the time she mailed the same and before her letters could have been received by me or the University, appeared in the New York Tribune of Sunday, June 8, 1924. She complained of failure to award a prize offered by the American Law Book Company to students engaged in a contest conducted by that Company, and secondly, of the omission from the current catalog of the school of the fact that she had been awarded a prize by the Central Book Company consisting of Bouvier's Law Dictionary. In neither case was there any justification for the complaint. The contest to which she referred was conducted by the American Law Book Company and engaged in voluntarily by students as an activity outside of the school. The school received a letter from that Company in connection with her complaint reading in part as follows:

> "The contentions attributed to Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley which appeared in an article of the Sunday edition of the New York Tribune, concerning the award of the prize of the Corpus Juris Company, evidently referred to a prize offered by the American Law Book Company, publishers of Corpus Juris, in connection with a course of Legal Research Training, which for the past three years

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has been taught in the majority of law schools of this country."

B "If Mrs. Whaley has not been misquoted, she has misconstrued the terms of the prize offer and, inasmuch as these prizes are offered and awarded by the American Law Book Company and not by Fordham University, it is only fair to Fordham to say that any question involved in such awards should be taken up with us."

With reference to Mrs. Whaley's further complaint of the school's failure to bulletin prizes awarded to her, there is likewise no justification for her claim of discrimination. In her first year in the school she won and was duly awarded the prize of fifty dollars in gold for highest standing in her division of the First Year Class which was duly bulletined in the catalog of 1923-1924. The same catalog also duly bulletined the fact that she had been awarded the prize awarded by the Central Book Company of Bouvier's Law Dictionary. As a second year student she again won the Bouvier Dictionary. In the make-up of the current catalog for 1924-1925 reference to the award of Bouvier's Law Dictionaries was entirely omitted. The omission was purely accidental and concerned not only Mrs. Whaley but the other students to whom the same award was made in the other classes of the school. I did not in fact notice the omission until my attention was directed to it by Mrs. Whaley's complaint. Obviously, as the foregoing facts indicate, no discrimination of any sort has been practiced against Mrs. Whaley. We have other colored students in the school and several colored graduates of the school and I am quite sure that if you were to consult any of them you would be told that the treatment accorded them is precisely the same as that accorded to all other students.

4/39/64

I will thank you for making such suitable corrections as your prior editorial comment seems to require.

Yours very truly,

Dean.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 5th Avenue,
New York.

IMW-jpl

July 16,1924

Mr. W. M. Wilkinson, Dean
School of Law, Fordham University
Woolworth Building
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Since my letter of June 24 and yours of June 27, I have interviewed Mrs. R. W. Whaley. There are one or two matters that are still not clear in my mind.

In the first place, Mrs. Whaley presented me with a letter from the American Law Book Company, signed by J.K.Spillane, Assistant Manager in which he says: "This company does not conduct tests in law schools. Our function is merely to supply the school with educational material for a legal research training course in connection with which we offer prizes."

In the letter, on the other hand, quoted by you, the American Law Book Company says; "These prizes are offered and awarded by the American Law Book Company and not by Fordham University."

It seems to me that there is a

4/39/73

contradiction here and no matter which statement is true, that any university which allows a contest to be carried on under its auspices, is responsible for the methods and results. May I ask what your judgment is in this matter?

Very sincerely yours,

4/39/74

July 16,1924

Mr. Charles H. Benn
Fordham University, School of Law
Woolworth Building
New York, N.Y.

4/39/71

My dear Sir:

This magazine is trying to get the facts concerning Mrs. Ruth Whaley, a contestant for a prize offered by the American Law Book Company. In a letter written to one of our officers, March 29, the law book company says: "Particulars concerning the Fordham University course should be obtained from Mr. Benn, Librarian of Fordham University, who was in charge of the work there last year."

If this is true would you be willing to tell us, first, are the following facts true: that a set of law books was offered by the American Law Book Company to be competed for by students of Fordham University; that there were seven preliminary tests and one final test and the prize was to be given according to the results of the final test; that in case of a tie, the matter was to be settled in one of three ways: (a) by reference to the seven preliminary tests, (b) by taking into account the

scholastic standing of the contestants, (c) by vote of the faculty; that Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley made 100% in each of the seven preliminary tests and in the final examination; that no attempt was made to settle the matter in any of the three ways suggested; that finally the law book company offered to divide the books between the persons tied, giving each part of the set.

I should be very much obliged indeed, if you would confirm or correct the above statement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/39/72

July 28, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Answering your communication of the 16th inst., relative to a matter concerning Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley and the American Law Book Company publishers of Corpus-Juris, I would suggest that you communicate with Mr. J. R. Spillane a representative of that company who has I understand gone thoroughly over the business with Mrs. Whaley. He would I think be glad to give you any information possible.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Burns.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

4/39/68

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

July 29, 1924.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of July 16th further referring to the matter of Mrs. Ruth Whaley. When I wrote you in response to your letter of June 24th I stated to you fully the facts of this matter and I do not think it necessary to repeat what I then wrote. It is unnecessary to add that in view of these facts I do not concur with you in your conclusions.

Yours very truly,

Dean.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

IMW-jpl

4/39/64

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New York

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4/40

4/40 24-53

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

25 WEST 43rd STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 23,1924

Mr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, Editor
Foreign Affairs
25 W. 43rd St.
New York, N.Y.

Personal

My dear Sir:

I have been interested in the prospectus and plans of "Foreign Affairs". Last year I took a trip to Portugal and West Africa visiting the Canary Islands, Liberia, Sierre Leone, Bathurst and French Senegal. I have prepared four articles on West Africa. One, a general article which I have called "Worlds of Color", discusses the present relations of black Africa to Europe and developments within the darker group. The second article is on Liberia, the third on Sierre Leone, and the fourth on French West Africa. All of these articles I have written with a quite natural bias in favor of the black race but I have tried to make the tone of them judicial, and to base my conclusions upon documents and personal observation.

I write to ask if "Foreign Affairs" would be interested in seeing any of these articles with a view to publica-

4/40/21

tion within its pages.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/K

4/40/22

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE
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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY THE

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25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: ORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

December 2, 1924

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/46/9

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Coolidge and I have read your manuscripts with a great deal of interest. It might be presumed that for an American magazine your article on Liberia would be the most interesting of the three submitted. But the acceptance by "The New Republic" of an article on this subject diminishes our keenness for it, though this would not necessarily be a bar. In our opinion, however, the article, "Worlds of Color," is by far the most interesting and important of the three and we should like to use it in our March issue, provided you do not meanwhile utilize any part of it, or prepare any articles similar to it. There are one or two points in the manuscript which you will probably want to correct in view of the fact that it will not appear in print for another three months. There are places, too, which you perhaps will like an opportunity to polish further, and as the article is rather long, you may be able here and there to boil it down a trifle. But we hope that in these processes you will not alter the admirable restraint with which you have expressed yourself, and which has influenced us considerably in our decision to print the article in the pages of FOREIGN AFFAIRS. I should suggest, for example, that the paragraph at the top of page 2 introducing the subject of "shadows" be made more clear. Also, we feel that you might eliminate some of the quotations in the West-African section. But, on the whole, we are pleased with the article much as it stands. I shall be glad to have you return it to me in about a month, when you have made what alterations you desire.

I also return herewith your two manuscripts, "Sierra Leone" and "The African Plymouth Rock", also the copy of the Liberia article accepted by "The New Republic".

Yours very truly,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Our honorarium is $100.

December 18,1924

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Foreign Affairs
25 W. 43rd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am returning the article on "Worlds of Color" in accordance with your letter of December 2. I have cut it down four or five pages by leaving out the concluding argument on happiness and efficiency as between the white and darker worlds. It has seemed to me that that might be developed into another article. I have also taken out a few of the West African quotations and have added a few lines with regard to England and the Sudan. I have also gone over the rest of the article and had some of it re-copied.

I trust in its present form it will meet with your approval.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

8/9/24

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4/8/24

April 8, 1924

The Du Bois Dinner Committee,
Mercantile Bank Building
Fifth Avenue at 14th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I regret very much that I shall be out of town on April 13 and therefore cannot attend the dinner you are arranging for Dr. Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

Christina Merriman

Secretary.

CM.EH

4/8/24

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MRS. GORDON NORRIE
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New York
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Illinois
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339

4/39/26

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

For a Liberal and Constructive American Foreign Policy

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TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 5740
CABLE ADDRESS:
LOFNA, NEW YORK

August 15, 1924.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Mrs. Moorhead appreciates very much your sending her the copies of The Crisis. She has taken them with her to Geneva and expects to find them very interesting.

Sincerely yours,
Louise B. Webster
Secretary to Mrs. Moorhead
Committee on Traffic in Opium.

The African Plymouth Rock.

The FORUM

247 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

3RD JUNE, 1924.

Dear Mr DuBois,

THE FORUM is interested in Liberia and we like the Plymouth rock idea. We believe you are the best man to write about it but the present manuscript is somehow not convincing; for one thing, it is too long for THE FORUM (our limit is three thousand words), and for another it seems too diffuse. Probably that is because we are all so hopelessly uninformed about Liberia and find it necessary, in considering any article, to begin at the beginning with some elementary historical facts and geography.

Sincerely yours,

Henry G. Leach

EDITOR.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

MS Encl.

4/42/106

1/63/187

Accounts Payable

Voucher No. 1914

The FORUM

247 Park Avenue
New York

To Wm.Edward Burghardt Du Bois, Dr.

Address The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

1924
July 22nd Enclosing check for: article on what the Ethiopians have contributed to Civilization, accepted for future publication in series on civilizations of various ages: $75.00

The FORUM

247 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

December Eleventh
1 9 2 4

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your photograph which I will take good care of and return to you, and for the biographical material which is just what we want. I regret very much to have to return to you the enclosed manuscript, THE WHARTON STREET SCHOOL, for, unfortunately, our schedule is so filled that it is impossible for us to purchase Negro articles of this nature at this time.

Very truly yours,

Washington Pezet

LITERARY EDITOR

Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

11/9/24

December 17,1924

Mrs. Josephine Foster
15 Morris Street
E. Orange, N.J.

My dear Mrs. Foster:

I am very much alarmed at the state of health of your daughter, Pocahontas. I have noticed all this year that she has been in a very nervous condition and often quite unstrung when there was any pressure of work. I am very much afraid that the work here, combined with the long journey to and from her home, is more than her frail body can stand.

I want her to take two weeks rest at home and then I want her to go to The Life Extension Institute and have a thorough examination. We will pay her full salary up to January 1 and will pay for the examination at The Life Extension Institute. After that her return here must depend on what the report of the physicians says.

4/4616

I should be very sorry to lose Pocahontas' services, but on the other hand, it would be most unwise for her to injure herself permanently by trying to keep on with this work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4447

15 Morris Street
East Orange N. J.
December 22, 1924

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I thank you for your letter of December seventeenth regarding Pocahontas. It is very kind of you to allow her so much time and I want to thank you for this consideration.

Our physician thinks that Pocahontas is just very tired

41/33/47

and of course quite nervous. He has been treating her for some time and had hoped he could build her up without having her leave her work. I shall have Pocahontas examined at the Life Extension Institute and let you know the result of the examination.

Very sincerely yours

Josephine Foster.

December 29,1924

Mrs. Josephine Foster
15 Morris Street
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Foster:

Enclosed is the blank and the notice of appointment for the Life Extension Institute. If the date does not suit you telephone them before that date and make another appointment.

Enclosed also is a check for the salary of Pocahontas due December 31. Please pay for the Life Extension service fifteen dollars out of this and then when the report comes to me I will reimburse you for this sum.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/33/44

#5IO Oak Knoll Ave
Pasadena, California
October,I5,I924.

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois
#69 Fifth Ave
New York City
Dear Sir:

It was with great anticipation and keen interest that I awaited the coming of the October number of the CRISIS,for I had read in your September issue that you were to speak of Fisk "later".

I want to commend you for the splendid manner in which you so openly and so completely exposed the present policies of Fisk which are depraving the minds of the Student Body.

In the fall of I9I6,Ientered Fisk. I found the campus literally blooming with ambitious youth. Days wore on into weeks,then months---I formed beautiful friendships. Everybody was happy and more or less contented;Fayette Avery McKenzie had been there but a short while. As time wore futher,there began to appear "donts"and "everyone must". Nearly every one of these requirements were absurd and unreasonable. During the following two and one half years however,these expressions gave way to a more soft one,namely:"everyone is EXPECTED etc." Someone's conscience seemed to have hurt them.

Unrest grew daily amoung the students.Protests were offered only to answered by Dr McKenzie to the extent that,"If there be any persons at Fisk who are not in sympathy with its policies as laid down by its head,then those persons are free to go to the school of their choice." This statement was not only made to individuals and representative groups,but was made many,many times from the rostrum of the chapel by the president. Was this statement not entirely out of place under the circumstances,if indeed not conceited in its very makeup? We were Negroes,yet we were not particularly wanted in a University for Negroes! Do you wonder that scores of hearts were made to grow sad? What was to be done! Meetings called by various groups and organizations of the Student Body were consistently blocked,until finally the edict,"that under no circumstances should there be a meeting amoung students without the presence of a faculty member." Some requested that their credits be transferred to schools elsewhere In these events,Dr McKenzie proved himself reluctant to keep his word,for he almost invaribly tried to out talk the students by giving them a bit of "sweet talk" garnished with semi-promises. One group of students from Kentucky requested their credits andwere refused for one of his own reasons. Law suit threatened the University before they were released. Personally I requested my credits of Dr.McKenzie and he very tactfully evaded the issue at hand. I attribute this to the fact that I told him of my entention to enter Howard University,for I want it to be remembered that I was considered a "bad influence" at that time. Already many students had gone to Howard, (records will show) and he undoubtedly felt that he could not afford to have many more of his students go THERE(irrespcetive of their reputation)lest someone should suspect.

And so here we were,five hundred or more,living under the strain of a white man's eccentric rule;living like slaves;with no voice whatever,and yet enjoying~~-the-~~immensly the society, good will and sympathy of our fellow students and few of the faculty at such times as were very infrequently granted us. Thus a minimum of happiness and an overdose of unpleasantness and humiliation marked the lives of Fiskites during my day.

Many of our parents see Fisk today even as they and you saw it in youth.Unfortunate for me,my father knows only the one Fisk. Between the happin ess which was seldom ours and the and the great depression which bore constantly upon us,we learned to love Fisk even as our forefathers did,so we called it the "Beautiful Hell." Under these conditions, some few who seemed to have a super endurance,or who were forced to remain because of their parents wish,gritted their teeth and pushed on toward their goal. These are to be lauded,for their paths were more than rocky.

It was my very great pleasure to meet and know your daughter Yolande, at Fisk. It is fortunate for all of us that a man of your courage,ability, and position should have one of his family attend Fisk during this its new era. It means that you did not have to depend entirely upon letters of protest from individuals,but rather,that you could sit at home and listen to

1924 F

charges from the lips of your own daughter,and have faith enough to BELEIVE her. Other daughters and sons made charges too,but the faith and trust that their parents had in the Fisk that they knew outweighed these charges. They did not even suspect such things to be true and therefore made no investigation. The result is that some students were forced to remain under the iron rule,and are at present being forced to remain,because of utter ignorance on the part of their parents. Therefore,for this reason alone,your message should be read(and I hope it will be)not only by parents of students gone on,but also, both by every parent who is represented at Fisk now,and by every parent who is facing the problem of finding a suitable school for his or her child,and serve as a means of preventing them sending thier children to a school which now lives,not so much by what it is,but rather by what it used to be.

Agreeing with you heartily,I too,beleive that a new President and a reformed Board of Trustees is the only solution for the problem of reestablishing the Fisk as was widely known in the days of yore.

You will kindly pardon the lenght of this,I have written too long I know;yet there are many happenings that I should like to aquaint you with that perhaps you do not know about.

Again,please allow me to commend you. Too much praise can not be given. Your exposition of Fisk,backed by one hundred per cent of the recent Alumni and exFiskites,will undoubtedly shape the destiny of many of our youth at High School age.

5/11/14a

Yoursvery sincerely,

J. D. Towles Jr.

BB/aw2

0737

October 22, 1924.

Mr. J. D. Fowler, Jr.,
510 Knoll Avenue,
Pasadena, California.

4/44/83

My dear Mr. Fowler:

I thank you very much indeed for your letter of October fifteenth. I shall want to use it during this campaign. We will probably have a long hard fight but we are going to win in the end. If you know any other graduates of Fisk University who can send us testimony as to conditions I wish you would have them write me.

I am sending herewith a copy of my speech with a blank enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 5,1924

4/44/52

Mr. J. D. Fowler, Jr.
510 Oak Knoll Avenue
Pasadena, Calif.

My dear Mr. Fowler:

I am sending the enclosed call to Fisk Clubs. Will you try and get a group together and have them send a representative.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

LAW OFFICES OF
WILLIAM T. FRANCIS
SUITE 329 METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINN.

July
31
1924

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I note the activity of some of the General Officers of the N.A.A.C.P. tending to bring the Association into partisan politics.

Would it not be well for the Association to keep as far out of partisan politics as possible? Even all Negroes are not in one political party, but we want all Negroes in the Association. And many white people in the different parties are members of the Association.

We may make enemies in politics that would have been friends in anti-lynching, etc.

Yours truly,

WTF-B

4146129

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ESTABLISHED 1920 INCORPORATED 1924

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4/30/60

September 23, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

From my experience with the survey in Georgia I am prepared to submit the following estimate of expenses for Alabama and South Carolina and

Compensation: Twelve weeks.....	$360.00
Traveling: Twelve weeks.....	$250.00
Stenographic services; stationery; films; and postage.....	$ 30.00
Total.....	$640.00

The above amount is proportionately very much less than the cost of the Georgia survey. It is possible that the traveling expense will be less than the estimate above as it was in the case of the estimated cost of the Georgia Survey. I assure you that I will save as much as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

[Enclosure]

Statement of Expenses for Survey of Common Schools of Georgia. From July 19 to August 8.

Traveling:
Savannah

Railroad	$20.00
Taxi	4.75
Meals	3.00
Stenographic Services	8.50
Postage	1.00
Stationery	1.25
Total	$38.60

4/30/62

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JOHN R. DIGNAN, VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGER

The Greystone

Fireproof - European Plan

Bedford, Indiana

1320 W 9 Street
Bedford, Ind.
Feb. 6, 1924.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

There is a article in Hearst International magazine, December number, entitled. "Are you sure you Live in The Year 1924!" by Hendrik Willem van Loon. It has two paragaph about the Negro. I would like very much to see your opinion in the next issue of the Crisis.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Your very truly
Terrell Frazier

4/13/40

(Frobenius)

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE

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POSTSCHECKKONTO MÜNCHEN 40965

B.-Nr. .....

DEN January 16th 1924.

Mr.

Dr. D u b o i s .

Editor of the Crisis

New York.

Dear Sir,

Since quite a number of months I have been corresponding with well-disposed friends in the United States. The point in question has been a trip to America. Friendly interest has been shown and kindly proposals have been made. The possibility of a furtherance of our work was also discussed. Besides receiving letters from American friends we also had many, sent us by friends in Italy, Holland, Austria, Tschecho-Slovakei etc.

Life in Germany has become very hard for every body. It is absolutely necessary for us to be very economical with our time and punctial in our work and to make good use of the means given us. The scientific and intellectual workers are the hardest up at present. They must master a great quantity of work in a given amount of time and the slightest disorder or interruption can possibly in a single moment distroy a scientific organisation in spite of hardest labour, once and for all.

Hence, we must keep to our program, even while risking a general breakdown in the end.

That is also why I have replied to the kindly offers of American friends, who wished to further our work in this wise, that I announced my coming for the end of January. If I am at present asked

to postpone my trip, I am exceedinly sorry, to have to write that it is impossible for me to fulfil this wish of my friends. Sums, which mean a lot to us in Germany have been spent for tikets, equipments etc. I must also be back in Europe again at a certein time, as my whole program up to next winter is already arranged.

However I hape and trust that you my honored friends will not cease showing interest in us now, as this would hit us very hard in more ways than one and might even be our death-blow.

I must risk going to America now, even if I should loose a lot through it.

But I shall by very glad to eyplain our work to you, so that you will get a right impression of our "Institution" and of our results.

The encouragement we have received from America up to now has been too kindly and too direct to stop suddenly. I therefore beg of you not to let our friendship grow colder, if in opposition to other plans of yours, I arrive in New-York now instead of later.

I am sailing on the steamer of the Hamburg-America-Line, "Albert Ballin", leaving Hamburg, January the 31st and will be very happy to land in America on the 8th of February.

I remain, dear Sir

yours very sincerely,

Lobsien

[Garvey]

S.S. CHANGUINOLA.

sept 8 24.

Dear Mr. Dubois,

Mr. Henry Carr wrote to you on my behalf.

I am now on my way to New York via Jamaica, as soon as I arrive in New York, I shall make an appointment to see you & yours faithfully

Amy Ashwood Garvey.

[c mv 1924]

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER EVENTS OF THE
GET-TOGETHER CLUB

Monday, November 17 - Bishara Nahas on "Egypt: Yesterday and and Tcday." (Note change to Monday, here.)

Tuesday, December 9 - (Regular Date.) H. M. Sein on "The Situation in Mexico."

Tuesday, December 23 - John Herman Randall on "Anatole France: The Man and his Work."

4/39 24-6

This is the opportunity for those who believe in the ideals and aims of this club to show it, by attendance at the meetings, financial support of the Club, the securing of new members, or the proffer of assistance to the end that the club may carry on with an increased measure of success.

Are you with us?
Or, shall we drop you from our list?

BLANCHE WATSON.

For the Club.

[GET-TOGETHER CLUB]

November 18,1924

4/39/50

Miss Blanche Watson
38 Gramercy Park, Apt. 26
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Watson:

With regard to the "Get-Together Club, may I say that Miss Jessie Fauset is absent in Europe for six months.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

STEPHEN A. GILLIS
P. O. BOX 128
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

September 22,1924

Doctor W.E.B.DuBoice
Editor,Crisis

My Dear Doctor DuBoice

I am doing a little research work along lines as follows:

Compiling two lists of names,one of men who have sponsored anti-Negro legislation,or who have tended to advance policies detrimental to Negro progress. The other list to show men who have exerted themselves to promote advantages for colored people. Then I collect all the data possible in an effort to make comparisons between the two classes of men. In other words,how do the colored man's friends compare with his enemies, socially,morally,intellectually and in the performance of useful achievements generally?

If you can give me any assistance in the way of suggestions,names,data or references,I will appreciate it very much. Would you care to name,at least,the five American white men of history whom you consider as having done the most for the Negro,and the five white men whom you consider as having been the greatest enemies to Negro advancement?

Also,would you please name some present-day men whom you class as your best friends,and some that you consider as the worst enemies of the colored cause?

With knid regards,I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

S.A. Gillis

2/24/46

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

October 3, 1924.

Mr. Stephen A. Gillis,
P. O. Box 128,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mr. Gillis:

Answering your letter of September 22nd let me make the following suggestions:

Friends of the Negro: William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, John Brown, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Erastus N. Cravath.

Enemies of the Negro: Ben Tillman, James Vardaman, C. Bleese, Thomas Dickson, Alexander Stephens.

I hope these names may help you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

L. H. Godman
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
8 East Chestnut
Columbus, Ohio

May 1st, 1924.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor:

If you have finished with the transcripts of the testimony, I would appreciate having them at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes

Very sincerely yours,

L. H. Godman

LHG/C.

May 3, 1924.

Mr. L. H. Godman,
8 East Chestnut Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

4/48/42

My dear Mr. Godman:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city, to be gone until early in June. On his return your letter of May first will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

Sept. 17,
~~August 25~~, 1924

4/48/40

Mr. L. H. Godman
8 East Chestnut St.
Columbus, Ohio

My dear Mr. Godman:

I am sending herewith by registered mail, the testimony which you kindly loaned me. I hope you will pardon my keeping it so long.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4145 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
October 7,1924.

My Dear Sir:

If I am not too untimely I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my favorable opinion of your article "THE DILEMMA OF THE NEGRO" appearing in the current issue of The American Murcury.

I am a student in the law school of the University of Chicago, and prior to coming to Chicago four years ago, I spent my Freshman college year at Fisk University. I am therefore acquainted with the facts disclosed in your article regarding the situation at Fisk.

It is indeed assidious propoganda,on the part of those who would so glaringly encourage racial discrimination and segregation as is done at Fisk, to"keep the Negro in his place",what ever that means. The result is that young people educated in such institutions become imbibed with the so-called"inferiority complex". What chance have the poor creatures to rise above such a system? How can our colleges produce MEN when the formative period of life is given over to boundless propoganda the nature of which your article reveals?

Indeed,you have struck the core of the difficulties confronting the Negro youth in his quest for higher education in Negro schools. Surely the Negro colleges, as they are run today, offer little to inspire the youth in his desire to emancipate himself intellectually.

54/44/4

May your strenuous efforts to awaken the so called thinking element of American people bring forth gratifying results thruough this and subsequent articles.

Trusting that I have not borne too greatly upon your time, Ibeg to remain,

very truly yours,

Benjamin A. Grant.

Dr.W.E.Burghardt DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

4/14/19

October 11, 1924.

Mr. Benjamin A. Grant,
4145 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Grant:

I appreciate your kind letter of October seventh, and I want your co-operation. We have started a campaign to move President McKenzie and the present administration from Fisk University. We need the cooperation of the alumni and especially those who have graduated since President McKenzie's incumbency. I wish you would get as many of the men as you know to write me frankly and give me the names and addresses of those to whom I may write for information. I shall esteem this a great favor.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/44/28

December 5,1924

Mr. Benjamin A. Grant
4145 Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Grant:

I am sending the enclosed call to Fisk clubs. Will you do all you can to get the Fisk Club of Chicago to act?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/53

4145 Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
December 20,1924.

Dr.W.E.Burghardt DuBois,
The Crisis,69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

Refering to your letter of the Fifth of December I wish to inform you that I immediately got in touch with the Fisk Club and the matter was acted upon immediately. Of course I mean that a special meeting was called to send a representative to New York. Just what action was taken at that meeting I am unable to say. However,I can say that every Fisk man and woman with whom I have talked is decidely in sympathy with your program.

4/44/153

May I call you attention to the fact that ALPHA PHI ALPHA has many Fisk men in her fold. Theta Chapter of the University of Chicago is sending as her delegate a Fisk graduate. (His name is Martin Haynes). I shall tell Mr. Haynes to call and see you while he is in New York. I am sure there is much that he could do toward your program for Fisk , among the Alumni in Chicago.

Wishing you every success in your efforts to emancipate Negro education; And don't forget that I am ever at your service.

Yours sincerely,

Benjamin E. Grant.

HALSEY BROS. CO.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

J. HERBERT GRAY, R. PH. **CHICAGO**

Sept. 23. 24.

Dr. DuBois

Dear Sir - When you have time glance over inclosed clippings. A month has passed - The Whip & Defender have said nothing about the coon & donkey write up & Miller & Lyle - Though the Whip had article about you seeking the presidency & Fish - The whip & Messenger cater to classes which believe every thing they publish - And as for N.A.A.C.P. You owned not know such a organization existed - in Chicago - Those supposed to be leaders are silent for fear of future political ambitions - A few of the ambitious self seeking political group played their game a week with Father Bognall when he was here last year - they knifed him both men & women & knowing how I valued him as a worker for the association, and had denounced gossip brought to me about Father Bognall as untrue. Some of my friends called me by phone to know. he had left Chicago & probably vowed not return - In this great city only a few men can be classed with honesty & purpose like DuBois & Bognall - I post this letter & contents as information & it does not need a reply from such a busy man - Respectfully

J. H. Gray,

1/4/35

September 26, 1924.

4/48/34

Mr. J. H. Gray,
111 North Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thank you for your letter of September 23rd. Colored Chicago is very discouraging. I get very little chance to speak to them. I have, for instance, this year three lectures to white audiences in Chicago which came quite unsolicited and none to colored people. I suppose the only method is to hammer away and wait.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[MARTHA GRUENING]

New York
October 22 - A 24

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I was so sorry not to see you to-day. I am sorry to escape again to-morrow rather sooner than I expected. The situation about David is rather serious (Mrs. D'd rather not have anything said about this) I'm going to get him.

Last year, you were kind enough to give me a letter to Dr. Bailey of Bedales. I never got to England that trip and it is rather battered. May I please have another - as strong a one as you can bring yourself to write? You see - I want them to realize the truth that David is an asset to any school. His last principal is monopolized by Americans and as Negro child is ever going to darken their doors again. It's rather discouraging but I hope Bedales is still available.

I'm sending back the ties. I

4/4A/36

won't have time to send it around much and of course I'd like it to be in the Paris only I hope it won't blush unseen much longer.

I am off on the Mauretania early in the morning - My address is c/o American Express, 11 Rue Scribe, Paris - or c/o Helen Boardman Mule House or Civic Club. If you can send the Bedales letter to me at Paris sometime it would be a great favor. I'd be glad also of Miss Jowett's address.

I suppose there is no chance of your getting over?

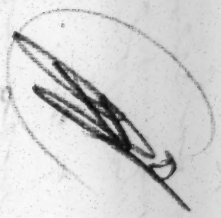
Faithfully
M. Fleming

P.S. About that letter - I'm so sorry my stamped envelopes have run out and my former idea was mail them direct to collect. I had planned on this but needed stamps - but I blush to own to his criminal evenings.

4/28/37

4629 Evans Ave 3rd flt
Chicago, Ill.
Dec - 13 - 24

Dear Dr. E. B. Dubois
69 - Fifth Ave
New York,
N. Y.



Dear Sir,

I have been in Chicago nearly (2) two years. I am studying Negro Literature. At last I am doing research work in search for pictures illustrating Negro History & putting same on slides. I have spent (6) years in the Negro Library at Nashville, Tenn. as librarian. The only had on our shelves (50) fifty books

written by & about Negroes. In our story-hour I discovered that our children were not only interested in Negro stories, but eager to follow up the stories by drawing the books. It was with great difficulty that I was able to find a few books such as "Hazel" "Unsung Heroes" for them. Now I'm interested in collecting pictures for stereopticon slides, for story telling to children & lectures for adults. Your office was kind enough to send me pictures of yourself, co-workers & office. I have exhibited these pictures in my collection & spoken of your association & directed them to Mr. Morris Lewis.

I visited the Coleman School one of the public schools here in Chicago this fall, at the time they were purchasing pictures for the school. I was informed that 98% of the pupils were Negroes. I suggested that they might be interested in Negro Heroes, Crispus Attucks along with Gen. Washington etc. The lady principal was not familiar with the fact that such picture were available. In the conversation I told her concerning the N. A. A. C. P. Fortunately I had my Oct. number with me. I gave it to her. She glanced through it, & asked me to please send in her subscription. Enclosed check to cover her subscription

Please start with Nov. number.

May I use the cover on Dec - 1924 - number (A North African Warrior of the 15th Century) for my collection.

I am a Visible + a ... in accord with your speech at Commencement last.

Yours truly,

Maria M. Hadley

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: Murray Hill 5142
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

March 18, 1924.

Editorial Department,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

About a year ago Mr. Spingarn sent to Dr. DuBois a manuscript entitled IN THE SHADOW, by R. L. Skien (pen-name "Blanche Bradley Carter"), of Artesia, New Mexico. Dr. DuBois wrote Mr. Spingarn that he would be glad to examine the manuscript, but he never wrote any more about it. We have just had a letter from S. W. Henry, of the Southwest Review, P. O. Box 502, Albuquerque, New Mexico, inquiring about the story. He writes that no word has ever reached the author in regard to it, and he asks that the manuscript be sent to him.

Will you be good enough to look into the matter and advise Mr. Henry accordingly? In the event of your locating the manuscript, please send it to him. Postage for this purpose is enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,
Harcourt, Brace and Company.

LD.

ROYALTY STATEMENT

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK April 25, 1924.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDING December 31, 1923.

4/42/91

TITLE	NUMBER SOLD	PRICE	COPIES SUBJECT TO ROYALTY	ROYALTY PER COPY	AMOUNT
Darkwater	202	2.25	202	.28125	56.81
LESS CHARGES					
CHECK HEREWITH					56.81
BALANCE PAYABLE IN 60 DAYS					

We have examined the records upon which this royalty statement is based and the statement is approved,

Heaton, Cullenan & Helmus
Accountants and Auditors.

ROYALTY STATEMENT

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

69 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK October 25, 1924.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDING June 30, 1924.

TITLE	NUMBER SOLD	PRICE	COPIES SUBJECT TO ROYALTY	ROYALTY PER COPY	AMOUNT
Darkwater	153	2.25	153	.28125	43.03
				LESS CHARGES	
				CHECK HEREWITH	43.03
				~~BALANCE, PAYABLE IN 60 DAYS~~	

4/24/28

We have examined the records upon which this royalty statement is based and the statement is approved.

Heaton, Cullivan & Helmus
Accountants and Auditors.

143 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain, Boston
Mch. 30 — 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Du:

I am glad that you can use "Antar" sketch in the Crisis.

I am so sorry that I shall not be able to come to New York for the 13th. I had hoped that an engagement in that direction would have made it possible for me to have been among the

friends happy to honor you.

Besides not having fully recovered from my long, severe illness, there are duties which weigh heavily upon me.

Your achievements have given me particular pleasure, for I know full well that you richly deserve all the honors that have come to you — and more. You have never swerved from your devotion to a Cause to which you dedicated your life some years ago. To those of us who were a part of those early days, belongs the joy in the realization that you have fulfilled the promise of a consecrated life — You can afford to ignore those who have chosen to see your acts thro darkened glasses.

From Apr. 17 to 21, I have been asked to place my collection of data referring

to Afro-American Music—
(the "Music Exhibit" which I
arranged for the Boston and
New Haven Public Libraries)
at Wellesley College.

I sn't that rather nice?

Will join me in
best regards to you and Mrs.
DuBois. I appreciate her
asking me over and deeply
regret that I cannot accept
the invitation. May the day
give you much happiness.

Sincerely Yours,

Maud Cuney Hare.

MAUD CUNEY HARE
43 SHERIDAN STREET
JAMAICA PLAIN, BOSTON, MASS.

May 5 - 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed is a sketch of "Mabel" which you thought you would like for the Crisis. So sorry that "Antar" could not squeeze in last month - You may prefer to have "Mabel" follow that article.

I saw Mrs. Ridley yesterday - she was so pleased with what you said of Mrs. Ruffin, and added that no one could write to equal you!

I hope the family are well.

Best wishes from

Yours Sincerely, Maud Cuney Hare.

4/30/114

MAUD CUNEY HARE
43 SHERIDAN STREET
JAMAICA PLAIN, BOSTON, MASS.

July 16 - 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N. Y.

4/34/112

My dear Du —

I am enclosing a letter for Mr. Tanner which — I am eager to have reach him without too great a delay. Will you not be so good as to see that it is properly addressed and forwarded to him.

Deduct the postage from my "Anita" check.

I sent you the "Naked" sketch some time ago. You were out of

town when it reached the office — Can you use it?

One more request — please give me the name of the Catholic school which you visited in Pennsylvania. It is a white college, near Pittsburgh, I believe.

Please give me the information as soon as possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely Yours,

Maud Cuney Hare.

P.S.
Can the 'Crisis' give me the date of the first performance of Cole + Johnson's "Red Moon"?

Aug. 3-1924

43 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain
Boston, Mass.

4/3/1111

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N.Y.

My dear Du:

I left a page of "The Christian Science Monitor" at the house with the hope that you would read the 'Chantey' article. If it is not misplaced, may I not have the clipping?

Also, would you not like to send me the

little check which I believe is due for "Antar". I want to take two or three days vacation next week!

I am working dreadfully hard as usual. I revised my music history and finally got it off to a publisher who promised it an early reading. I thought I might as well start it traveling! Some one

ought to accept it. I
wanted to show you
the Contents while in New
York, but you are al-
most as busy as I am!
Please don't forget the
check - With best wishes,
As Ever, Sincerely Yours,
Maud Cuney Hare.

August 22,1924

Mrs. Maude Cuney Hare
43 Sheridan Street
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

My dear Maude:

Enclosed please find a check for the "Antar" article. I am going to use the "Mabed" sketch sometime soon. I forwarded your letter to Tanner. I regret to say that I do not remember the name of the Catholic school which I visited. It was near Pittsburgh. I will try and find the date of Cole and Johnson's "Red Moon".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

29th Aug. 1924
43 Sheridan St. J. Plain
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

4/341/07

Was I incorrect in thinking that there was a remuneration for articles accepted by The Crisis? If not, I fear that I must remind you that there is a check due me; as I take it, the policy of the magazine follows the customary one — payment when the publication of the manuscript appears.

I wish to thank you for the very appreciative editorial you gave concerning the music collection. Did you see the review of it which was given by "Musical America" in the issue of Aug. 9 (pg. 19)? I should be glad to have you see it and if not convenient to procure a copy, I shall send you one.

I hope the family - Yolande and Mrs. DuBois - are well.

I had hoped for a few days vacation out of town, but had to forego it. Now I am gathering loose threads as the music season is almost upon us.

Thanking you for an early reply,

I am

Sincerely,

Hazel Carney Hare.

September 18,1924

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare
43 Sheridan Street, Jamaica Plain
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Maud:

I am very sorry to be apparently remiss in paying for your articles in the CRISIS but August and September are always exceedingly trying months for the CRISIS, when the expenditures exceed the income. I am sending a memorandum to Mr. Dill today and as soon as he feels able, he will send you a check. I know you will sympathize with financial troubles on any scale.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

111/434

43 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain
Boston

My Dear Lu:

I am glad that the date of your lecture was changed since it makes it possible for me to hear you.

I am sorry that you did not hear the recital at Brooklyn Academy of Music as I believe you would have enjoyed the program. At any

4/3/46

rate, the audience did so. Standing room was taken and encores demanded. I hope the Crisis will mention the engagement.

Will you have time to call while you are in Boston? I should like very much to talk with you.

Will sends kindest regards.

Sincerely

Maud Cuney Hare.

Nov. 9-1924

43 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain
Boston, Mass.
18 Nov. 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York -

My dear Du -

I wanted to ask you when I saw you, if you would care for an article on Chanteys - Songs of the Sailor - those of Negro origin.

I have written similar articles for the Musical Observer and The Christian Science Monitor - some time ago. There are so many of the sailor songs that were taken

from Negro song – a fact not denied by folk-lorists. To save expense, the Musical Observer might be kind enough to loan the Crisis two or three plates of Clanton, which I sent them at the time I wrote the article – a few years ago. It was profusely illustrated, but for a magazine such as yours, one or two music illustrations would suffice.

The manuscript of my History of Afro-American Music is still here at the house – two or three publishers have spoken well of it, but think it too expensive a proposition, in that the book would appeal to a limited class of readers.

I am tempted to break it up in parts, but it ought to be published as it is. It is needed. Mr. Carl Engel, music librarian at the Congressional Library, told me – a few weeks ago in Washington that he had only a list which I made out for him – a year or two ago, and that he was continually sending out type-

written copies of it in answer to enquiries from music clubs that wanted information concerning colored musicians. — But I see no chance of having the mss. subsidized.

Wasn't the Crisis mean not to say that the poem "Your Eyes" was my poem written to me by Mrs. Johnson. Nevertheless, I hope the editor did not think it far-fetched.

We were sorry not to have seen more of you — we fear you are forgetting the old friends. Dr. Fuller, too, wanted so much to see you.

I hope you can use Mabee soon. How about the Chantey article? Please answer. Sincerely Maud Cuney Hare

November 21, 1924.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
43 Sheridan Street,
Jamaica Plain, Boston.

4/34/03

My dear Maud:

I was sorry to have no chance even to call you up while I was in Boston. The Harvard breakfast was supposed to be at eight o'clock and you can imagine how early I was abroad. After all the men didn't get together until after nine so that after eating and speaking and conversing I had just little more than time to catch my train. Do let me know when you are coming through New York again.

Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/PF

[enc]

in print a short extract from your Christian Monitor article on the chanteys. I should be very glad to have some of the plates from the Musical Observer. Would you mind writing them and letting me also have a copy of the article?

I am sorry about your History of Afro-American Music. If I were you I would make abstracts from it and try and get periodical publication. This would not hurt the book at all when it comes out. In many of my books large parts have been published previously in periodicals.

4/24/24

I had no idea that Georgia Johnson's poem was written to you. I can see now how unusually appropriate it was.

I am going to use Mabed soon.

P.S.--I have just received your letter of November 18. I already have

[1924?]

Maud Cuney Hare
43 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

Wednesday.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York, N. Y.

My dear Du:

I shall arrive Friday morning via the "exclusive" Colonial Line, due 7 a.m. That is very early so I shall not be ready to start for Harlem until 7:30. It may not be convenient for you to meet me, but of course I should appreciate it.

Howdy to Mrs. Du Bois —

Sincerely,
Maud Cuney Hare.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY
775 WIDENER LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

November 17, 1934.

My dear Professor DuBois:

I am sure it will grieve you to know that Mrs. Hart left us on October 28th. She had gone through two very serious operations in the last few years but had recovered from both and we expected to have many years together. Recently there was a disturbance of circulation which caused me anxiety, though no immediate alarm. It was therefore a crushing blow when she suddenly collapsed, within two or three minutes relapsed into unconsciousness, and two hours later died in my arms. It was a great comfort to be with her until the very last.

You need not be told what she was to her family and to the community. Yet I do not think that she ever dreamed of the outpouring of testimonies to her character and lovableness from all over the country and from another continent. She was buried from our house in which we had spent most of twenty happy years and had brought up our children. Her sons were there and as bearers helped to carry her to her last resting place. Telegrams, flowers and personal letters came by hundreds.

2f-2-13

She was never happier than in the last few days before her death. She had good news from her sons. She was among valued friends and we looked forward to a year of special happiness.

I expect to keep on in Cambridge as long as I live. It is a place charged with memories of thirty five years of happy married life. The boys are carrying on a large farm in New London, Ohio, thus enjoying the outdoor life, which since their military experience, has been necessary for their health.

You will excuse the typewriter in view of the large number of letters and telegrams: it is impossible to make the proper announcements and replies with my own hand.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Bushnell Hart

November 20, 1924.

Prof. Albert B. Hart,
19 Craigie Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Professor Hart:

I am so pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Hart. I know how deeply you must feel the blow. I remember the pleasant hours which I have spent in your home and how much of my pleasure was due to her. May I wish you a long life and happiness with your boys and with the hosts of friends who remain with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

28-2-15

[Harvard Nile Club]

30 Hastings Hall;
Cambridge, Mass.;
October 31, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

It is with great pleasure that we, the members of the Harvard Nile Club, note that you will speak in Boston on the evening of November 4. However, it will be a greater pleasure if you could possibly arrange to have breakfast with us on the following morning. If that morning is not convenient we will be glad to have you with us any morning that is.

You may remember that you favored us with your presence at a breakfast given several years ago by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Our memory of that occasion prompts our action in this one.

Thanking you for an early reply and trusting that you will be able to be with us, I am

Very truly yours,

S. R. Redmond

4/44/16

[Harvard Nile Club]

November 5, 1924.

Mr. S. R. Redmond,
30 Hastings Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mr. Redmond:

I do not speak in Boston until November eleventh. I should be very gla glad indeed to have breakfast with the Nile Club November twelfth provided this will suit your plans.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/44/15

[Harvard Nile Club]

30 Hastings Hall;
Cambridge, Mass.,
November 7, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I received your letter and was glad to learn that you will be able to be with us on the morning of the 12th. That date is entirely satisfactory. I shall see you on the eleventh when you speak in Boston.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Redmond

4/44/17

107 S Shepherd St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
December 27th 1924.

Prof. Du Bois,
New York City,
Dear Friend:

59/43/IV

I realize that you are busy, but I come to you for help in a way I would not come to any other person in the World.

I was at Drake University when you spoke at the Central Christian Church in the Year 1903-04. I read your paper before you were Editor of the Crisis. The Voice of the Negro. I have been reading the Crisis during its entire history, practically, excepting a year or two when I did not know there was such a paper. (First year or two of Crisis) I acted as agent for your paper in Watonga, Oklahoma for a while, then caused one of my students to become agent. Now you are saying, "Come to the point." Here it is.

For some time I have desired to change my vocation from teaching to something else, but desire the helpful suggestions of some one able to see that I am at the "Crisis" of my life. To blunder would be almost fatal, and I do not desire to fail.

I am and have always been of a temperament to espouse the cause of the Negro, and find that my opportunity for doing so is rather limited in the school room. I have spoken on racial subjects for years. I have an idea as to the needs of our Race, that coincides with your dominant teaching, and believe a conference with you would reveal the fact that you could either use my time and effort as your assistant in some way, or through your influence I might find those interested in my dominant contention. I stress the bearing of experience and contact on conception of life and its possibilities for the Negro. I know of no one who gives the emphasis I feel should be given there.

I am a graduate of Drake University, and sang in the A. M. E. Choir in Des Moines in

4/3/1900

which Lawyer Wright and his wife sang. His wife is a sister to your wife, I believe. When you spoke in Oklahoma City some time ago, I believe you stopped at Mr. S.D. Lyons. He and Dr. A. B. Whitby ~~one~~ of Oklahoma City are lifelong and close friends of mine.

I have a classmate who is head of "The Girls Aid of Philadelphia", in the person of Miss Jessie Taft. I can give you all kinds of references in various fields.

Now if the field I mention offers no opportunity for me now, and there are rich men who might take kindly to my idea, give me contact with them. I am rated as a good vocalist, I did work in the department of Public Speaking for three consecutive years, one in Univ. of Chicago, two at Drake University.

Just now I am rated as one of the best instructors here in the State Normal School, this being my second year. Of course this letter to

4/3/101

you is in strict confidence, for they desire me to remain here. But with position I hold here, I can not say what I should like to say, lest I antagonize my official superiors. Can you help me? I am only making $1700 a year, which is too little for 12 months work one having the experience and training I have had. I have a daughter in the Julia Richmond High School in New York, and it would be a great advantage to me to be in New York City, or in Brooklyn. I would even work in some industrial business, say in a dry goods store or the like, if good money was in it. I like business life, and believe big business will help solve the negro problem. I have a wife who is also a teacher, and a boy 5 years old past.

I beg your pardon for writing you thus long letter. But there is no one else in whose idea I am so consumed as in yours, hence I beg your patience. I believe in you.

I am truly,

Luther L. Henderson. P.S. Over.

I assisted in putting the roof on the Capital building in Des Moines, summer of 1903.
I may be in New York about January 8th 1925.

WORLD'S WORK · SHORT STORIES · DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. · COUNTRY LIFE · GARDEN MAGAZINE
EDUCATIONAL REVIEW · NATURE LIBRARY
THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS · GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

December 22, 1924.

My dear Mr. Dubois,

I am assembling material for a volume on the early life of Walter H. Page, by which I mean his career in the United States, preceding his Ambassadorship. It is my hope, not only to describe the facts of his life and his interest in literature, art, publishing, editing, education, political reform, agriculture, the rebuilding of the South, and his hopes and expectations of democratic America, but to give the most intimate personal picture of the man. For this purpose I am seeking the cooperation of all men and women who knew Mr. Page or had any kind of association with him. I am sure that I can count upon your assistance to the limit of your power.

In the first place, I wish you would sit down and write the story of your contact with Mr. Page. I would suggest that you attempt to recall the occasions when you met him and make your recollections as detailed and vivid as possible. Write me how he looked, how he acted, his mannerisms, the topics of his conversation and any scraps of it that have remained in your mind. If he told any stories or made any pithy or interesting remarks, I should much like to have them. If he discussed literature, what particular writers seemed chiefly to interest him and what did he say about them? If public men or public causes, who were they and what were the judgments he passed on them? If religion, or history, or democracy or philosophy, what seemed to be his favorite ideas? Mr. Page was one of the liveliest and most interesting conversationalists of his time and everything he said should be preserved. Even apparently trifling details become important. Any facts you happen to know about his life - any activity in which he was especially interested, any accomplishment to his credit, any friendship about which you have knowledge, are also much to the point.

Secondly. Will you please search your files for any letters you may have received from Mr. Page? Your name appears among his correspondents, so at some time you must have had one or more letters from him. These, if forwarded, will be copied and the originals returned. Any printed matter you may have preserved, such as newspaper clippings or miscellaneous articles, or any personal memoranda, would similarly be helpful.

Thirdly. If you are able to suggest any other sources of information, will you be kind enough to do so?

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that this work is being done with the cooperation of Mrs. Page and the Page family.

Very sincerely yours,

Burton J. Hendrick.

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

4/32/11

San Francisco, 3-26-24.

Editor, The Crisis.

Dear Sir:

4/24/4

I have been interested in the case of the Fifty Four prisoners now serving time for the Houston Riot, as many other sympathizers are. And particularly about a write up occurring in one daily paper of this city "The Daily News" by a white woman who said; The negro soldiers should not have their liberty but should serve their time out in prison because they shot and killed innocent white people. In answer to her article a colored woman stated that

4/12/25

she didn't think of the large number of Colored people who were innocent - ly lynched and burned at the stake in the south. The white woman calls her self "a war mother" and further states in another article of which I will send you a copy, That there has never been a case where a negro has been lynched innocently reported. I want to answer that by referring her to the "Waco Horror" a publication that was published in "The Crisis". and it was said the man who had killed his own wife confessed after the boy was

burned at the stake. If you can send me any clippings of this lynching it would be appreciated by me, or any other crimes committed and laid to an innocent person. I would be pleased to hear from you at an early date.

Yours Truly,

J. C. Hicks

536 - Avalon ave.

San Francisco Cal'f.

9/24/4

4/4/23 A [ENCLOSURE]

"War Mother" Replies

Editor Daily News: War Mother wishes to say to "Subscriber" that we have yet to hear of any case where blacks were lynched unjustly, and to repeat my statement that the South knows how to handle any question pertaining to negroes, Japs, Hindoos, etc., and the sooner San Francisco rouses her moral pride and learns how to handle the same question, the better it will be for all concerned.—War Mother.

April 10, 1924

Mr. J. C. Hicks
536 Avalon Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.

4/42/23

My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith copy of the CRISIS with accounts of lynchings of innocent persons.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/KF

Cable Address:—"Hill," Bermuda, A.B.C. Code 5th Edition. Telephone No. 4. P.O. Box 6.

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CITY HALL BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 21, 1924. 19

Mr W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

69 Fifth Avenue

New York, City.

Dear Sirs,-

4/42/21

We are in need of some information concerning Our Race, and we know of no better source from which to obtain same but through you.

Will you please let us know how many young Coloured Men, from any where over the world, have been awarded the R "Rhodes Scholarship". Also state the places they are from and the progress they have made.

We might state that this is to be used as political matter.

Thanking you in advance for this information also an early reply, We are,

Yours faithfully,

H. G. Hill & Co

Per

July 28,1924

H. G. Hill & Co.
City Hall Bldg.
Front Street
Hamilton, Bermuda

Att. Mr. C.A.Simmons

My dear Sir:

I know but one colored man who has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. He may know of others but he is at present traveling in Egypt. His name is Alain Leroy Locke and his permanent address is Howard University, Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of Harvard University, went through Oxford and received his degree in Arts there and afterward studied in Germany. He made an excellent record and is a teacher and writer of note at present.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/20

B. YORKSTONE HOGG
P. O. Box 686
Fort Pierce, Florida

Aug. 7, 1924.

Editor,
"The Crisis,"
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The nomination of Jack Walton for the United States Senate from Oklahoma shews how American people feel about the secret, illegal order that goes around horse whips, intimidates, and coerces, American men and women, and frequently brands them for life.

The secret order had the power to remove Governor Walton from the Government of Oklahoma, but it did not have the power to keep him out, and so we find him being nominated to a higher position.

It is a well known fact, that when an organization conspires to violate the laws, and uses the law makers for blackmailing purposes that organization is guility of blackmail, and so is the government that is co-partner with them.

4/42/15

I have seen the klan at work, and I know it is one of the most fiendish political, and fanitacal religious orders the world has ever known, and I say to each man, woman, and human being whether he be White Man, Catholic, Jew, Protestant, Athiest, or foreigner that the order that goes about like Jessde James must be crushed if it take the last dollar we can scrape up for this work.

I am in favor of a non political order to fight these sons of hell, and I will unite with all men, with all women who want to teach these leeches their place in this world, for I hate them, and have the utmost contempt for them, since they had me ruined.

I am sure that those poor souls who have been marked and branded by this un American, and inhuman organization will also unite with me, and by union we can pull this order out of American life, and keep them out, and place their members in the penitentiary for BLACKMAIL, for conspiracy to insurrection, and for threats.

We can do this and more too, if we have the proper organization, but we can do nothing unless we do.

Which is it to be? In UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. WITHOUT IT THERE IS DES TRUCTION. Chose today, whether an national anti klan order shall be formed, and shall be made able to cope with the danger from these brutes that go about at midnight tarring and feathing all decent men and women they can find.

Yours truly,
B. Yorkstone Hogg

August 25,1924

Dr. Frances Hoggan
17 A Belgrave Place
Kemptown-Brighton-Sussex
England
Dear Dr. Hoggan:

We have received the book on Bedales and are very thankful for it. Yolande is spending two months in camp with a great deal of outdoor exercise and is very happy. She is going to study for her A.M. at Columbia next year.

Mrs. DuBois is fairly well and sends her regards. I also well and busy. I trust this will find you able to enjoy life among your friends.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/48/16

September 19, 1924.

Dr. Francis Hoggan,
17 A Belgrave Place,
Kemptown-Brighton-Sussex,
England.

4/42/17

Dear Dr. Hoggan:

We are glad to hear from you and I ~~hop~~ glad to have the note which you enclosed. I am glad your arm is somewhat better. Mrs. DuBois is fairly well although she is still troubled with her tonsils. Yolande is quite well and registers at Columbia University for her Master's degree today. She received the book on Bedale's School and thanks you very much for it. I am quite well and fit. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CORPORATION

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L. T. HOLLISTER, Inc.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

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CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

NEW YORK April 2, 1924.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: Renewal Dept.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Re:-Universal Policy #2030.

4/35/73

Dear Sir:-

Your automobile insurance will expire in May and we are renewing same, subject of course, to any changes required by you. The Fire insurance carried will be reduced somewhat, owing to depreciation, and we will arrange the amount with the Company, satisfactory to you.

Note at the present time that you are not carrying any Liability insurance on this car. As this is a very important coverage, we would recommend having a policy issued immediately, and we will be pleased to do so upon receipt of your advices. We would advise carrying at least $25/50,000.00 limits.

The majority of our clients are now carrying limits ranging from these amounts up to $50/100,000.00 and $100/300,000.00. The additional premium charged by the Companies for the increased limits, compared to the large increase in protection, is very small and on account of the high verdicts being rendered by the courts and upheld by the higher courts in the various states, we urge you to consider the higher limits.

If you have any other kinds of insurance, we would be pleased to have our representative call and make a thorough inspection of all policies, submitting to you any changes that we believe are necessary in order to properly safeguard you. We call particular attention to the material increase in cost of all property and recommend increasing the amount of insurance now carried by you.

Awaiting your early instructions, we are

Very truly yours,
L. T. Hollister, Inc.
By- J. L. Shapiro

JS.MS

April 30, 1924.

L. F. Hollister, Inc.,
110 William Street,
New York City. Att. J. L. Shapiro.

4/30/24

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April second, I beg to say that I shall be out of town in May but I would like to have my automobile insurance renewed. I will send you a check when I return early in June. Also beginning June sixth when I take my car out of storage I want liability insurance with five and then thousand dollar limits, no more. Please have such a policy prepared and submit to me when I return.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

RENEWAL

WE ARE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANYONE OF A SIMILAR NAME

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 8487

New York, Apr. 30, 1924

Mr W E. Du Bois

In account with **L. T. HOLLISTER, Inc.**

TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS
110 WILLIAM STREET

DATE OF POLICY	COMPANY	LOCATION	AMOUNT	RATE	PREMIUM	TOTAL
May 3	Universal	Oldsmobile #B-X-13332	400	-	17 72	

4/35-75

PAID .4

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.
PER Emalls

CUSTOMER'S RECORD

DATE PAID..... CHECK NO..... BANK.....

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CORPORATION

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PHYSICIAN

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

NEW YORK

May 1st, 1924

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: G.F.Dixon

Mr. W.E. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/35/68

Dear Sir:-

We have for acknowledgement your letter of the 30th ult. and have renewed Fire & Theft insurance covering your automobile. Policy Will be forwarded you in the near future.

We also note your instructions to effect Liability insurance, beginning June 6th next, with limits of $5/10,000. We would strongly advocate carrying higher limits, as the additional cost for the increased protection is comparatively small.

We quote herewith the following rates:

$5/10,000	-	$109.00
10/20,000	-	130.80
20/40,000	-	144.97

Should you decide to carry either one of the higher limits referred to above, we will be glad to issue policy for the amount desired.

Yours very truly,
L.T. HOLLISTER, INC.

GFD-EJ

NEW ORDER

WE ARE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANYONE OF A SIMILAR NAME

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 8487

New York, May 24, 1924

Mr W E Du Bois

In account with **L. T. HOLLISTER, Inc.**

TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS
110 WILLIAM STREET

DATE OF POLICY	COMPANY	LOCATION	AMOUNT	RATE	PREMIUM	TOTAL
June 6	Preferred Accident	Oldsmobile # BX 17322	5/10 000	—	10900	

4/25/24

PAID
JUN 30 1924
L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.
PER Gmalls

CUSTOMER'S RECORD

DATE PAID..... CHECK NO..... BANK.....

June 19, 1924.

L. T. Hollister, Inc.,
110 William Street,
New York City.

4/3574/47

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for one hundred twenty six dollars and seventy two cents ($126.72) covering policy number A.D.34699, Preferred Accident Insurance Company for liability insurance and policy number A.3462, Universal Insurance Company for fire and theft insurance.

Please note that both my resident and office addresses have been changed from those noted in these policies. My residence is 606 St.Nicholas Avenue, and my office is 69 Fifth Avenue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

NEW YORK June 21st, 1924

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: T.P.Coyne

4/35/74

Mr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois
c/o "The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. enclosing check for $126.72 for which we thank you. We enclose receipted bills herewith.

We have noted the contents of your letter carefully and have recorded the addresses on our books.

Thanking you for past favors, we are,

Very truly yours,

L.T.HOLLISTER.INC.

TPC.HZ.enc.

WE ARE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY ONE OF A SIMILAR NAME. NOTE OUR ADDRESS: 110 WILLIAM STREET.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CORPORATION

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CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

4/35/17

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: **G. F. Sullivan**

NEW YORK October 24, 1924.

Notified Jan 6
Dom'l - Abs'l

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
69-5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Under a new ruling of the Automobile Insurance Companies, a refund will be allowed in connection with the Liability, Property Damage and Collision charges if cars are laid up for sixty or more consecutive days, from November 1924 to May 1925.

If you propose storing your car during this period, please notify us the date the car is laid up and also the date the car is put in service again and we will arrange to secure the refund due you.

Yours very truly,
L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.
G. F. Sullivan

GFS-EJ

WE ARE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY ONE OF A SIMILAR NAME. NOTE OUR ADDRESS: 110 WILLIAM STREET.

DR. A. P. HOLLY
620 SECOND AVE.
PHONE NO. 1317-S
W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

"LET US SAVE HAITI."

May 12th., 1924.

Prof. W.E.B.Du Bois,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

The Members of La Ligue Patriotique d'Haiti are of the opinion that the time is now oppertune, and that the psychological moment has arrived to renew efforts for the liberation of Haiti, inasmuch as this year marks the end of the Convention between the United States and their Country. Furthermore, it would seem as if the fact that this was the year for presidential elections was a most fortunate coincidence in which to inaugurate a campaign for the systematic enlightenment of the American electorate on the true conditions in Haiti.

Realizing that previous efforts on their part have been sorely handicapped, in that their representatives could not appeal effectively to American audiences because of their want of familiarity with the English language, my assistance has been so icited and obtained.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the N.A.A.C.P. were the first to inaugurate such a campaign in the United States, I am again turning to you, and would like to bespeak your continued interest and co-operation, if possible. Are you willing to assist me with the co-operation of your trained investigators, as well as with that of your publicity department? On what terms can you secure the publication of literature which I am preparing, in booklet form, for sale at these contemplated lectures so as to help defray the expenses incidental thereto? Will you be willing to help me with your suggestions how best to proceed with this undertaking, and how to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the Press of this country--of both races?

Yours very truly,

A. P. Holly M.D.

Ex-Consul for Haiti.

May 21, 1924

Dr. A. P. Holly
620 Second Ave.
W. Palm Beach, Fla.

4/42/13

My dear Dr. Holly:

Dr. DuBois is out of town just now and is not expected back until late in June. Upon his return I shall be glad to bring your letter of May 12th to his attention.

Yours truly,

Rcd. TOTW 6-9-24

Rfd. to

Ack.

D. D. June 6th., 1924.

"LET US SAVE HAITI".

.....

DR. A. P. HOLLY
620 SECOND AVE.
PHONE NO. 1317-S
W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

Mr. Walter White,
Asst. Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

JUN 9 1924

My dear Mr. White:-

At the close of your letter of May 5th. ultimo, you kindly wrote: "Please let me know if I can serve you in any other way". I believe that you will be able to fulfill that promise, and in this manner:

Under date of May 12th. ult. I wrote a very important letter to Dr. DuBois relative to the liberation of Haiti. I subsequently received an acknowledgement thereof, from his private secretary--Miss Foss--in which I was informed that he was out of town and not expected back until late in June, when my aforementioned letter would be brought to his attention.

However, it has since occurrred to me, that inasmuch as my letter was not exactly a personal one, in the strict sense of the word, but rather one in which I was seeking to enlist the co-operation of the N.A A.C.P., whether or not you and Mr. Johnson would not be willing to read it and consult as to the feasibility of action being taken on it in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, for reasons which you will find therein.

I have secured engagements to address the following organizations:

1. Bapt. S.S.& B.Y.P.U.Congress, Cleveland, O. June 18-22
2. National Conference Colored Republicans, Atlantic City, July 2.
3. National Ass'n for Colored Teachers, Dallas, Tex. July 30
4. Nat. Med Assn. Hampton, Aug. 26.
5. Nat. Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 10-15.

These are the principal ones.
There is another way in which you may help me, and that would be by acquainting me how, and on what terms and conditions could I obtain, for distribution, at all of my lectures on Haiti, copies of the leaflets: 'The Seizure of Haiti', and, 'Conquest of Haiti and Santo-Domingo', in lots of one or more thousand?
Kindly take this up with the Haiti-Santo-Domingo Independence Society (20 Vesey Street), and advise me at your earliest. Yours very truly,

A. P. Holly

4/12/14

122. E. Washington St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dec. 22. 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 5th. Ave.
New York City N.Y.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Please allow me through this medium to approach you and ask your very kind assistance. I realize sir that you are very busy but I assume that you are never too busy to help one who needs your assistance

I am a student of Medicine in the Univ. of Mich. here expecting to graduate with the class of 1926. To practice in any of the civilized and modern countries now one needs to have at least one year of Internship in a recognized hospital.

There seems to be no better place for me than New York as my sole ambition is to get well equipped to serve humanity in whatever country & locality I am placed. I have in mind now the Bellvue System. How about the Harlem Hospital? What is the attitude there?

I would feel very much obligated if your influence would come into play in helping me pave my way in. I am not particular which of the New York Hospital Center Bellvue or any other system so long as it will give the chances of gathering practical experience

Of course Dr it seems early but now is the time to start negotiation if one is to get a chance to enter a good place. Any assistance you can offer will be greatly appreciated and I shall expect to hear from you as early as possible.

Thank you so much

I am
Yrs very respectfully
H. H. Holmes.

6/24/14

December 30,1924

Mr. H. D. Holmes
122 E. Washington St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

My dear Sir:

There are colored internes in the system of public hospitals in New York City but I do not know just how many or how easy it is to get appointment. I would advise you to write to the secretary of the Colored Medical Association in New York. His name and address is: Dr. Thomas C. Johnson, 207 West 138th Street, New York, N. Y.

Very sincerely yours,

4/42/8

122 E Washington St
Ann Arbor Mich
December 31 1924

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Ave
New York City N Y

My dear Dr DuBois:

You have my earnest thanks for answering so soon my letter sent to you, and for the information it contained. I had written to several other prominent men in New York, and you are the only one as yet to give my matter any attention whatever.

I have just written to Dr Johnson, and am hoping that he will give me the same kind consideration that you did. I am still earnestly hoping to secure an interneship, and am now depending upon Dr Johnson for his help.

Thanking you again, I am

Very respectfully yours,

H D Holmes

01/24/14

June 20

My dear Mr. Holmes:

I enclose a copy of a letter just sent to the Sec'y of the Universalist Gen. Conv. in reply to a circular asking for opinions regarding the policy to be adopted by the next convention which meets in Prov. idence about the middle of October. If you will read that before reading this letter any further you will have a better understanding of this communication.

31-13-194

I am a member of the board of directors of the Social Service Fellowship which has been dormant since Dr. Powers death. I believe that you are also a member. I have been conducting a correspondence with many of the former active members looking towards a re-organization. After consultation with them and with our local fellowship and some other kindred groups we have decided that if it is to be re-organized it should not be along the old lines——not as another one of a multitude of little organizations that are ~~making~~ cluttering up the world very much as are our multitude of sects—but as an attempt to bring the free and enlightened together in one simple and effective working unit.

This may seem to be an ambitious undertaking. Yet it seems to us that the way to unite is to unite. The people who see things as we do are weak because of ~~our~~ divisions and because we have no functioning organization to collect together the thousands of simple souls who, altho unknown to the world, have the sanity and common sense that is not possessed by the princes of the world.

I think that it is not too much to say that there are more who think as we do than those who think as do our opponents. I will admit that on our side are not more than ~~one~~ one per cent of the population of this country. But can we visualize what might be done by a million earnest intelligent men and women working together? I feel very sure that there are not a million on the other side who have a clear definite philosophy and program. The masses of the people have nothing but hazy longings and disturbed emotions. They are ready to follow the ~~loudest~~ ones who make the most noise and seem most confident of where they are going. That is why they are apt to stampede off after Henry Ford and his set. The enemy are more vocal. They have the machinery for making themselves heard. We are like a lot of generals and higher officers without a following, and each one with a different plan of action.

It seems to us that the four great religious principles or objectives for a world-wide religious movement are those which I have outlined to Mrs. Let me explain our understanding of them.

(1) Abolition of War. By that we mean a there Quaker attitude: that we agree ~~as~~ conscientiously to unite in passive resistance to any future war; that we will not buy war bonds, engage in the manufacture of army or navy supplies, etc.. More than that, in our opinion it must carry with it unrelenting opposition to pagan nationalism and all efforts akin to the KU Klux to stir up race animosity, or the teaching of the innate rights of any race to lord it over others. One can readily see that the strength of such a movement must depend upon the genuine internationalism of its membership. We should also secure the adherence of Negro leaders of our thought. The hope of the Negroes in America depends more upon infusing into

31-13-195

them the self-respecting spirit of men like Du Bois than in teaching them to slavishly accept their position of inferiority and be loyal to their white superiors. I have learned to hate that word loyalty. It nearly always means slavery. I dislike dealing with slaves. The one thing I have against the Jews has been the virtue of loyalty which they so often parade. They tell how loyal they were to the Czar——ready to serve as his hired killers in his army if he would but show them a little favor. I wish negroes in this country who will have the self-respect to deal with me and with every other white man as the ~~[illegible]~~ considered themselves our equals.

Now is the time to organize for passive resistance and not when the war madness gives a good excuse for out-lawing and crushing such a movement in its very inception. Such a well organized movement could make another declaration of war by this country a impossibility.

(2) The Establishment of Industrial Cooperation. Our people, ~~[illegible]~~ more than Europeans ~~[illegible]~~ trained in practical cooperation. They know little of team-work. They are individualists with little social conscience. They are wasteful and careless of public property. Co-operative societies complain that, while their Finnish, Danish, German and other foreign-born members can be depended upon to play the game squarely, their "native stock" Americans will very often cheat. We have a plan whereby we think that we can oust the grange as a rural community organization and establish a community society that will be cooperative. I have not time to explain that now. You probably know that while the Grange was organized to be a cooperative fraternity that the social and political reactionaries got control of it and have effectively killed the cooperative spirit.

(3) The Development of Self-control and higher Ideals of Temperance and Health. Somebody has spoken of the three age-old enemies of mankind, the soldier, the medicine-man, and the priest. I have in Rochester a good opportunity to study the ways of the medicine-man. It is not the medicine-man that we must fight but a whole system of thought a superstitious attitude of mind which produces him. Civilization has given humanity greater opportunities to gratify its appetites but has not given a corresponding increase in control over those appetites. The result has been a most alarming increase in organic diseases. Take Cancer and the disease of the kidneys and the liver as instances. All physicians and surgeons to whom I talk say that they are well aware that they are due to unnatural conditions of eating and drinking which civilization has brought. Take also the tobacco habit. The alarming thing about it is that so few people are growing alarmed about its increase. When we can as a nation spend two billions of dollars to gratify not natural desire, but an acquired and bad habit, and befuddle our brains at a time when we needed all the brains that we have, and at a time when millions of fellow beings are starving and might be saved with a small percentage of the wealth that we are burning up in a worse than useless manner, is it any wonder that we have such insanity as war? A physician remarked to me the other evening, "What good will it do to save the world from war, and provide them with wealth if they are but saved to die more horrible deaths by evil habits and self-indulgence?"

Now the medicine man superstition is the belief in magic: that

the medicineman can find a magic pill or potion that will wipe out the effects of his violation of the law of ~~his~~ being. The medicine man themselves, very naturally, come to believe in their own powers. In Chicago a large number of physicians are advocating the licensing of prostitution and safe-guarding against its evils by prophylactics. They are devoting their energy to cure rather than prevention. Dyspepsin tablets are sold guaranteeing their users the free indulgence of their appetites any time, anywhere, and to any degree.

I know that it is claimed that these evils tend to cure themselves. But do they? Is the public conscience more sensitive regarding tobacco now than it was twenty years ago? Is it the drunkards and the dope-fiends that turn against alcohol and drugs? Does war tend to cure war? If so the people of the Balkans ~~would~~ would all be pacifists by this time. Evils grow by what they feed upon.

(4) Freedom from Priestly Terrorism. As I have said, this implies giving such a conception of God and life as shall allow men to think freely without having their reasoning powers inhibited by the fear of hell-fire. This lines us up squarely with religious liberalism: in fact this will make us an organization of socially enlightened religious liberals. We may as well face the fact that no dependence can be placed in anybody who is under the spell of priestly terrors. More than that it is essential to break the chains of superstitious fear because it is a weapon which we can never use and be true to our own cause, but it is the most effective weapon of the reactionaries. We have but to look at the Billy Sunday type of revivals to see that.

The most important feature of our program is that we propose to take people as far as they will go with us. We will accept anybody's aid ~~in~~ towards any one or ~~in~~ all of those objectives. Thus, as we consider the prevention of another war the first and most important objective, ~~we~~ let us enroll all who will, whether orthodox ~~and~~ heterdox, socialists ~~and~~ anti-socialists, drys and wets, all who will agree to stand together in an uncompromising attitude against any more war. Then inside that we make another circle of those who will take the next logical step designed to help in the overthrow of capitalistic exploitation; and so on to the last and innermost circle. Our idea is that only those uniting in the support of all four objectives should have important positions of management.

I think that there is a most excellent prospect of having the proposal which I have made to Mr. Etz accepted by the Providence convention. This will give us control of a large part of the Universalist machinery in the cause of real universalism. I think that the same plan or something like it could be worked among the Unitarians and other denominations.

I am writing to Dr. Walsh of London and also to Sidney Strong, asking them for their suggestions and support. We have spent many hours and evenings working out this program. We are not trying to push it upon others. We are asking for suggestions and amendments. One of our local Fellowship leaves in a few days for Europe and expects to interview several of the leading spirits over there regarding the matter. I have been doing almost all the correspondence and it has kept me working late at night and early in the morning and I plan to devote my entire vacation to correspondence upon the matter.

I am writing all this to you in hope that we can induce you to take the lead in calling this [redacted] October convention in New York. You are one of the best known men among the people of enlightened views in America. I know my limitations. I wish to remain in comparitive obscurity where I can do better work for the cause than by coming out into greater notice and undertaking what I am not suited to do. I do not wish my name to be brought into public notice in connection with the matter. You are the logical person to head the list of those calling the convention. I can, if you will lead, get many others, leaders of various groups, to sign with you.

We are now in the midst of a political campaign of nation-wide interest. Of course I am supporting Magnus Johnson. But the whole business is heart sickening. I am right at the very heart of the various different political organizations. I admired the magnifivent heroism of Lafollette during the dark days of the war when he stood almost alone. It was magnificent. Upon that his future fame will rest. Now the presidency is in sight and he is becoming something of the demagogue. He has begun to pander to mean emotions. He and his lieutenants are giving expression to views in public which I know they laugh at in private. Not very long ago I heard him making an adroit bid for the support of the fundamentalists in a section of the country where religious orthodoxy was strong. The Progressives out here are playing fast and loose with shady elements. They are more confident of victory than they were last fall. On that account the corrupt [redacted] politicians are coming over to them, and their support is being accepted at a price. Honest man and women are becoming disgusted at bids that are being made for the votes of the bootlegging crowd and other such disreditable sort. On that account it may be that Johnson will get [redacted] a larger majority than did Shipstead, and it may be that he will be defeated in spite of the fact that the most of the Republicans are already conceding [redacted] defeat.

It has all gone to make it more evident to me that this whole movement for human liberation must be put where it belongs---on a religious basis. We are getting nowhere by trading votes and selling principles for the sake of success. In Congress the influence of the Progressive bloc is mortgaged to the little group of unreconstructed southerners who are rebels against the machine but [redacted] whose social [redacted] political and religious views belong to the Dark Ages.

Fraternally Yours

31-13-197

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1923

NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1924

W. E. Du Bois Esq
c/o The Crisis 70 Fifth Ave. New York City

IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

41/35/58

TITLE OF BOOK	Bound Copies On Hand January 1	Received during the Year	Given Away	Exchanged	Bound Copies On Hand December 31	Total Sales for the Year	Sales to June 30 Already Paid for	Remainder Subject to Royalty	Royalty Per Copy	Amount
The Negro	37	249	0	0	107	179	85	94	.09	8.46

According to agreement, the balance of $ will be remitted in sixty days.

Statement of charges enclosed ✓

Check enclosed - - ✓ 8.46

July 8,1924

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.
19 W. 44th Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I learn through an agent that my book "The Negro", in the Home University Library is indefinitely out of print. I write to ask if this is true. If it is, what plans have you for the future concerning this work or are the plates for sale?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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ARTHUR W. BURNETT
LINCOLN MacVEAGH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

Publishers New York

19 WEST 44TH STREET

8/1/24

July 10, 1924.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are very sorry to learn from yours of July 8th that you were given the false impression that your book on

THE NEGRO

was "indefinitely out of print." It has never really gone out of print, though for a brief time it was out of stock. We are regularly selling it now, and last year sold 179 copies. We wonder if you failed to receive our royalty statement for the last half of last year sent you on April 25th, accounting for 94 copies. Another one for the first half of this year is due October 25th.

Since you are a poet, we hope you may get some pleasure from Glen Ward Dresbach's THE ENCHANTED MESA, of which we are sending you a copy with out compliments.

We are

Very truly yours,

Henry Holt and Company

Roland Holt

Vice-President

RH/t

4/19/37

July 22, 1924.

Mr. Roland Holt,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of July tenth and I am glad to know that "The Negro" is still in print. Also I am glad to receive Dresbach's "The Enchated Mesa".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FROM JANUARY 1, 19~~17~~ TO JUNE 30, 19~~17~~

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 19~~17~~

W. E. Du Bois Esq
% The Crisis - 70 Fifth Ave - N.Y. City

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

TITLE OF BOOK	COPIES SOLD	PER COPY	TOTAL AMOUNT
The Negro	95	.09	8 55

4/25/15

ENCLOSED STATEMENT OF CHARGES

ENCLOSED CHECK FOR ✓ 8.55

According to agreement the balance $.....due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

Please acknowledge receipt.

FORM 2 T. W. [Hood] 150M—12-23

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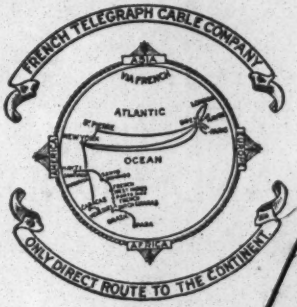

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4/42/19

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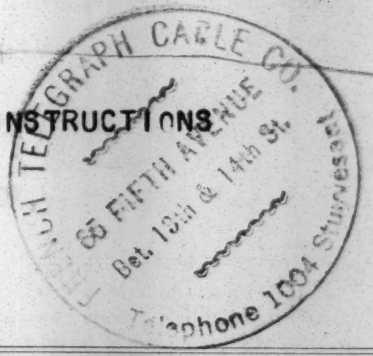

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July 16,1924

Dr. Solomon P. Hood
c/o Bordentown Normal & Industrial School
Bordentown, N. J.

My dear Dr. Hood:

I have run against a snag in this gold which you gave me. It is worth about sixty dollars and the government will not assay an amount worth less than one hundred dollars. They say, however, that you can add forty dollars in gold coin to this and then they will assay the whole and of course you can get your forty dollars back. Kindly let me know what you wish to do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

811.4114

4/37/10

Wadsworth Mass aug 7, 1924

Mr W. E. Burghardt Dubois
Editor of the Crisis
My dear Dr Dubois

I received your letter advising me that you could not get the gold dug from the mine before Aug 7th

I am really sorry to have given you so much trouble this hot weather, but if you have any news for me will you kindly send a note to 182 Duffield St Brooklyn or call me there late Saturday "phone Triangle 3094.

I may be late in arriving
but if I am not there whoever
answers the phone will
take the message, provided it
is either Mr or Mrs Tyler.

With very kind regards to the
family I am, very Sincerely Yours

Solomon Porterfield

4/37/11

August 18,1924

Dr. Solomon P. Hood
c/o Tyler
~~60 Pierrepont St.~~ 182 Duffield St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Hood:

Enclosed are two letters concerning the position of secretary. Will you kindly answer them.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN HOPE.
PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 15,1924.

21-1-115

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
59 Fifth Avenue.
New York City.

Dear DuBois:-

I have come across your letter of July 21st which I did not answer. Any answer now is quite out of the question. Coolidge is elected. I myself intended to vote for him and did do so. On the other hand, I had no complaint to make about colored people who saw and voted differently. I furthermore think it hardly worthwhile to talk as much as we used to about the Negroes vote being divided, because the Negroes' vote is already divided. We are not by any means voting solidly republican. Some Negroes even in the South voted for LaFollete. But this letter is not written for publication or anything else except as an acknowledgment.

Now to something else. I read in the Mercury some weeks ago your kind words about Morehouse College and me. I have gone along here for many years about the best I could. Here and there I might have done better. Here and there I might have done worse. But on the whole with all the agencies, circumstances, and conveniences and inconveniences, I suppose I have done about the best I could. During these years I have often wondered what some of my dearest friends were thinking about my work, and how they were valuing it. But I suppose I would allow myself to burst wide open before asking them what they thought about it. That is the way with many of us. Few of us really tell our closest friends those things which lie deepest in us, which distress us most, or which thrill us most with joy. Those things are ever beneath the surface. They are with us. Now you come to me at the beginning of my 19th year as President of this school, at the beginning of my 31st year as a teacher of colored boys and men, and tell me that I have not made altogether a miserable failure, but on the contrary have done something worthwhile. I am grateful to you for this quite beyond words.

Two nights ago I was at Tuskegee and talked with Dr. Moton about several matters, One of these was the Fisk situation. Moton told me that he was coming to New York sometime next week to talk with you and Bouté. It is my impression that not only is he in a position to render valuable assistance, but he wishes to do this -- he is ready to take very strong ground if what he regards as the facts warrant it. I am sure that you and Bouté will let him help you in every way that he can. I would suggest that you sort of mark time until after this conference. The chances are, you men can work things out much more easily than it may now appear. As you work on this question of Fisk

21-1-116

University, bear in mind that I along with many other people desire the best things for Fisk, and it is my wish that these best things will come to pass, with the least commotion possible and with as little embarrassment as possible to Fisk University, because an institution of learning is such a delicate organism, it is almost human. It is human. The slightest touch sometimes disturbs its healthy function. If I can be of any service, you know well from our conversation last Sunday that I am willing.

When I come to New York again I believe I will look you up and ask you to spend the evening with me. I come to New York frequently, but we get together less frequently than we use to. Years ago it was one of the thrills that I got out of a trip to New York, to spend an evening with you; but you are so busy now with so many demands upon your time that I rather hesitate to take you for a whole night.

After all, the most and the best that I have got out of life has been beautiful comradeships, and the memories of ~~which~~ these will probably cling with me out of this difficult, unsatisfactory world into some abode where I ~~might~~ may feast and think with fewer interruptions and no clangor of alarm. Courage, the necessity of the enterprise, and a certain amount of pugnacity, along with a modicum of self-respect, make me continue rather ceaselessly in the fight; but I am bound to tell you, my dear friend, that blowing one's brains out is a great sight easier than some of the things we have to do and stand.

This is a much longer letter than I expected to write.

Affectionately yours,

John Hope

JH:OC

November 20, 1924.

President John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

28-2-14

My dear Hope:

I was glad to get your letter of November 15th. I do not accept your excuse for not calling when you come to town. I always expect to see you and I am very much disappointed when you do not come around. After all, as you say, life is comradship and it is pretty mean of you to rush by without letting me know.

I am glad you liked the Mercury article, or at least your part of it. You deserve it. I shall write to Moton and try and get in touch with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 5,1924

Miss Hortense C. Houston
1303 Bayou Street
Houston, Texas

My dear Miss Houston:

May I ask you to do two things for me. First, will you write me a statement of your personal knowledge of existing circumstances at Fisk University. Secondly, I am sending the enclosed letter to Fisk Clubs. If there is a club at Houston will you present this to them. If not, will you form a group and try to send a representative. Please let me hear from you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/14/57

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH. D., D. D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A.M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
F. D. WILKINSON

August 21, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

4/43/23

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of August 20 I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our latest catalogue.

The enrollment for the college and each of the different departments, beginning with 1914 is being compiled and a copy will be sent you within the next few days.

Always glad to be of service to you, I am

Very truly yours,

F. D. Wilkinson

Registrar

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Monrovia, Liberia,
February 16, 1924.

4/44/104

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

After quite an extensive trip through Europe and Africa, I trust, ere this time you are safe on the shores of the U.S.A.

The thirty days spent with us here in the Legation were very pleasant and will long be remembered. It seems as if one of the staff is missing.

We have not forgotten the "Bopopoli" Corporation, and I hope President King's reply is a favorable one to your letter. I trust we

will be able to do much good along the lines decided upon in developing Liberia, as well as help introduce American trade. Perhaps when Dr. Hood comes over, our plans may be more definite.

Papa and mamma appreciated very highly their visit from you, also papa is much pleased with the helmet.

Mr. Easmon, one of President King's aides died on the 7th inst. Bsh. Claire & the Peter's sailed on the 30th of Jan. Bsh. Brooks on the 11th for Freetown and Mr. Young

also the Crews are to follow soon.

Mrs. Curtis has not gone, but is planning to leave with the Ooms on the 20th. Mr. Dressulhuns is still here. Festivities are about over, and I can get a bit of rest.

May I remind you of the subscription to the "Crisis" for the "C. C"?

Say, did you doll up in white, flannel or black to call on the Gov. of Sierra Leone? Trust you had a lovely trip throughout.

The pictures taken of the Legation staff together with the Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary on

the morning of your departure are good.

After much anxiety, Dr. Hood has been granted his leave, and expects to start for the U.S.A. sometime after the 20th of March. He will bring the pictures with him also the negatives from which some good ones can be made there, as better ones can be made there.

All joins me in sending love, Dr. Hood in particular. I am sure you understand the entire situation.

Sincerely yours,
Lillie Maie Hubbard.

April 4, 1924

Miss L. M. Hubbard, Consular Clerk
American Legation
Monrovia, Liberia

My dear Miss Hubbard:

I arrived in America March 19, well and happy. It is needless to say that I remember with great joy my sojourn in Liberia. I am enclosing a copy of the report which I have just taken down and presented in person to the Secretary of State. I had a nice interview with him and with the President and with the head of the Bureau of Western European Affairs.

I know that you and Minister Hood will have been surprised and rather disconcerted at not having heard from me concerning the gold which you sent with me. I could, however, give you no final answer until it had been assayed. The gold was not pure but was in chemical combination with mercury which greatly decreased its value, so much so that I think it would not pay you to buy more. However, before this you will have received my tablegram.

4/38/10

I shall write you again at length just as soon as I get over my present rush.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/11

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NEW ADDRESS
69 FIFTH AVENUE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Monrovia, Liberia,
April 4, 1924.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have listened patiently for news from you by cable and have been very much disappointed over not hearing. I am quite sure something has prevented it.

On March 21, we sent the following cable to you: "DuBois, 69-5th Ave., New York HEDYPEBUGI, Hood" from the A.B.C. improved Code. Meaning "Telegraph what you have sold and prices. Waiting instructions before buying further."

Dr. Hood sailed the 2nd inst. on S.S. "Wighet" via Hamburg. You can imagine how lonely it is around here now, and my eating breakfast, lunch and dinner all alone.

you all have left one by one. Well, I hope it will be my lot next.

Have you seen Bishop Blair since his return?

President King with about 80 others left on the 18th of March for Grand Bassa, Lib. to attend (some of them) a Grand Lodge meeting of the masons. It is to be a six weeks trip. Mrs. King was not well at all, but she made the trip with her husband. I understand she has been confined to bed since. They had a very narrow escape in passing through the bar going to the Steamer, it was so rough.

Did you see a copy of the Bank Agreement with the Lib. Government? Another financial Crisis seems inevitable here. Dr. Hood has one with

him. This a very unfortunate thing that such an agreement was made but, we can only hope for the best. If you desire to see one I am quite sure he will permit you to read his.

The "Bonopoli" is alive. We have purchased 672 lbs. of coffee and are now grading it to be sent over on the S.S. "West Humhaw" the 15th inst. It is being consigned to Dr. Hood, having no other method at present. This is a sample shipment and what portion of this necessary is to be used in advertisement. I am sure Dr. Hood will immediately confer with you regarding the matter. We have added five to our group making eleven in number. We are putting our best efforts

forward to do some good. It will help the situation here to be able to be informed of what the possibilities are there. Of course we know it takes time, and our program is very large, but round by round we will climb the ladder.

We have not heard from you since ~~you~~ you were in Dakar. Did you hear from us in Lisbon? If not I am quite sure it will be forwarded to you. Did you make your connections in Lisbon on the 20th of Feb. as planned?

Papa is not so well, but hopes to be leaving for the U.S. soon. Mother is U.S. also brother. He has gone up to take charge, so I am "all by myself." Regards from us all. ———.

Sincerely yours,

Lillie Marie Hubbard.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Monrovia, Liberia
April 5, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

After writing you last night I received to-day your cable sent to Dr. Hood as follows: "Hood Monrovia, sixteen Twenty damegge". In decoding "damegge" I find it is "dameggi" meaning "Telegraph date of sailing", and understood the other to be, sixteen ozs. @ 20 per oz.

I am replying immediately as follows: "FTIN Dgaukа" decoded "Remit proceeds by telegraph. Sailed on Wednesday." I was quite sure when you saw my signa-

4/148/103

ture you would know I referred to him. He was quite disappointed by not receiving it before his departure.

It is very unfortunate the Gov. has left us without any official representative, but they have ways of doing things past finding out. It is true we can do the work, but the idea of not having someone with the official rank.

Anxiously awaiting to hear from you, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Lillie Mae Hubbard.

May 1, 1924

Miss Lillie Maie Hubbard
American Consular Service
Monrovia, Liberia

4/4/24

My dear Lillie Maie:

Your last cablegram was quite indecipherable. Everybody tried but we do not know yet what you were trying to say. I suspect that you were telling us that Dr. Hood was on his way but we have not heard from him yet.

I hope very much that you are coming some time this summer also and I am waiting to hear from you. I am starting off on a month's tour of lectures but shall be back in June.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

P.S.-I am sending a page of the Negro World. Will you tell me if this is accurate? Is there any such paper as the Liberian News? Did Chief Justice Dossen make this speech? In any case will you get him to write me a statement for the CRISIS?

May 5, 1924.

4/4/8/100

Mrs. Lillie Mabe Hubbard,
American Consular Service,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Mrs. Hubbard:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city to be away until early in June. On his return your letters of April fourth and fifth will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

Monrovia, Liberia
May 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of April 4, 1924 enclosing copy of your report to the Secretary of State has been received, which was quite a pleasure, and you may imagine that it was quite interesting. I sat down and went through the entire report carefully and it gives me renewed vigor to assist in anything for the development of this Negro Republic.

As you well know I am in a position to see, and know all sides of the question, those

encouraging and discouraging, but I will be an optimist.

Ere this time you will have received my letter of April 4, relative to the shipment of coffee for the "Bopopoli". It was shipped on April 22, consigned to Wm. Hood c/o Bull Line office, 40 West St. (Papa sailed for New York by the same steamer, "West Humhaw").

Have you received a reply to your letter to Pres. King before leaving here, relative to the Bankers? We expect him to return from the coast Monday the 12th.

Referring again to your report to the Sec. of State, all suggestions were greatly appreciated, but in my letter sometime ago you will note that certain assignments, also the leave of the Minister had been granted.

Confidentially: the 3rd suggestion has been taken up also

from this side, and it will not be done for several reasons. The reply came recently.

On palm Sunday the father of Hon. J. L. Morris, Sec. of Interior passed away. Quite sad indeed. We have had three deaths recently among Americans who had not been in Liberia four months. One was there one month to the day. This is not necessary. They do not care for themselves nor eat properly.

I quite understand now why we did not hear from you relative to the gold. I am quite sure if you haven't sent the proceeds you will soon do so.

As Wm. Hood has gone, I am not sure just when I will be coming but I will be pleased to comply with your request re gold if possible.

Love from us all and hope to hear from you again soon.

Very sincerely yours,

L. M. Hubbard.

July 28, 1934

Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard
United States Legation
Monrovia, Liberia
West Africa

My dear Miss Hubbard:

Enclosed is the photograph which Meitepu wanted. If I can find the plate I will have some more struck off but I am afraid that I will not be able to.

Dr. Hood was in the other day, looking well and saying very nice things about you and your work. I am very well and very busy. I am hoping that we are going to see you in America before long.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Monrovia, Liberia
Sept. 18, 1924.

4/20/9

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of July 29th was received, and had been long looked for. The last letter received from your office was one from Miss Foster saying you were out of your office and would be returning early in June when my letters, (I think) of May 25th & 24th would be brought to your attention which were quite important.

As you were very busy and had reported to Dr. Stood, I guess you thought it would serve the purpose, but I expected to hear direct from you, but everything was O.K.

I cannot secure the gold now for less than £3-0-0 ($14.40) an oz. Do you think it worth while to pay that for it?

I have been very sick with chills and fever but am up now. I went down to practically nothing. Dr. Stood does not know it for I have not written him for 2 months thinking every mail he would inform us of his sailings.

Ketapu was very proud of the picture you sent

and asked me to thank you for him. You forgot my films.

I told you, that you would forget somethings and some people when you went over. One main thing I regret very much that you forgot was to send me the "Crisis". Do you remember it now? Sorry to have missed the issues back.

The Liberian Government has opened wide their doors to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and I fear, after seeking entrance, if they fail to enter, they will loose all confidence in American capitalists, as far as they are concerned. Pres. King highly favors it and has been very cordial to them. (L.S.)

Capt. Staten sends his best regards to you. Did you receive the pin sent you by him through Dr. Hood?

Will be pleased to hear from you soon, although Dr. Hood has told me how busy you are. His prolonged stay in America prevents my coming before next year, as I do not desire coming over in winter.

Regards from all the friends, especially Mr. Wolz.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillie Mae Hubbard.

[illegible]

October 17,1924

4/20/10

Miss Lillie M. Hubbard
United States Legation
Monrovia, Liberia
West Africa

Dear Lillie Mae:

I have your letter of September 18. I am sure that long before this arrives, Minister Hood will be back at his desk.

I am very sorry to hear of your illness. You must be careful and prevent recurring attacks of fever. People in Africa have the idea that fever is a necessary evil and does not hurt them. But it does. It is a dangerous thing and you must prevent it by timely use of quinine and other measures.

I am so sorry that I forgot about the Crisis. I am ordering sent herewith, the last six numbers and am putting you down

for a year's subscription.

I will find out the price of gold some time in the next few months and write you, so that you can judge as to whether it will be worth while bringing in for yourself or for me.

I received the pin sent me by Captain Staten and am delighted over it.

What time do you expect to come next year? I shall be here during April and May, away during June, and back for the rest of the season.

I shall hope to hear from you soon. My best regards to all my friends.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

11/30/14

4/30/12

Monrovia Liberia
Dec. 12, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of Oct. 18 is received. Quite a pleasure to be remembered by you.

I must first thank you for sending the issues of the "Crisis" which are all quite interesting. I noted the picture taken at "Countown" the Sunday we went into the bush. Very good.

Guess ere this time you are aware of the fact that Dr. Hood has not sailed. Can't imagine what is keeping him.

You may imagine how busy we are kept here. The holiday

season is now on, and there are so many functions. Pres. King read his message the 9th inst. Very soon it will be in print, and if you desire one, will be pleased to forward same to you.

Mr. Hilary Johnson has been quite ill but is better now, and his wife is suffering from a nervous attack. Began last evening about 10 p.m. Resting better today. Quite a bit affected by the sad news of her father's death in Sept. or Oct.

Father is yet in the States. Will be sailing around the 1st of Feb. (I think from a southern port.) He hopes to bring live stock & poultry with him.

A Ford truck has been

donated and shipped by Friendship Bap. Church Chicago. Father's head quarters are 3802 Eden Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Rev. E. D. Hubbard) Am sorry you all have not seen each other. Hope it may be possible to do so later - he sails. Mother and I may be sailing sometime in April or May. Not certain until the arrival of father.

What time in June do you expect to return to your office? Hope to exchange several letters before that time.

With best wishes for the season (for which the enclosed card speaks) I am

Very sincerely yours.

L. Marie Hubbard.

[HUGGINS]

FROM THE HOME OF
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Z. Barrow
6528 SYCAMORE AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Mr W. N Huggins

I am writing to know your conection
In Selma Ala I had a Bro In Selma &
learn That he is dead have not hurd from
him for many years as we left Selma
when I was very young but I was larg
Enough to remember him. I learn that
he became a minnist of the gospel
We came to Chicago about 35 years
ago but have bin In Seattle 14 yrs
I was In Chicago three yrs ago This
Jan Sorry I did not know that you
Was teaching there at time I just
happen to be looking over the Pic dictionary
and names and Spied your picture
and name In the Crisis. Read this I am a poore writer then to my pen is Bad
I hope you will write and tell me who your people
are all an Earley date this is all till I here from you
Mrs Joseph Z Barrow
Seattle Wash

My first Name is
Olivia

Saint-Etienne, Loire, France,

Feb. III, 1024.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

We were pleased to receive your letters from Marseille and from Lisbon, and I was glad to know that the Congress was successful. Your account in this month's Crisis gives a nice report of it. Thanks for your kind words about Mr. Hunt, if you didn't mention me. M. Beton is very anxious to know where you got those delegates to London from France. He sent you the resolution saying that they were not going to send any, and they didn't. Certainly Mr. Logan and I went independently and paid our own expenses. We represented no one but ourselves. I felt it my duty to go and so I went. I am inclosing a copy of a letter I sent to M. Beton concerning that 200. frs. which I meant to show you, but your stay was so short and I was a little tired from my trip so I could not think of every-thing.

Mr. Hunt is well and busy as usual. He will write you, I suppose. As you left us no address, we could not even forward your mail. I hear that Mrs Curtis went to Africa, too. Strange she has not dropped me a line.

Well, things in France are very much mixed up yet, but I think that the radical measures now being voted will bring about a rapid improvement both in the value of the franc and in general confidence. A slight change of policy is noticable, too. France is in a prosperous condition and there is really no reason why the franc should decrease so except the debts and lack of confidence in the foreign policy. It seems that France, Germany, and all of them now see that they must make mutual compromises and patch up things. Well, let us hope that we shall live to see the end, anyway.

Please remember me most kindly to Mrs.DuBois and any inquiring friends,Mrs.Curtis,Mrs.Hunton,Miss Fauset and others.Also please congratulate Miss Fauset on the publication of her book.

I hope to go to Nice for a week or two soon,and may see the Bulkleys,as Juan-Les-Pins is nearNice. We have not had much cold weather here,but I long for the beautiful sunshine of the Midi.Iknow you enjoyed your trip to Africa and got thoroughly thawed out after London.

With kind regards and best wishes from us both,

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

Ida Gibbs Hunt.

4/48/108

November 24,1924

4/32/27

Mr. W. R. Hunt
American Consular Service
Saint Etienne
France

My dear Mr. Hunt:

I hasten to send you Miss Fauset's address: Hotel Jeanne D'Arc, 59 Rue Vaneau, Paris, VII, France. I know she would be very glad to have you look her up.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Hunt in which Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

April 30, 1924

Miss Eunice Hunton

To: - W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

Borrowed April 25th---------$5.00

Received Payment

4/4/P/105

[Indiana]

October 10, 1924.

5/1/14

Dean of Indiana State Normal School,

Sir:

In the catalog of Fisk University appears the name of Charles T. Cook and it is stated that he studied or took a degree at the Indiana State Normal School. Will you confirm or deny this? When was he a student at your institution, what work did you do, and what degree did he receive?

Mr. Cook is from Kentucky and a graduate of the Kentucky State Normal School. I shall be very much obliged for exact information and shall be glad to pay any expense.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Professor Cook

Cook, professor of biology, was a graduate of the Kentucky State Normal School twenty years ago and graduates from that school now only can make the freshman class in Fisk University.

5/11/13

[INDIANA U.]

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEANS
SELATIE EDGAR STOUT
DAVID ANDREW ROTHROCK

October 14, 1924.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

In answer to your letter of the 10th I may state that Mr. Charles P. Cook of Bowling Green, Kentucky, matriculated in this University on June 30th, 1908. I presume this is the same gentleman to whom you refer in your letter.

Mr. Cook has been granted a total of thirty semester hours of advanced credit on admission on account of work which he completed in the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute. While a student here during the summer of 1908 he completed a total of eight and one-half semester hours in English and Education. The remainder of his work, five and one-half hours, was not completed.

We also have a letter of yours of the same date as above, asking concerning the Indiana State Normal School. We have in this state two state normals, one located at Terre Haute, Indiana, and the other at Muncie, Indiana. Each has its own president, under a single board of trustees.

Very truly yours,

DAR/P

D. A. Rothrock

5/1/105

"FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS I have worked in Elizabeth," said the pastor of a leading church, "but I never saw anything like this."

"NO ONE EVER DREAMED," said the Central Labor Union Secretary, "that so many kinds of people could be drawn together in such a wonderful community spirit."

INTERNATIONAL NEIGHBORS FESTIVAL

in the ARMORY, Magnolia Avenue and Walnut Street

Thursday and Saturday Evenings, Nov. 13 and 15, at 8

PAGEANT PARADE AND PROGRAM

By MANY DELEGATIONS — DANCES — SONGS — BANDS — ORCHESTRAS — COSTUMES

Friday, November 14, Afternoon at 3:45, Evening at 8

BUDDHIST, HINDU, MOHAMMEDAN PLAYS

IN ENGLISH — BY BROADWAY ACTORS — WITH ORIENTAL DANCES, MUSIC, GORGEOUS COSTUMES — PRODUCED BY KEDAR NATH DAS GUPTA

Saturday Afternoon, November 15, at 2

CHILD LIFE IN MANY LANDS

SONGS — DANCES — GAMES — MUSIC — COSTUMES — CHILDREN

INTERESTING EXHIBITS

REFRESHMENTS DANCING

SINGLE TICKETS—ADULTS 50c—CHILDREN 25c

COURSE TICKETS—5 PERFORMANCES ADULTS $1.50—CHILDREN 75c

RESERVED SEATS, FRIDAY, $1.50 EXTRA

Sunday Afternoon, November 16 at 3:00

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD PRESENTED BY EMINENT SPEAKERS FOR THE WORLD'S GREAT RELIGIONS

ADMISSION FREE

"NO, IT IS NOT NEW," said an Assyrian refugee from Persia, "Our League of Neighbors is at least 1923 years old. It means the Brotherhood of Men."

"SINCE I WAS A BOY IN SOUTH AMERICA I have dreamed of something like this League of Neighbors. Seeking it, I came to these United States ten years ago. Now—for the first time—I find it, here. It will spread out to eager hearts in many lands."

INTERPRETIVE COMMENTS BY LEADING AMERICANS

GOODWILL — FELLOWSHIP — LEAGUE OF NEIGHBORS — DEMOCRACY — SERVICE

WOODROW WILSON: "You are quite right in thinking that the local community is the fertile seed ground of the national community and the community of nations, and I hope with all my heart that the association you have formed will be successfully copied in many parts of the country."

GEORGE ADE: "You have organized the kind of community spirit needed in every neighborhood."

THOMAS A. EDISON and MRS. EDISON: "We congratulate a community that has such a spirit of brotherhood and trust that the influence will be widely felt."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT telegraphs: "Congratulations and best wishes."

MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER: "All forms of government are like minor issues in comparison with this building of Community understanding, which means that we know and like and trust each other as a means of serving the life of our communities."

UPTON SINCLAIR: "Of course it is important to break down the antagonisms of race and nationality and creed in our country."

SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE: "Hearty congratulations upon this notable movement. It is just the kind of thing the country needs."

HOMER FOLKS: "A good neighbor will be a good American."

"PRESIDENT HARDING asks me to express his pleasure in knowing of what you are doing and his sincere hope for the fullest success of so excellent a program."

NEWTON D. BAKER: "The growth of generous emotion requires contact. Tolerance is difficult unless we know enough about others to realize how many points we have of common interest."

IRVIN S. COBB: "You are doing a splendid thing for better citizenship and better Americanism."

SAMUEL MATHER: "I think you are doing a valuable and splendid work and I intend to continue to support it."

ARTHUR BRISBANE: "The progress of civilization has been simply a widening of the circle of 'good neighbors'."

EVERETT COLBY: "If we learn to do unto our next door neighbor as we would have him do unto us we will soon learn to think of our neighbors across the sea as we would have them think of us."

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: "Your work is community service of the very wisest and noblest type in the social service field."

WALTER LIPPMAN: "I wish you the best of luck in an effort the success of which is absolutely indispensable to the kind of democracy this country has chosen to be."

"HENRY FORD regrets that he cannot be present but from the context of your correspondence your object is indeed commendable."

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS: "There must be a better understanding between the various groups of people in this country, otherwise our Nation is in danger."

BASIL KING telegraphs: "Sympathize most heartily with your great work and all your aims."

ROBERT A. WOODS: "Leagues of Neighbors overflowing their bounds, and making greater neighborhoods will make the coming American nation. There is no other way."

WM. H. SHORT: "I am interested in the League of Neighbors as an experiment in the creation of friendship and public opinion."

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE: "I am glad you are building a League of Neighbors. Every American city and town needs it."

MRS. CAROLINE B. WITTPENN: "Your work is along the only lines where we can hope for success in joining together all the forces to make our New Jersey communities a service for public good."

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE WELL KNOWN LEADERS OF THOUGHT HAVE WRITTEN SIMILAR COMMENDATIONS.

FESTIVAL — FELLOWSHIP
Committee of
ONE HUNDRED

CHAIRMAN
Judge Alfred A. Stein

VICE-CHAIRMEN
Mayor John F. Kenah
Major John D. Leonard

EXECUTIVES
Charles F. Weller
Eugenia W. Weller
Clara J. Van Trump

DRAMATIC DIRECTOR
Kedar Nath Das Gupta
(of The Union of East and West)

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Mr. Joe Alonzo
Mr. Joseph Alvarez
Miss Martha C. Avery
Miss Marie Arnstienova
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Bedal
Mr. Dmytro Borak
Mrs. Harry A. Boyd
Miss Caroline M. Bradner
Mr. William Brazinski
Mr. M. Bronstein
Rev. Llewellyn Brown
Mrs. Roland Burton
Mrs. Eva Clark Butler
Miss G. L. Button
Rev. Charles A. Campbell
Miss Belle Castles
Mrs. Edward A. Chapman
Dr. Ira T. Chapman
Rev. and Mrs. Arthur H. Coar
Miss Bessie Cohen
Mr. Arthur Cole
Miss Elsie Conover
Mrs. J. J. Curley
Miss Agnes Dair
Judge and Mrs. Abe J. David
Mrs. Stanley Dobrowolski
Rev. Alexander Dokus
Mr. Thomas C. Duggan
Mr. Stephan Englander
Mrs. L. G. Evans
Mr. Alexander Fenik
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fifield
Miss Anna B. Foote
Mr. Elias Garcia
Mr. Joseph Garcia
Mr. Rafael Gellido
Mr. Ernest J. Gommel
Mr. Arthur Grabowsky
Lieut. William A. Gray, Jr.
Mr. Joseph T. Hague
Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hahn
Rev. Father Emery A. Haitinger
Mr. Edward Hall
Mr. Richard H. Hall
Mrs. Anna Hockman
Mr. Clinton J. Hopf
Mr. Ernst Hunn
Mr. and Mrs. Veles G. Z. Janos
Miss Sarah Johnson
Mr. Paul Josipovich
Mrs. Watts J. R. Knowles
Mr. Ramon Lamus G.
Mrs. Harry Leadenham
Mr. Charles Lefchick
Mr. Constantine Leontovich
Mr. Augustine Lolarga
Mr. Frederick H. Ludeking
Mr. and Mrs. B. Victor Manzano
Mr. Sidney Marcus
Mr. Candido Martins
Mr. Wilhelm Martins
Rabbi Raphael H. Melamed
Mr. Joseph Molina
Mr. Chester Morrison
Mr. Adrian O. Murray
Mr. John Nathan
Mrs. Joseph Neesan
Mrs. G. B. Noyes
Mr. Isaac Nweeia
Mrs. R. Ogrodnick
Mrs. A. W. Patterson, Jr.
Rev. Father Alexander Pavlak
Mr. Lucius H. Plumb
Mrs. John H. Pride
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Priesta
Mr. Charles K. Rath
Mr. Henry A. Rath
Mrs. Malinda C. Ray
Mr. Martin Reitman
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Richards, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Robinski
Mr. Valentine J. Rocha
Mr. Augustin Rojas
Mr. Frank Savick
Mr. Michael J. Scott
Miss Marion Simmons
Mr. Roman Slobidian
Mrs. Mathias Steelman
Miss Daisy Swain
Mr. George Szewchuk
Mr. Mateo Temporado
Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Timms
Mrs. William P. Toler
Mr. Rafael Perez Torres
Mr. William Vorderwinkler
Mr. Joseph Weinstein
Mr. E. S. White
Mr. Otto Wimmer
Mr. Boleslav Yuzapovich
Mr. John Zurba

INTERNATIONAL NEIGHBORS FESTIVAL
AND FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

NOVEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 1924 IN THE ELIZABETH ARMORY

PRESENTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NEIGHBORS

EXECUTIVES' RESIDENCE
137 W. GRAND STREET
(PHONE EMERSON 9773)

OFFICE
200 BROAD STREET, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY
(PHONE EMERSON 6603)

October 29, 1924.

Mr. W. E.B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Will YOU endorse and strengthen our League of Neighbors with its International Neighbors Festival and Fellowship of Faiths by -

First: Sending us your interpretive comment - to be printed with others showing that representative people in many places appreciate our pioneering?

Second: Coming personally to one or more of the six presentations? If you cannot come, can you send someone in your place? - (or, instruct me to have someone use your tickets?)

Third: Are you willing to contribute the cost of one or two of the enclosed Course Tickets ($1.50 each) towards a Special Production Guarantee Fund?

In Europe, recently, in forty-seven towns and cities, I tried to learn What Kind of World is Coming Through European Minds. I learned the basic importance of our League of Neighbors because it demonstrates a new means of bridging the gulfs between national, racial, industrial, religious and other groups - gulfs which, everywhere, impede peace and prosperity.

We are finding simple ways by which the democratic masses of ordinary folks may develop that new world-wide Consciousness of Kind, that realization of alikeness in the human fundamentals, that tolerance, understanding and goodwill - which, alone, can save and advance our Western Civilization.

Success here may lead us to similar undertakings in New York, Boston, Washington, London and, possibly, India.

Will Y O U cheer and aid us?

Earnestly yours,

Chas. F. Weller

Enclosures
CFW/RG

(Charles Frederick Weller)

[INTERNATIONAL NEIGHBORS FESTIVAL]

November 12, 1924.

Mr. Charles F. Weller,
200 Broad Street,
Elizabeth, New Jersey.

4/39/32

My dear Sir:

I have your circular letter of October 29th concerning the International Neighbors Festival. I am, as you may be sure, interested in all international and inter-racial movements and I only trust that in your movement the black man is not being left out. I am sorry that I shall be unable to attend the festival and I am therefore returning the tickets which you kindly sent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Apartado 61
Central Chaparra
Oriente de Cuba
19th December 1924

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
69- Fifth Ave
New York city.

Dear friend.—

I thank you very much for the return of the post card, bearing the picture of my little daughter.

I read many idle tales about dark Africa, I often wonder how the writers can omit dark Cuba. If Africa is darker than Cuba, then it does not deserve the attention of civilized beings.

your latest report about the Prince Regent of Abyssinia is wonderful and is good intellectual food for ambitious and intelligent negroes to digest.

Enclosed please find a Synopsis and clipping from Havana Post newspaper which will give you some idea about my hard task in dark Cuba, where Cubans have no respect for God nor the Gospel.

Respectfully yours in God's service
+E.M. Jack.

N.B. My son will pay my Subscription for 1925.

4/38/17

TELEPHONE
DOUGLAS 0697

A. L. JACKSON
CHICAGO DEFENDER
3485 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

6/4/24

June
Second
1 9 2 4

Mr. A. G. Dill
The Crisis
70 Fifth avenue
New York City.

My dear Dill:

This is to acknowledge your favor of recent date. I suggest that you write Mr. Richard Harewood, President of Theta Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 4104 Vincennes ave., Miss Helen Robinson of the Delta Sigma Sorority, 3829 Grand Blvd., Mr. Ernest Wilkins, attorney-at-law, 184 W. Washington St., Mr. James C. Lorick, 3132 Calumet ave., and Mr. James Taylor, c/o Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. All but the last named are in Chicago, of course.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Jackson

ALJ:Mc

4/45/57

4/44/90

October 11, 1924.

Miss Abigail Jackson,
116 Grand Street,
Turtle Creek, Pa.

My dear Madam:

I am one of the older graduates of Fisk University and was a classmate of Bessie Cravath until she left there, and I am acquainted with Milo. I, of course, knew President Cravath and his wife. Recently I together with others of the alumni of Fisk University have become very much dissatisfied and alarmed at the tendencies and actions of the present administration. We believe that President McKenzie ought not to continue in his present position. It is, however, going to be extremely difficult to bring about the change and for that reason I am asking the cooperation of all of those who really believe in the great work which Erastus Cravath founded.

I have been told by friends that you were once connected with Fisk and that you left because you believed that some of the present policies were "criminal".

I write to ask if you would be willing to write me a statement of your experiences at Fisk University and your attitude toward the institution. I shall use this statement as you wish, either with or without your name.

Unless those who know cooperate with us it will be impossible for us to succeed. I hope you will be willing to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT

16/44/4

MISS ABIGAIL JACKSON
919 CALIFORNIA AVE.
AVALON, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oct. 19., 1924.

My dear Friend.

Yours of Oct. 11th. at hand. I will gladly write you a letter on the subject suggested but would like first to know something more of your plans. Are there any others about here to whom you have written? I have not met any Fiskites about here. I am a member of the Urban League of Pittsburgh. I do not know whether you were told that Mrs. Cravath and my father were cousins and it was on her recommendation

5/11/15

and with Mr. Faulk's approval that I went there in 1916. I was there for three years, I do not remember having used the word "criminal" which you quote.

Hoping to have a few lines from you at your convenience,

Sincerely yours,

Abigail Jackson,

October 22, 1924.

Miss Abigail Jackson,
919 California Avenue,
Avalon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Miss Jackson:

I am sending you herewith a copy of The Fisk Herald with my speech. Immediately upon the delivery of that speech the Trustees hastened to forward a strong defense of Dr. McKenzie. Then they sent a committee to talk with me. I and other members of the New York Fisk Club have had three or four interviews with this committee and we have frankly set down our attitude. I enclose a special statement of grievances.

Now, of course, the first thing that we are up against is that we are personally disgruntled with President McKenzie and that few other people share our attitude. I want, therefore, to gather statements from those who know and a statement from you would be of great value. I should use it only as you would wish. I should like to have the right to present it to the Board of Trustees, if they asked for it and also to publish it later in another

issue of the Fisk Herald with or without your name.

Unless, of course, we can get those who know to say frankly and plainly what they think of the present conduct of Fisk University we cannot have reform. I want to carry on this fight without rankor or petty personalities but I do want to tell the truth and the whole truth. I trust you are going to be able to help us. Our general plans include simply publicity. Facts and statements to lay before the Trustees, facts and statements to lay before the alumni and before the public. I think publicity and publicity alone will in the end win.

Very sincerely yours,

5/1/17

WEBD/PF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

October 22, 1924.

Miss Abigail Jackson,
919 California Avenue,
Avalon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

48/44/4

My dear Miss Jackson:

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Now, of course, the first thing that we ~~are up against~~ face is the unbounded charge that we are personally disgruntled with President McKenzie and that few other people share our attitude. I want, therefore, to gather statements from those who know and a statement from you would be of great value. I should use it only as you would wish. I should like to have the right to present it to the Board of Trustees, if they asked for it and also to publish it later in another

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Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/31/18

Waco, Texas -
Dec. 19. 1924.

Mr. Dubois

I am not trying to hender you in your work. I do reade the Crisis at times. and been reading them for nine years - now. and I think that the crisis should be on this let the preacher of our race. teach our People to cry unto God. it may be that God will hear us our People have not yet become to ~~know~~ know God. the God of truth. the truth is life and life is light. Where my People do not know God. I do. I am not a preacher. but I do know God. and believe in his

5/31/19

this is something that we do
over look. and it is this. We
are in a strange land. which is
not our. Sir I am sure that we are
in kneed of a land our very own.
and let us retair from this whites. for
We see that they have it this way
to let a negro go as high as they
Wont him and no higher. let
us look this way. if God give this
land to the whites. he did not give it
to us. this is why I say our race. is
kneeded to cry unto God allways
that God may hear us. and deliver
send a deliver. So let the Papers
Teach our people to cry unto
God with their hearts humbly

R. F. D. 4 Box 124 Waco Texas
H. M. Jackson

A Letter to the Crisis.

Jackson

21-1-94

Dodelnaya, Russia.
July, 15, 1924.

Dr. William Dubois
Crisis Magazine,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

This letter comes from a village deep in the heart of Russia. I am an American-Negro, a native of the South, here in Russia making a study of social conditions. The above named village is the seat of the summer colony of the University For Eastern Peoples, located at Moscow. I have been invited from Moscow to this colony as its guest.

One must visit Russia to understand and appreciate the many beautiful social developments which are taking place in this strange land! Here at this colony are students from all the darker races — all except that of the Negro. And I am daily asked why no Negroes have come. There is a perfect spirit of internationalism here. Women from the various Circassian republics and Siberia men from China, Japan, Korea, India, etc all live as one large family, look upon one another simply as human beings. There are a number of little open-air theatres here and there in the forests where at nights plays representative of all lands are organized by the students and presented. Here life is poetry itself! It is the Bolshevik idea of social relation, and a miniature of the

world of tomorrow.

Here in Russia the desire for information concerning the Negro is fervent. There is no race of which knowledge is sought with such edgerness as of the Negro. I am kept busy writing articles for newspapers and magazines both in Russia and Ukrainia and giving lectures on the Negro social situation in America. Under the old regime Russia was burdened with many race problems, but today under the Soviet System there are no race problems.

I shall visit the Caucasus with its many distinct races, living in the closest juxtaposition. For it is there that one is best able to see the System in operation as it effects racial relations. Stanislaw Pestrovsky, former president of the Kirghiz Soviet Republic, and I spend many leisure hours together, and he never tires of telling me how Russia alone of all countries has solved her racial problems. And certainly no country had as many, and as intricate as old Czarist Russia!!

I have been much pleased to know that your little yours book, "The Negro" and Marain's novel, "Batoula" have been much read in student circles here. The latter book is rendered in the Russian language. But there is such a scarcity of matter pertaining to the Negro here! It is the desire of many to create a department of books, and other matter regarding the Negro Race in general in one of the leading libraries in Moscow.

Thanking you for any bit of assistance, I remain

Very truly yours,

James C. Jackson
Hotel Passage
Tverskaya,
Moscow, Russia.

21-1-95

CABLE ADDRESS: JACPUB, PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, IMPORTERS, STATIONERS
1628 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

July 21, 1924

Dr. W. E. Burkhardt Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Replying to your inquiry of July 16th, your book, JOHN BROWN, in the American Crisis Biographies is still in print, although unfortunately the sale is almost negligible.

Mr. Jacobs is away ill at the present time, but we will take up the matter of the plates with him when he returns. We do not suppose the sale of a single volume of this series could be considered, but we have always thought that the entire set could be sold in big quantities if handled on a subscription basis by some magazine.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY

AMS:M

4/45/73

CABLE ADDRESS: JACPUB, PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, IMPORTERS, STATIONERS
1628 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

91/38/16

December 8, 1924

W. E. Burkhardt Dubois, Ph. D.,
c/o The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Owing to certain changes which we are making in our business the plates of some of our publications are being offered for sale. Would you be interested in the purchase of the plates of JOHN BROWN, written by your good self, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, written by Dr. Booker T. Washington? There is no royalty payable on either volume, and we would be willing to sell you the plates of these two books for $500.00.

You are the first person to have the opportunity to consider the purchase of these plates, and we would appreciate it if you would kindly let us know at your earliest convenience whether you are interested, thereby obliging,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY
E. M.

December 10,1924

4/45/70

George W. Jacobs & Co.
1628 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of December 8, I beg to say that I would not be interested in Mr. Washington's FREDERICK DOUGLASS, but I should like to purchase the plates of JOHN BROWN. I am afraid, however, that they are going to be much too costly. May I ask what the lowest price that you could put upon them is?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

CABLE ADDRESS: JACPUB, PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, IMPORTERS, STATIONERS
1628 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

4/45/72

December 11, 1924

W. E. B. Dubois, Ph.D.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Your note of yesterday received, and we are not quite sure at this writing that we would care to sell the DOUGLASS and BROWN separately. We have fixed a price of $250.00 per volume on the entire Series, and if you should care to purchase the plates of JOHN BROWN at this figure, and will let us know, we will take it under consideration.

Naturally, we would prefer you to have both the volumes named, and we believe that you could do very well with them.

Will you not kindly let us hear from you at your early convenience, and thereby oblige,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY

E.M.

[JACOBS AND COMPANY]

December 18,1924

14/64/4

Mr. George W. Jacobs
1628 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I wish very much that I was able to purchase the plates of JOHN BROWN but $250 is more than I can afford. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

July 24, 1924.

4/44/12

Dean of the
Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Information has come to us that a colored student of Jefferson Medical College who made an excellent record during his first two years has been asked to withdraw because the college cannot afford him clinical advantages next year on account of the objection of patients. May I ask if these facts are substantially true?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

748-222-dk

4/15/56

Dear Mr. Hu Bois

Here is another

result of "hanging up and putting

away!" I had hung the enclosed

tie on the side of the drawer

so you overlooked it in packing.

How I should like to write

you a long letter of joy and

appreciation of the effective

work you have done and

are doing for the race, and so for all humanity.

The convention was the most inspiring, the most helpful meeting event that I can think of. And now we all enjoyed and were honored by having you with us. Do I flatter too much? if so it is because I found "talk big" when I am full, or much moved. The emotional and the intellectual do not seem to run together in me.

Edwin is so touched by your kindness in taking the picture over. And hopes that it can be used.

Then, I will not take up a moment more of your time.

With sincere good wishes

Annie T. Jenkins.

7/8/24

July 10, 1924.

Mrs. Annie F. Jenkins,
745 S. 22nd Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/45/55

My dear Mrs. Jenkins:

Thank you very much for the tie and for your kind words. Both Mr. Dill and I enjoyed our stay very much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

746 E 22nd St

5/11/12

Dear Mr Du Bois.

Some one, in speaking of your article in the "American Mercury" said, you must be sure and read it it is very good, but, —emphasis on the but— he has spoiled the whole thing with the last sentence. I went to the library and read the article there - fifty cents in fifty cents, - and wondered how a man could say that it had been spoiled by the last sentence. Before reading the article

My thought was, how is she still practicing his "gentle art"? Well, after reading I thought that the criticisms that are made by this article, are not worthy to be minded.

Tho' I confess, I did wish that you had not made the objections quite so strong.

I am sending you a marked copy of the Christian Science Monitor, one article I took notice of John Muir's life and letters, in which the reviewer speaks of his "trenchant pen". I thought of you then. The other book notice, Kenya, by Norman Leys. The book, as you will see, is published in London, is there any way that I can get it? I'd very much like to read it, and am sure that you do.

I received a letter from Laura Wheeler recently. She is having a wonderfull time, and is very busy, and very happy.

There! I must not take up more of your precious time. Do come over soon, to rest and play. All send love.

With very best wishes

Annie L. Jenkins

12, 29, 24.

P. S. I read the Poem in the November number of the Mercury. by that remarkable young Poet for Poet he is, fine, imagination, vision. — tho' that is distorted & sick, but what power of depiction! what flight! and, what a pity! a strange epitic, it makes one shudder and yet fills one with profound compassion; it is not true.

A. F. J.

216 W. 133 St.
New York, N. Y.
April, 3, '24

Dear Doctor Ochsner,

Miss Florence Mills is giving a party to her friends and professional colleagues on Saturday night which promises to be of a somewhat elaborate nature. It has occurred to me that, as busy as you are in catching up with your work here, perhaps you would appreciate an opportunity of meeting our modern stage folks other than behind the foot-lights; and it is to that end that I have secured for you the enclosed invitation.

I may say that I have the greatest respect and admiration for Miss Mills not alone for her art but also for the excellent and exemplary manner in which she conducts herself in London, thereby commanding the enthusiastic respect and esteem of the entire theatre-going British public and all others with whom she came in contact.

You can let me know on Friday night at the Benefit if it will be convenient for you to attend for a while so that I may be on the look out for you.

With compliments

Very sincerely yours, Edmund J. Jenkins

4/40/65

September 9,1924

Mr. Edmund F. Jenkins
232 West 138th Street
New York, N. Y.

4/45/62

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

After talking with you last night it occurred to me that you ought by all means to stay in America until after the Hayes dinner. We are going to give a dinner to Roland Hayes in order to hand him in person, the Spingarn Medal. This dinner will probably be October 25. There will not only be the leading white musicians but a number of colored musicians and we might, on the afternoon before the dinner, have a conference on the future of Negro music with the colored persons present who are about to attend the dinner and perhaps some of the whites. I believe it would be distinctly worth your while to wait until this time. If, however, this is quite impossible, perhaps you might arrange a conference earlier in

October, say the 10th or the 15th. I do not think anything could be done before that.

I do not like to have you return to Europe without having your plans a little more definitely known than they are. I hope that in the November CRISIS which is issued October 20, I can say something about your proposals. This would come in very opportunely in connection with the mention of the Hayes dinner.

I hope this is going to catch you before you get away. Mrs. DuBois too, would like to have you around at the house for a Sunday breakfast if you are going to be in town.

Very sincerely yours,

4/45/63

501 Sanford Place
Baltimore Md.
Sept. 15 "24

My Dear Doctor,

My delay in replying to your very kind letter of a recent date is due to the fact that I have been trying in every way to make it possible to postpone my departure in accordance with your suggestion. To my great disappointment, however, things unforseen have occured which have caused the cancellation of my trip to Carolina and make it all the more impractical for me to extend my stay here longer than the first of September.

I greatly appreciate the invitation of Mrs Dunbar to a Sunday breakfast and as I shall not return to New York before the middle of next week I shall

4/45/66

be pleased to consider the following Sunday (the 28th inst.) as a date for this engagement should it conform with the plans of your household. At any rate I will get in communication with you upon my arrival in New York.

I am enclosing a letter which may interest you. My friends here have neglected to forward it to me during the summer.

Believe me, ever,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Edmund T. Jenkins

4/45/67

[ENCLOSURE]

THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, CONDUCTOR
ARTHUR JUDSON, MANAGER
LOUIS A. MATTSON, ASSISTANT MANAGER
PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

June 5th, 1924.

Mr. Edward T. Jenkins,
501 Sanford Place,
Baltimore, Maryland.

4/45/68

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Mr. Stokowski has asked me to write to you to say that he has studied your score of

RHAPSODY ON NEGRO MELODIES

and has put it on a list he keeps of new works for future reference. I do not think however he will be able to play it on a programme for some time as he has such a tremendously long list of new works he wishes to play. Mr. Stokowski has asked me to thank you for your kindness in sending him your score for examination, which score I am today returning to you by registered mail. Will you please acknowledge the receipt of it to me as Mr. Stokowski always likes to know that scores reach their destination safely?

Yours sincerely,

M. a. McGinley

Secretary to
Mr. Stokowski

[1924?]

232 W. 138th street
Ch. Spiller.
New York, N. Y.
Monday morning.

Dear Doctor,

I am enclosing the two reminiscent snaps "en route to Brighton" which, as you surmised, I had left in my other coat pocket.

With kind regard,
Sincerely,
Jenkins.

4/15/64

107 Howland St.,
Boston, Mass.
August 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

SOMETHING NEW HAS HAPPENED! Here in Boston THE OPEN ROAD, the national young men's magazine, has asked me to write them an article for publication at an early date - probably September or October. I have been asked to write on THE JOB OF BEING A YOUNG COLORED MAN. I have treated it mainly from the economic and business point of view. In connection with the publication of this manuscript, I have been asked to dig up a picture of the Spingarn Medal which was recently given to Roland Hays. One of the editors, Mr. George L. Moore, desires very much to publish a picture of both sides of the medal. I think you can help out a lot by telling me just how I can get hold of either a cut or a picture of the medal. This is something that will do a lot of good as it is so unusual for us to get an opportunity to reach a large group of young white men with our propaganda. Will you not let me hear from you at once.

4/13/42

Very sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tanner Johnson

BENJAMIN TANNER JOHNSON

BTJ:ET

August 21,1924

Mr. Benjamin Tanner Johnson
107 Howland Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have asked Mr. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, if he can send you a photograph of the Spingarn Medal. The Association used to have one and I think it has one still. You will hear from Mr. White.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/37/43

Tuesday Jan 16, 1924.

My Dear Doctor,

Yes, I am using the typewriter. Jessie advised it. It would be too bad to subject you to the work and worry of trying to dissect my writing, (not that you would try) ,

It is raining in Washington. A young poet has just betaken himself to south west Washington, his home, after a bit of tea and soft, pear jelly with me. Wish you were here under the soft light of my very much broken drop light. It is cosy and comfortable tho nevertheless. My, I have heard some beautiful poems today. By the way, yesterday Glenn Carrington was in and brought the new issue of the Arts Magazine , published by a school in N. Y I believe, and therein are two exquisite poems by Contee Cullen , a triolet and one To ---- thThe blank was filled in by a friend in ink, and to whom do you suppose was this beautiful thing written? guess ? The name will be somewhere else in this letter. As this is a seafaring letter it must have thrills and anxious pauses.

You must see the new magazine, called the Folio . Has a page by Contee Cullen, the winner of the prize with The Ballad Of The Brown Girl".

Angelina Grimke had a lovely poem in Jan. Opportunity.

When you come to Washington, you will doubtless be entertained in the new palaces that are now being set up far townward on "S" street above me. They are the last word in simple elegance I understand. Have not seen them myself yet, am so very busy. Both of the boys were home Xmas, Pete is almost on the Dartmouth Basket-ball team, and Linkie very near to being in the fencing team at Bowdoin.

The New Anthology of Mr. Braithwaite's has many mentions

of Crisis writers therein. Five times is your specially presented young Toomer named. His book is being discussed quite in high places. Mr. Lock has just returned with much literary news from abroad and tells of Cane's fine impression ~~abroad~~ there. The author is now at work upon something else I learn.

Miss Harriet Shad Butcher is just across the street from me for some days, on leave from Harvard where she is studying 'Education'. She has two most interesting novels planned. One I think will be very wondreful. The theme is so well inspired.

Mr. Curlin's new book- Negro Poets and Their Poems, is selling even better than Dunbar, and Miss Gertrude Sanborne's Veiled Aristocrats is going nicely.

4/45 1/2

Please see Jessie's and Helen's motto, and tell me if you will accept yours that I have for you. I want you to have it but don't want to litter you with things you don't exactly desire.

Worked hard this christmas and put my books, both, into forty colleges. Also followed your suggestion as to writing for papers and do an article each week on 'Homely Philosophy'. Next week comes- "The One Hundredth Thing". Last week it was "Chin Building". Laugh as heartily as you like. I do love to see you happy. Didn't we have a fine evening at the theatre. I certainly did enjoy the title of the play almost as much as the play itself, it was so pregnant with meaning.

My chello fell down yesterday while I was hanging the curtains, but I did'nt mind much for as quick as a flash I could see how it is that even ones own life is just as perishble , and I almost rejoiced that it was the chello, aand then I began to be more cautious on the feeble little step ladder. I really have some very nice pear jam, too soft though, and then some black berry jam, do you like that? Will save some of each until you come down and tell me about Africa and Paris. Will have in a friend or two if you say so. Am already to the bottom of the page and if I start another I shall surely not stop then. So.

I'll quit right here — I do hope this letter will serve as a literary guide-post-journal to see the ladies & the long water way.

Believe me always to be

Your sincere friend

Georgi Johnson.

In * Yolande.

P.S. Write me two letters I me.

April 15, 1924.

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson,
1461 S Street, Northwest,
Washington, District of Columbia.

Feature DuBois dinner as strongly as possible in your write ups this week.

Jessie Fauset.

4/47/8

June 5, 1924.

Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson,

1461 S Street, Northwest

Washington, District of Columbia.

Please rush clippings. Important personal interests involved.

Jessie Fauset.

Charge to Crisis.

41/45/13

July 9,1924

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Georgie:

What do you think?
Your letter dated Tuesday,
January 16, sent me in
Lisbon, has just arrived.
It is most interesting
and I appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

August 29,1924

4/45/10

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Georgia:

Perk up.
Don't worry. Troubles never last. Nothing does. Besides, it is lovely weather and the world is full of friends. Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPEL HILL

Nov. 3, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Howard W. Odum and I are making a long-time study of the Negro which, when completed, will comprise three or four volumes. We are now beginning the collection of material for "Race Progress" (A Graphical and Statistical Study of the Progress of the Negro in Fifty Years), which is to be Volume II in our series. I am enclosing a tentative table of contents of this study.

4/45/37

Our preliminary procedure is as follows: After chooisng the ten or twelve men who know most about the Negro, we are asking them to give us information which will put us in touch with a large number of persons of both races who are closely acquainted with some particular phase of Negro life or race relationship. We shall no doubt be calling upon you often for counsel and criticism before the study is completed, but at present you can help us most by giving us the names and addresses of the ten (or more) men who, in your opinion, can tell us most about Negro community life.

We welcome any criticism or suggestion that you wish to offer. In fact, we would appreciate your saying exactly what you think about this study, its possibilities, limitations, etc. It is our aim to work out eventually some standards of measurement of race progress, therefore we wish to keep our study as free as possible from theorizing and bias.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

[ENCLOSURE]

RACE PROGRESS

A Graphical and Statistical Study of the Progress of the Negro in the Last Fifty Years.

By
Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson

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VII. The Negro as a Laborer.
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X. The Negro Press.
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November 19,1924

4/45/38

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 3, I beg to enclose a few names of persons who know about the community life of American Negroes. Of course, 'community' is rather an indefinite term and I am not sure that I know just what you include. I should be glad to be of service in any way that I can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[ENCLOSURE]

E. K. Jones, - Urban League, 127 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

George W. Crawford, - 567 Orchard Street, New Haven, Connecticut

Harry E. Davis, - 202 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Alain Leroy Locke, - Howard University, Washington, D. C.

F. E. DeFrantz, - Y. M. C. A., Senate Avenue & Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Robert S. Abbot, - 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

E. Franklyn Frazier, - Atlanta School of Social Work, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Julia Childs Curtis, - 4215 Finney Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri

N. B. Young, - Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri

John Love, - 2623 Euclid Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas

4/15/39

2269 E. 40th St.
Phyllis Wheatley Cleveland, Ohio,
Received: June 29, 1924.

My dear Dr. DuBois,-

A letter from Henry Holt & Co. says that copies of "The Negro" are exhausted. I shall have to cancel several orders here as a result of that. They say it is indefinitely out of print. I suppose that means that another edition will not be published.

I am very sorry, because it supplied a place filled by no other book on the market. The information it contained should be gotten to the people. I wonder if the publishers could be

8/19/14

persuaded to get out another edition.

In to place on my list I am placing Darkwater. The Souls of Black Folk I am also using now - having finally persuaded McClurg & Co to let me handle it.

4/45/19

The west is going to be wonderfully responsive to this work. My booklist now contains 15 volumes - price $2.50

Cordially & sincerely yours

Kathryn M. Johnson

July 8,1924

Miss Kathryn M.Johnson
2269 E. 40th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Miss Johnson:

I am writing to Henry Holt & Co. concerning "The Negro" and will let you know if I can secure anything definite.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

4/45/17

July 22, 1924.

4/45-/10

Miss Katherine Johnson,
575 Green Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Miss Johnson:

My book "The Negro" is not out of print. It was out of stock for a short time but can be had now.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

7623
NOV 13 1924

1031 S. Colorado St.,
Phila. Pa. Nov. 11, 1924

N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

4/45/34

Gentlemen:

I am requested to get some fact about Langston Hughes, and also some names of his poems. I am very interested in him, I saw one of his poems in the November Copy of, "The Crisis" which was small but good. Will you please send this in a letter, because I have to have it at school Monday. Will you send it Friday or Saturday.

Yours respectfully,
Mary Louise Johnson

November 19, 1924

Miss Mary L. Johnson
1031 S. Colorado St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Madam:

We have no information concerning Mr. Langston Hughes except that already published in the Crisis and the only poems he has published, we believe, are those which we have published. He is at present in this country and if you will send a letter to him addressed in our care, we will deliver it as soon as we have his address.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/45/36

Money order to Mr Dill May 29-1

St Louis Mo.

May - 27 - 24

Mr Du Bois -

I am returning the money you spent for your meals while here at Fisk College as the Y.M.C.A. is to bear your expences. Excuse mutting

Yours truly

Mrs Jones

Information desk

4300 St Jeferson

4/4/56

June 28, 1924.

Mrs. Jones,
Information Desk,
4300 St. Ferdinand,
St. Louis, Missouri.

4/45/5

My dear Mrs. Jones:

I thank you very much for the refund which you made and for the courtesies while I was in St. Louis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Tel: Gramercy 3978

127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.
November 26, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing this letter to a few of the persons who were actively interested in the "America's Making" festival and exhibit of 1921. You will recall that when we closed out our accounts in 1922 there were only two bills outstanding - one of $125.00 due Mr. Allie Ross, Director of the orchestra and one of $229.42 due Mrs. Daisy Tapley, Director of the chorus. Since this time both of these individuals have very generously made no reference to this matter - much to the relief of your Chairman of the Executive Committee and to all members of the committee who in a creditable manner and with such a fine spirit carried out the plans of the Negro group.

4/15/52

Probably you have learned of the serious illness of Mrs. Tapley which now has gone into the sixth month. Mrs. Tapley being a teacher of music now has no income and could very profitably use the money tha our committee owes her. While in no way giving this matter a charitable atmosphere, nor at the same time intending to make you feel that you are personally obligated, I write to ask whether you would not be willing to make a contribution towards our indebtedness to Mrs. Tapley. Her illness is one which requires the expenditure of considerable sums for special food and treatment. Your check or money order sent to me at once will be transmitted to Mrs. Tapley. Will you join me in trying to wipe out this indebtedness?

Please do not delay as this is the time when we can be of most help. Let's make our Thanksgiving real by letting a public spirited person like Mrs. Tapley know that we do not forget her when she is "hor de combat".

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ:VMF

P. S. Will you furthermore make yourself a member of a special committee to solicit help from those who you know were interested in "America's Making" and get contributions from them for this worthy cause. I will send you a report later of the contributions from each individual to this fund. Please do not delay because you feel that your contribution will be small. Any sum will help.

EKJ.

[Eugene K. Jones]

December 5, 1924.

4/45/51

Mr. E. K. Jones,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Jones:

It is simply impossible for me just not to contribute a single cent to anybody or anything except my creditors, but after the holidays I shall be glad to do something because I know that help is needed. I am sorry not to be able to respond immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

P. O. Box 71
Kittrell, N.C.
Dec. 7, 1924

DEC 9 1924

The Crisis
New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly send me C.O.D in the form of short manuscripts - "Crisis" or notes information concerning the number of lynchings of negroes within the U.S. this year compared with previous years - the present wealth of negroes in America in cash and property - the progress of negroes ~~of negro~~ within the last sixty years, financially and - intellectually - The effect of President Coolidge's recent Speech to Congress on the negro - The names of some of our people holding Prominent government positions - The future negro?

In fact, what I want is definite information to be

4/45-4/2

used in an emancipation address, and I'm sure that you have this information at your disposal.

Appreciating from you a very early reply I am,

Very truly yours,

L. V. Jones.

4/15/43

[L. V. JONES]

4/45/46

December 10, 1924

Mr. L. V. Jones
P. O. Box 71
Kittrell, N.C.

My dear Sir:

You will find most of the information which you want in the latest number of The Tuskegee Year Book which can be had at Tuskegee Institute for seventy-five cents.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[M. B. JINGS]

3732 Prairie Ave. 3rd Apt.
Chicago, Ill. Feb. 10, 1924

Dear Mr. Globe trotter Du Bois -

Welcome back to the U. S., to "Little Old New York" and to this dear Chicago Town! Faith! And while are yez comin' Sure I want to see you! Undade I do! Come on now. Tell me about Africa - about Spain - about England — about Pan-Africans, African para, etc. etc.

The flivver looks a sight - the bumper has been bumped off, the fender smashed, the tires "busted"

4/437/30

Do tell me all about your plans for the pageant! Won't it be splendid? I know it will.

The Sunbeams & The Lincoln League both meet in Chicago that week. Also we have a holiday on Tuesday. Hurrah for Lincoln!

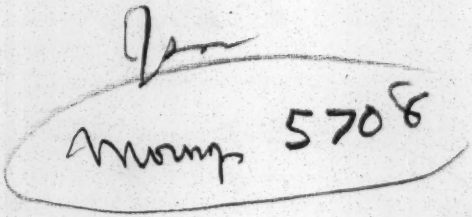
When are you coming? Write me full particulars, please.

All good wishes from Mr. Jones & me to you & Mrs. Du Bois.

With love, Yours, Mildred.

many times, Ted's nosy nose pushed thru the curtains, etc. etc. etc. Guess will give it a wash, watch off the torn curtains (the twin & fender are already repaired) introduce it to a painter (maybe) X, when the first violet appears, turn it in & graduate from a Ford Touring - mount the ladder a few rounds - reaching a Ford Sedan! If pennies hold out. a Ford Sedan! What elegance. Will can hardly contain myself. I feel like dancing a jig when I think of it. Heigh ho!

Say! I have a surprise for you & it's a secret - & I'm not going to tell - so quit asking



[M & JWC]

3732 Prairie Ave., 3rd Apt.
Chicago, Illinois. March 25,
1924.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:—

Whan
is that "Every Extraordinary
and Monster Plenipotentiary
coming to Chicago? Feb.
has gone and March has
only a few more days
— and he hasn't come yet.
I do wish he would keep
some of those promises
about coming — don't you?
August came & went, Feb.
did the same — so did
our floors and he hasn't
shown his face. If you
get the opportunity, please

4/37/38

tell him that our Ford Sedan (pipe the elegance - a Ford Sedan - "Henry Boy" - I'm so excited I can hardly sit still) is to come on Saturday of this week! Hooray!

How I did appreciate & enjoy the letter from Luton and the card from Africa! What a fine trip you must have had! I want to hear all about it. I'm certainly enjoying your articles in the Times.

By the way my subscription is due. I must send it tomorrow early. I'm going to suggest that the Office write to Mrs. Minnie Long Brown, 4410 S. State St.,

Chicago & ask that she be a Cmnd agent. She is a hustler (when she's well enough) & will but she'd work up subscriptions so you could notice the increase. I think she'd like it too & it might take her mind off her illness. It would please her to know that I suggested her too. Her brother is Mr. Arthur Long, Pres. of a High School in Trenton N. Jersey (formerly a principal in Indianapolis). You see that they vote here, Mr. Mac, now something simply must be done to increase the Cmnd circulation. I am wondering if we can think up a plan to get a few really alive folks interested so that some real results will come.

I'll talk with you when I see you & I do hope we can make a plan that will work & work quickly. Frankly, Mr Man, a little pep has got into your business department! That's all there is to it. I don't know how it's going to be done but it surely should be done. So there! I'm not saying that is criticism - but it's true just the same.

Mr. Jones & Ted send best regards. Ted is "in bad". He showed Mr. Jones pretty good rubber last night - just for fun.

How do you & Mr. DuBois like your new home? Splendidly I hope.

Note: And come to us as soon as you can.

Heartily yours, Mildred.

June 26, 1924.

Miss Mildred B. Jones,
3732 Prairie Avenue, Apt. 3,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

I am speaking in Chicago January 14, 15, and February 3, at the Chicago Women's Club, The Chicago Women's Aid, and the Lincoln Center Forum. I shall have other dates near Chicago up until the 22. If Williams Church or any other organization should want me I would be glad to hear about it, but don't give yourself any particular trouble.

My best regards to you, your husband, the cook and the dog.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DF

4/37/40

[illegible]

3732 Prairie Ave. 3rd. apt.
Chicago, Ill. Aug. 4, 1924.

4/38/18

My dear Mr. du Bois! -

I wish you were here - I have so much to talk about & I want to shake your hand - a real pump-handle handshake & tell you how fine it was for you to "get 'em told" as you said you were going to do - & as you certainly & surely did. My goodness - wasn't they mad & didn't you enjoy them! Aw ya! I can hardly wait until I see you to hear you tell me all about it. "Shucks"! I wish I had been there!

I hope you and your family

practicing, no drug, riding around & getting strong & ready for work. Have to go to the dentist tomorrow — by gum. I go two or three times each year & try to keep in good condition.

I am trying to arrange a lecture with one of those absences for the time when you will be here. We shall be very glad to see you & have you with us.

Do keep well. Love from all of us.

Yours Mildred.

are quite well. We are fine. Have been to Cleveland to the Convention — & are sent in the floor, too. Mr. Jones, Ted & I. Ted rode most of the time on the running board & barked his head off, made friends, protected us, ate ice cream cones & slept in the best hotels! Some life for Ted. Hot dog!

Chicago is a simmering steaming crazy just now! You should see the delegates — perspiring, talking, & all in all, delegating with all their might. Are you sitting in those hot sessions? Are you? Not much. I'm drinking ice cold lemonade,

December 6,1924

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
3732 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

Note the enclosed call and get busy. Make the Fisk Club act.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

8/44/4

[Bryant Jones]

Telephone
Kenwood 8670.

4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois.
Dec. 20, 1924.

Dear Aunt Ida:

Here we are in a little brown cottage — no longer going a-gonging landlord and hint around unto Ant it you glad? The struggle to turn this place & get it in habitable shape to say nothing of that awful ordeal called "moving" have taken the strength out of us but as it may look from the outside, it is very comfortable within; it is home & it is mine — bought & paid for — By Gum! We are beginning to get a little straight & now that we have vacation, it will be

4/40/68

an easy matter. It is next month that you come ain't it? We are looking forward to your visit. That housekeeper "has went" – but I am hopeful of securing another this week. I never quite forgave that woman for that awful brush which she gave you – after I had told her not to cook those good things. Well, come on – we have four big women & three tiny ones, two dogs (Teddy & Honest Bill – a pointer) a front yard & a big back yard & a warm welcome awaiting you. The animals are all tranquil & in great patriotic manner of amusement.

Get busy at once with the matter of a delegate. Lem Hester & Sylvester White there. & one of the most influential members of Tuck Club here are

in accord with the suggestions you made. I think that things will be O.K. You are entirely right in the matter & I want to do all in my power to be of any assistance possible. I hope to be able to tell you more & to assist in a material way soon.

Keep well & come on to see us. Mrs. Jones sends kindest regards. With all good wishes,

Mildred.

4/16/69

4/45/20

August 23,1924

Mr. William M. Jones
c/o The Afro-American
628 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Sir:

I am glad to read your letter of August 4. I hope something is going to come of our attempt at understanding with white laborers and I am very glad to see the progress that has been made in Baltimore.

Personally I am going to vote for LaFollette although I am sorry that he is not more explicit on the Negro problem.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

21 - Triton Terrace Newark NJ Dec 20/1924

7/9/1/57

To the Crisis - National association for the advancement of Colored People: Greeting -

If you will recall some few years ago a Mr. George H. Fisher, took up the matter with you dear people of a Portrait - oil Painting by L. Fabre - an american Portrait Painter who had done many of the notables of his Day - for some reason, Mr Fisher who at that time was my agent in the matter of its disposal could not perfect the arrangements leading up to a sale, and the matter was droped.

Now that Dr Beecher has been included in the Hall of fame and one of the very few while men worthy of the universal Respect of your Race of humans, I have concluded to call the matter to your attention with the hope of interesting some one who would appreciate this rare opertunity of preserving a great Piece of art. That Biffs to remembrances of a Time and a great Man - whos noble Efforts for His Dark skin - Brother is worthy of a Perpetual memory.

I need not say how anxious I was to dispose of said Painting and gave the old plimoth Church members a first chance as to obtaining it. It was because of the money consideration that I do so. Their reasons for not warming up to it then was because of a number of all Kinds of Pictures they had in storage, as they Expressed it.

At this Time Reason dictates - that your people are most intitled to the Portrait than any other for this reason & its history - which I as its owner feel willing to take up with you with in a week or two before going to Philadelphia where I have it on Exibition. - over

I am perfectly willing to have it exhibited on the walls of your office with the View of finding a Purchaser, at a Price we should agree on when I call on you.

Your letter to Mr Fisher I enclose to refresh your memory, and also a Card— Picture of the original Painting that you may the better understand all about it.

I am quite sure we can settle on a price that will be agreeable.

To this end I will await some word from you in reply that I may know just your attitude towards this Proposition.

P.S. can tell you something of its history when I call.

Very Respectfully

Mr Joseph Brown Lewis

distant Relative of old John Brown

POST CARD

PLACE STAMP HERE

CORRESPONDENCE

ADDRESS

4/46/58a

Joseph Brown Keiser
Owner of this oil Painting
by L Fabre - one of America's
Great artists

[FLORENCE KELLEY (COMM.)]

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
INDUSTRIAL BOARD
124 EAST 28TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

FRANCES PERKINS
MEMBER

September 25, 1924

My dear Dr. DuBois,--

Mrs. Harriman has written asking whether we may enroll you on the supporting committee for the dinner to honor Mrs. Florence Kelley at the Hotel Astor on November 14.

The Program Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, also feels very strongly that you should be one of the speakers at the dinner on November 14, if you can possibly arrange this. We are therefore hoping the more eagerly that it may be possible for you not only to enroll on the supporting committee but to attend the dinner as well.

Perhaps you would send me word at once, as it is very necessary to know immediately whether we can count upon the speakers whom we are particularly anxious to have with us.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Perkins.

4/21/53

[FLORENCE KELLEY COMM.]

September 25, 1924.

Miss Frances Perkins,
124 East 28th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I wrote Mrs. Harriman August 18th saying that I would be glad to serve on the committee and I shall also be very glad to speak at the dinner November 14th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/32/52

October 11, 1924.

Mr. G. P. Russell,
Kentucky Normal & Industrial
School for Colored People,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

88/44/4

My dear Mr. Russell:

As perhaps you know the alumnia of Fisk University are not at all satisfied at the way in which things are going there and they are seeking reform. I write to ask you concerning Charles T. Cook, a graduate of your school, I believe, in 1899. Could you give me some reliable information? I will use it with or without your name as you may desire. I trust you can help me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute

For the Training of Teachers and Industrial Leaders
G. P. RUSSELL, President
Frankfort

Office of the President

A TEACHER

Wednesday,
October 15,
19 24.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

2/11/5

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., asking me concerning Mr. Chas. T. Cook, a graduate of this institution.

In reply I will say that this institution today is of Junior College rank, but when Mr. Cook graduated in 1899 it was of inferior junior high school rank. Therefore, Mr. Cook's academic education is not sufficient to make him eligible to enter the Freshman year of any of our southern colleges.

I prefer that you use this form of information without my name, but if you desire his credits, such as they are, I will furnish them to you with perfect freedom to use them as coming from me, the head of this institution.

Very truly yours,

G. P. Russell

G. P. Russell,
President of The Institute.

GPR:EDC

JUL 29 1924

141 Jefferson Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
July, 28th 1924.

The Crisis
69- Fifth ave.
N.Y. City.-

Is it Ignorance?

41/45/17

It has been a common occurence for such as the following to occur; In one of Brooklyns' largest Department stores (Loeser's) to be exact. A white woman and her child were walking down the aisle and met a colored woman, the child says, ("mother, look at the negger,") the colored woman replied, "It is too bad your

mother dont teach you better." The white woman slapped the colored woman in the face and a fight was on. They were finally arrested and both colored and white were touring the city to the jail. — I am sure such actions on white peoples' park is offensive and is of no particular gain to anyone. I am

Respectfully yours.

F. J. King

141 Jefferson ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Aug. 12.

The Crisis
69 – 5th ave.
N. Y. C.

Dear Editor:-

1/46/55

After reading an article in "The Christian Advocate" aug 9th issue, of Nashville, Tenn. entitled, "Social Equality." I am convinced that the white race has about reached the highest state of exaltation. In comparison, the writer, with a M.D. behind his name states that Jesus did

not socialize with the
woman he saved from
being stoned. She writer
failed to note that
Christ urges his followers
to be meek and humble.
In order to be above
anyone in social standing,
is certainly not a necessity
to Jim Crow, disfranchise
and discriminate against
that particular one.
maybe such nonsense

as what I am calling
your attention to, never
interests the leaders of
the colored race. The
joke of the whole thing
is, "The Christian Advocate"
is the organ of the
Methodist Episcopal Church
South". They lay claim
that the north, as
well as the South
can solve race problems
without resorting to
social equality with

the Negro, or any other race seeking to be recognized. Race prejudice is certainly one disease that the whole country seems unable to combat successfully.

I am

Yours Sincerely

C. J. King

4/46/54

August 19, 1924

Mr. F. J. King
141 Jefferson Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I have not seen THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for August 9 but I am writing for a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/45/78

August 25, 1924

Miss F. J. King
141 Jefferson Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

I thank you for letting me know of the incident in Loeser's store.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Wm. Knabe & Co.

DIVISION-AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY

Pianofortes

Nº 437-439 FIFTH AVENUE

New York

NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
SAN FRANCISCO

January 26,1924.

Mr. Wm. E. B. Du Bois,
70 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Some time ago I had the honor of selling you a Franklin Ampico upright.

I wanted to inquire whether or not the instrument has been all that I said it would be and whether or not it has given you as much joy and pleasure as you anticipated.

Unfortunately I have not been able to talk with you personally for some time and I am most keenly interested to know that you are satisfied in every possible way.

Thanking you for your patronage, I am

Very truly yours,

William A. Taylor

Wm.Knabe & Company.

WAT-ED

4/38/145

April 8, 1924

Mr. William A. Taylor
William Knabe & Co.
437 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Answering your letter of January 26, (I have been out of the country two months since then) I beg to say that the instrument which you sold me has given me much joy and pleasure and is still in excellent condition.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/28/24

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

April 2, 1924.

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. McSweeney:

4/3 [illegible]

I am returning the galley proof of my book to the printers today. It has been delayed on account of my long absence from the country. I am asking of them two things in which I trust you will support me.

First, I would like to have the short article which I have called "Prescript" printed and inserted in the book. It is an integral part of the argument. I will not interfere with the insertion of any introduction that you may wish to include.

Secondly, I want to be sure to see the paged proof. I shall be in my office every day from now until May first and there will be no delay in the return of proof.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

(Crisis)

HON. W. T. RAWLEIGH, Chairman,
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FREEPORT, ILL.

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FREEPORT, ILL.

"The Will of the People Shall be the Law of the Land"

LA FOLLETTE
FOR PRESIDENT
COMMITTEE

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ALAN BOGUE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PARKER, S. D.

MISS ZONA GALE,
AUTHOR,
PORTAGE, WIS.

JAMES H. McGILL,
MANUFACTURER
VALPARAISO, IND.

HARRY SAUTHOFF,
Secretary

21-102

August 6, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor of Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am taking this opportunity to thank you, in behalf of the Third Party, for your editorial expression in the August number of the Crisis. I am heartily in accord with your reaction of the present political situation. The time has come when we must show those who are responsible for the formulation of the policies of the two old parties that the Negro voters can think. As you know it is impossible to enslave the thinking man.

The editorial on Senator LaFollette I have read with great care. I agree with you in every respect. I feel, however, Senator LaFollette's attitude on the Klu Klux Klan is generally misunderstood. I am in a position to say that the Senator is no more friendly to that organization than we are. The man's record - the position which he has taken on all matters affecting the individual freedom, his determination to fight against tyranny by the few and priveleged class - attests that.

May I take you in our confidence a moment? Here is the position which we have taken in order to put over the comprehensive program of the Third Party. In order to concentrate our attention on our objective we have decided to eliminate as far as possible the moral issues. This decision was made after very careful deliberations. It was felt that our strength in an open fight with factions of the Klan and Prohibition would be playing into the hands of the enemy. Our strength must not be diffused. We remember too well what happened at Madison Square Garden.

Our fight will be mande along economic lines. We are fighting the battles of economic slaves - the battles of millions of people who have no voice in the government of this country. We are fighting the battle which you have been fighting

21-1-103

for years, but on a more extensive front line. We are not fighting the battle of the white wage earners. There is no differnece between the white wage earner and the black wage earner. When we strike a blow for the freedom of the white wage earners we strike, as well, a blow for the freedom of the black wage earners. We are fighting for the oppressed people of this country and, incidently, for the oppressed people of the world. This is the creed of the Third Party.

I would like to get from you at your earliest convenience a frank expression of your attitude on the candidacy of Senator LaFollette. To be perfectly frank with you, Dr. DuBois, I would like for you to give us not only your support, but to accept a place on our advisory council. I may say, in connection with this, that I am ready to co-operate with you on any constructive plan you may have in mind for a more equitable representation. by our people in the affairs of the government.

Your attention is invited to the enclosed statement released to the press by Congressman John M. Nelson, National Manager of LaFollette's Campaign.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am

Yours for the absolute freedom of the black people,

G.Victor Cools

National Manager
Negro Bureau LaFollette for President

GVC/NW

21-1-104

August 14, 1924.

Mr. J. Victor Cools,
LaFollette Committee,
Auditorium Hotel,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Cools:

I thank you very much for your letter of August sixth. Personally I am going to vote for Senator LaFollette and I have great faith in him and admiration for him. At the same time as Editor of The Crisis and as Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People I am going to insist that Mr. LaFollette must say something concerning the Negro problem if he expects the support of Negroes, and for this reason I think it would not be wise for me to have any official connection with the campaign such as would be assumed if I became a member of your Advisory Council.

I congratulate you upon your appointment and shall note it in The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PW

[LaFollette-Wheeler Movement-Harlem]

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NATIONAL COLORED COALITION POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
HEADQUARTERS
258 WEST 135TH ST.
TEL. BRADHURST 6262

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A.E. PETERSON, CHR. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

EDWARD A WATTS, COUNCIL

NEW YORK September 18th, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/33/65

Dear Sir:

The Harlem branch of the LaFollette-Wheeler movement has arranged to open a drive in the interest of this work in this community on Tuesday, October 7th.

The nature of the program will be a formal banquet and reception at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., at which we expect about two hundred and fifty guests to attend.

Knowing your liberal attitude towards the Third Party Movement, we are asking you to honor us by appearing as one of our speakers. We feel that if we can get such speakers as Messrs. Oswald Garrison Villard, Morris Hillquit, Frank P. Walsh, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Norman Thomas and yourself to appear, that the work will be opened in this community with the needed acceleration.

Trusting that we may receive an immediate reply in that our printed matter is being held awaiting a response, we are

Sincerely yours,

HARLEM HEADQUARTERS LAFOLLETTE-WHEELER CAMPAIGN

U. S. Poston
Chairman.

USP/SB

Telephone No.
Bradhurst 6262.

KINDLY REFER ALL MATTERS ON FINANCE TO THE COMMITTE ON FINANCE

[Lafollette-Wheeler Movement-Harlem]

September 19, 1924.

Mr. U. S. Poston,
258 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to make a few remarks at your meeting October seventh at the Imperial auditorium.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

LA FOLLETTE
For President

WHEELER
For Vice-President

LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER HEADQUARTERS

HARLEM BRANCH

258 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE BRADHURST 6262

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J. V. SMITH, *Chairman Finance Committee*

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CAPT. E. L. GAINES, *Treasurer*
A. M. WILLIS, *Chairman Publicity Bureau*
JOHN W. FOWLER, *Chairman Executive Board*

CHARLES M. DICKSON, *Chairman Arrangement Committee*

October
First,
1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/33/69

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We are anticipating having you with us at the banquet on October 8th, and are enclosing a ticket for same.

With kindest regards, we are,

Sincerely yours,

HARLEM HEADQUARTERS LAFOLLETTE-WHEELER CAMPAIGN

USP/SB

U.S. Poston

Chairman.

4/32/66

October 4,1924

Mr. U. S. Posten
LaFollette-Wheeler Headquarters
258 West 135th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I have the ticket which you have sent me for the banquet at the Imperial Auditorium. As Mrs. DuBois wishes to accompany me, I should be glad to have a second ticket.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

LA FOLLETTE
For President

WHEELER
For Vice-President

LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER HEADQUARTERS

HARLEM BRANCH

258 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE BRADHURST 6262

U. S. POSTON, *Chairman*
JAMES SIMPSON, *Vice-Chairman*
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A. M. WILLIS, *Chairman Publicity Bureau*
JOHN W. FOWLER, *Chairman Executive Board*

CHARLES M. DICKSON, *Chairman Arrangement Committee*

October
Sixth
1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed we are forwarding another ticket as per your request. We are very glad Mrs. DuBois will be with us also.

Sincerely yours,

HARLEM BRANCH LAFOLLETTE-WHEELER HEADQUARTERS

Charles M. Dickson

Chairman, Committee of Arrangements

11/48/26

Paris, 5th May, 1924.

4/42/100

My dear Dr. Dubois,

It is with much interest that I read in the African World of April 30th last your impressions on your trip to Liberia. Mr Ooms, the Secretary of this Legation, who was, as you will remember, also in Monrovia, during the inuaguration festivities of President King, told me everything about your special mission on that occasion. Will you please send me a signed copy of your "The souls of Black Folk, "The Negro in the South" , the Negro Yearbook, the annual issue of the Tuskegee Institute.

Could you send me a copy of "Up from Slavery (1901) by Booker T. Washington. I will also be pleased to receive

regularly a copy of your paper "The crisis".

Thanking you in adavance for your kindness, with best wishes, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Sorry not to have met you in Paris
Hope to see you next time when you
are over here./.

June 20,1924

M. Lehman
Legation de Liberia
80 Avenue DuBois de Boulogne
Paris, France

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of May 5th. I shall be very glad to call whenever I am in Paris. I was very much interested in Liberia and favorably impressed with its possibilities.

I am asking the business manager to write you concerning the books which you ordered.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/99

[19247]

TELEPHONE { 4167 / 4168 } HARLEM

NEW YORK, November 26th, 1923.

LEONARD COAL COMPANY, INC.

313 LENOX AVENUE

NEAR 125TH STREET

2n/82/h

SOLD TO

Nail & Parker, Inc.

145 West 135th Street

DELIVERED AT 606 St.Nicholas Ave.

ALL ORDERS, UNTIL DELIVERED, ARE LIABLE TO INCREASED OR DECREASED CHARGES, OR CANCELLATION IN THE EVENT OF STRIKES, EMBARGOES, OR FOR ANY OTHER CAUSE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, WHICH WOULD RESULT IN A CHANGE IN THE PRICE OF COAL, OR OF ITS TRANSPORTATION OR WOULD PREVENT ITS DELIVERY.
IN CASE OF HEAVY STORMS OR UNUSUALLY BAD STREET CONDITIONS, AN EXTRA CHARGE, SUITABLE TO THE EMERGENCY, WILL BE MADE FOR THE DELIVERY OF COAL OR OTHER FUEL.

Nov	3	1 ton	Stove & Nut		14.75	
	9	2 "	" "	@ 14.75	29.50	
	23	2 "	Egg	? 14.75	29.50	73.75

RECEIVED PAYMENT
MAR 1 1924
LEONARD CO. Inc.
PER
NOV

TELEPHONE

LEVEL GARAGE

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

STORAGE, GASOLINE, OILS AND ACCESSORIES

661 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE

(BETWEEN 143RD AND 145TH STREETS)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 29, 1924.

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

On January 1st, we will open for business the most modern two-story fireproof GARAGE with a capacity for 400 cars; no elevators, giving the car owners the advantage of quick entry and exit.

Our main attraction will be our rates. Storage $15.00 - with full service $20.00.

As an inducement to try our service we will give -

F R E E R E N T

for the month of January, 1925.

An additional service will be the conveying of all patrons to their homes at any hour their car may reach the Garage.

We will maintain a repair shop employing only expert mechanics, able to give you the best possible service on any class of repairs.

A complete line of accessories will always be carried in stock at reasonable prices.

It will be appreciated if you make it a point to inspect the Garage and our Service for yourself.

Yours very truly,

L E V E L G A R A G E

P. S. Special rates for dead storage cars.

4/42/105

[Lewis]

December 30, 1924

My dear Lewis:

The compliments of the season to you and Mrs. Lewis.

I want an engagement to lecture in Pittsburgh on or about January 21. I should like very much to get before that large white forum where I spoke once. Do you happen to know the address of the secretary so that I could write him, or do you know any large church, white or colored, that I could possibly make arrangements with. Please send me some addresses.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

8/43/7

November 20, 1924.

Miss Eva Lewis,
Secretary Department
State House
Boston, Massachusetts.

4/42/97

My dear Miss Lewis:

I thank you very much for your suggestion. I will try and look up this matter of scholarship funds. The matter of special taxation or organizations like ours for particular purposes does not work well. Our constituents, as a whole, are not careful enough in their bookkeeping to be able to add or subtract a small sum regularly. It would take so much correspondence and so many reminders to collect a five cent tax that fifty or seventy five percent of it would be wasted in expense. We are, however, improving in this reppect and it is possible that in coming years something of the sort can be done. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

DAWN OF LIGHT
MASONIC PRINTING OFFICE
P. O. DRAWER 228 NATCHITOCHES, LA.

June 23, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor: The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your Manuscript was received this morning. I am still as determined as ever to execute my offer, and with your permission will begin the work as soon as I have your wishes as to form etc.

As to size, if put in regular book size, (6x9ins.) it will consist of about twelve pages. If the idea of the New York Alumni is followed, I am of the opinion that this will be the best size. I am assuming that should other publications follow, it will be desired that the series be uniform. Otherwise, it could be put in pamphlet size, (4x6), in which instance it would make about twenty pages. The amount of work and material is essentially the same throughout and I can very conveniently do as you may suggest or require.

As to type, I would use ten point face. This when properly displayed won't require spectacles to read. The whole will be linotyped, and Italics or black face used to display emphatic expressions, just as you suggest.

I can assure you that the work or rather the finished production will prove satisfactory. I will furnish you a proof of the linotyped matter and then a second proof of the article as it will appear when completed. All of your instructions will be accurately followed. I await your reply before going to press.

Do you think that a thousand copies will be sufficient?

There are but few of us who can disregard cost and I am among that number, yet I would not have you limit your suggestions because of that fact. It is doubtless very true, that the thing being fought cannot easily be measured in terms of cost or personal sacrifice.

I eagerly await your reply and instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Jno. G. Lewis Jr.

Jno. G. Lewis, Jr.

JNO. G. LEWIS, JR., 32°
C. C. F. C.

P. O. DRAWER 228

Most Excellent Eureka Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons

State of Louisiana

NATCHITOCHES, LA.
November 16, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

In reply to your inquiry will say that a publication like the Herald, based upon the same type of material will cost between $90.00 and $100.00, dependent upon the fluctuation in the market price of material.

The last issue cost $57.67, not including the time, interest, wages of management, or profit to the establishment.

I want to thank you for the very kind expressions contained in your letter of the 12th. It is my pleasure to know that I was of some assistance in the movement in behalf of a better Fisk.

It is my opinion that the Trustee Board of Fisk, which meets tomorrow, the 17th, will have some food for thought. Very likely they will pass the matter up for it must be remembered that quite a few on the Board were appointed by McKenzie.

I understand that those of us who are in sympathy with the campaign to emancipate Fisk Spirit are termed by Mr. McKenzie as his "Damnable Enemies". It is an honorable degree to say the least.

If it should be my portion to print the next issue of the Herald, I can assue a much better production. Errors will be eliminated by a second reading.

My last letter to you cantained information relative to the action taken by Fisk with regard to Alumni and former students now at Meharry. I have since been informed that such action has been rescinded consequent upon the protest of those concerned, however feeling is still very high.

Mr. H. H. Weathers, Meharry Medical College, an Alumnus of Fisk, can be of service to you from point of sending any information that you may require. He can be trusted.

Yours very truly,

Jno. G. Lewis, Jr.

5/1/39

JNO. G. LEWIS, JR., 32°
C. C. F. C.

P. O. DRAWER 228

Most Excellent Eureka Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons

State of Louisiana

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

November 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I want to thank you for using your good offices in my behalf in my attempt to join the Alpha Fraternity. As little as I have to offer, may I say that, if there be any way in which I can be of assistance to you, you have only to make the request.

5/1/51

The students either were successful in initiating a strike or an attempt to strike at Fisk. The results were a meeting with the Trustee Board. As far as I can learn, there were three things accomplished. (I must say that, I doubt if they will be taken as a basis of action by McKenzie). 1st, A student council was favored and recommended by the Board. 2nd, There was a difference of opinion as to fraternities. One half of the Board were favorably disposed in that regard, the other half were in general non-committal. 3rd, it was agreed that the "Hammer" would be lifted from over the heads of the students.

It is very likely that I shall be in Nashville the first part of December. If so, I will gather what I can.

Let me thank you again for your favor of the 18th.

Yours very truly,

Jno G. Lewis Jr

December 5,1924

Mr. John G. Lewis, Jr.
P.O. Drawer 228
Natchitoches, La.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Please read the enclosed call and then do everything you can to get a group of Fiskites together in southern Louisiana and have them send a representative to New York. Let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

4/44/51

FiskmUniversity
Nashville, Tenn.
December 16,1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

As you may have noticed I am at Fisk. I stopped here enroute to Chicago,where I am to remain for a period of six weeks.

The students are making great strides in demanding those things they want. I have been trying to get a copy of the demands made by them upon the faculty. So far, I have partially succeeded and am enclosing the preamble to their letter. The spirit and tone of the letter is indicative of the feeling that exists here. The tension is great and McKenzie appears sick.

Numerous demands have been made upon me for conferences by his loyal supporters, I have avoided any committal of any nature what so ever until I have a better line on the actual trend of events. I am to return here Friday night to be initiated into the Alpha, thanks to your graciousness. At that time, I will see them all, and they want have to guess my position.

I acknowledge receipt of your notice of the meeting in New York on the 2nd and 4th. I do not know that I will be able to attend. I was unable to organize anything in Louisiana on so short a notice. If it is possible, I will come as an independent alumnus, insofar as club organization is concerned.

Aside from the enclosed documents, I will furnish you with an accurate account of the existing state of affairs so that you will be fully prepared for the meeting.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,
John G. Lewis, Jr.

P.S. I am carrying this letter to Chicago with me in order that I may show the document to Mr. Foster of the Chicago Club.
J.G.L.

LIBERIA

LIBERIAN CONSULATE GENERAL
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
828 N. CAREY STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Garvey and Liberia

~~July 10, 1924.~~

~~My dear Mr. Editor:~~

For the benefit and information of American citizens, or for that matter any person or persons who may be interested by attractive offers and promises by the Garvey Movement with Liberia as the objective point, as Liberian Consul General in the United States, I am authorized to say that no person or persons leaving the United States under the auspices of the Garvey Movement in the United States, will be allowed to land in the Republic of Liberia.

All Liberian consuls in the United States are instructed and directed not to vise the passports of any persons leaving the United States for Liberia under the direction of that movement.

It is due the public, in order to save future trouble and embarrassment to uninformed persons, who may leave the United States under the auspices of the Garvey Movement for the Republic of Liberia, that this information be widely circulated.

Yours truly,

Ernest Lyon

LIBERIAN CONSUL-GENERAL
IN THE UNITED STATES.

July 10, 1924

~~EL JEJ~~

4/28/4

[LIBERIA]

1924

Your Excellency:

The President of the United States has done me the great honor of designating me as his personal representative on the occasion of your inauguration. In so doing, he has had, I am sure, two things in mind. First, he wished publicly and unmistakably to express before the world the interest and solicitude which the hundred million inhabitants of the United States of America have for Liberia. Liberia is a child of the United States, and a sister Republic. It's progress and success is the progress and success of democracy everywhere and for all men; and the United States would view with sorrow and alarm any misfortune that might happen to this Republic and any obstacle that was placed in her path.

But special and peculiar bonds draw these two lands together. In America live eleven million persons of African decent, they are citizens, legally invested with every right that inheres in American citizenship. And I am sure that in this special mark of the Pfesident's favor, he has had in mind the wishes and hopes of Negro Americans. He knows how proud they are of the hundred years of independence which you have maintained by force of arms and by brawn and brain upon the edge of this mighty continent; he knows that in the great battle against color caste in America, the ability of Negroes to rule in Africa has been and ever will be a great and encouraging reinforcement. He knows that the unswerving

loyalty of Negro Americans to their country is fitly accompanied by a pride in their race and lineage, a belief in the potency and promise of Negro blood which makes them eager listeners to every whisper of success from Liberia and eager helpers in every movement for your aid and comfort. The uplift and redemption of all Affica is in a special sense, the moral burden of Liberia, and the advancement and integrity of Liberia is the sincere prayer of America.

4/5013

May I, finally in thus expressing to your Excellency the good wishes of my country and its President, be permitted to add my own personal sense of the distinction put upon me in making me the humble bearer of these messages. I have now the honor, Sir, to transmit to you the personal word of Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America by the hand of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

4/50 24-40

The Honourable W. E. B. DuBois,

A d d r e s s.

President and Mrs. King,

will be pleased to have you join them at

Dinner

on tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in honor of

Mrs. Helen Curtis,

wife of the late James L. Curtis
American Minister Resident
and
Consul General to Liberia.

Executive Mansion,
January 14th, 1924.

R. S. V. P.

XVI

21-1-73

Monrovia, Liberia,
January 21, 1924.

His Excellency

The Honorable C. D. B. King,

Monrovia, Liberia.

Your Excellency:

On leaving Liberia I want to lay before you certain considerations of mine, as to the economic development of Liberia.

First: I believe that Liberia must have immedaitely at least fifty and preferably one hundred miles of railway running from Monrovia up the St. Paul as far as the plateau. Eventually, a branch should run southwest to Cape Palmas.

Secondly: I believe Liberia should have a sound Bank and that this must be under Negro control.

Thirdly: I believe Liberia needs the aid of American Negro capital and of colored technical experts to help Liberians in the development of agriculture, industry and commerce.

To attain these things, I suggest, first, that Liberia approach New York Bankers with a definite proposition of railroad building, and that the suggestion be made that these Bankers finance the building of the railroad, on condition

21-1-74

that the revenues of such a road, over and above the necessary expenses of economical upkeep, be used to repay the expense of building and the necessary interest.

Secondly: Liberia should approach the soundest of the various colored Bankers of America, with a proposal that they form under the strict laws of the New York State, and in the city of New York, a strong financial institution, to act as a National Banking and Trust Company. That this institution establish in Liberia under such conditions as seem equitable a branch which should become the fiscal agent of the Government and the depository of its funds.

Thirdly: That there should be formed in Liberia and in America an International Coperation of colored men for handling Liberian products, and for furnishing Liberia a regular stream of technically trained colored farmers, mechanics and merchants of high character and efficiency, covering a period of twenty five years or more, with periodic recruiting sanitary aids industrial surveys and systematic study of resources and markets.

I would be glad to have from you, Sir, either before or after I leave Liberia, your own opinion and the opinion of your advisers on these matters, and any official communication with which you would care to intrust me. I am now expecting to leave Monrovia, Tuesday January 22, and shall do myself the honor of calling upon you before embarkation.

21-1-75

I am, Sir, With great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/LMH

[LIBERIA]

April 4, 1924

His Excellency
President C. D. B. King
Monrovia, Liberia

Dear President King:

Enclosed please find a copy of the report which I have just handed to the Secretary of State. I had a very interesting conversation with him concerning Liberia in which he expressed deep interest in the country and told me how hard he and his department had worked to secure the loan. I also had an interview with President Coolidge and he also expressed the greatest interest in Liberia and friendliness for you. I had a still longer talk with the head of the Bureau of Western European Affairs. He asked me a large number of questions.

4/38/12

I arrived in the United States March 19 in goo d health and spirits and with very pleasant memories of Liberia and your kind reception. I shall, during the year and later, publish in the CRISIS and elsewhere articles concerning Liberia and do everything that I can to counteract the propaganda of which your country

has been the unhappy victim. I am still awaiting with interest, an answer to my last letter to you concerning the banking situation.

There is also one other thing that I should like to ask. Could you not send me some small specimens of all the different kinds of wood which you have in Liberia? I would have them polished here and put on exhibition.

My best regards to yourself, the members of your cabinet, Mrs. King and the many friends whom I met in Liberia.

Very sincerely yours,

4/38/13

WEBD/KF

[Liberia] Dec 9

EXECUTIVE MANSION

MONROVIA, LIBERIA

428/F041. 30th June 1924.

My dear Doctor Du Bois,

I beg to acknowledge, with extreme thankfulness and appreciation, your much exteemed letter dated, April 4, 1924, with enclosed copy of the most illuminating and interesting report made by you to the American Secretary of State upon the special diplomatic mission you were sent to Liberia on by your Government. This report I read to the Cabinet who were all very much pleased with it and profoundly impressed with its sympathetic and friendly character.

Your wonderful grasp of our past as well as present international problems, during your brief sojourn in Liberia is indeed remarkable. Our needs, for our continued progress, as enumerated in your report, you have correctly visualised. That it remains for Liberia to solve her problems of industry and popular education is a view with which I am in full accord; in fact the future prosperity and greatness of Liberia must be achieved by Liberia itself, of course with a measure of foreign aid

21-1-76

Doctor W.E.Du Bois,
"The Crisis", 70 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y., U. S. A.

1924 L

aid and assistance. As to Liberia's ability to accomplish this task I have not the least doubts, if she will only be given a fair and honest chance by her detractors; and with the United States given assistance, along the lines suggested and recommended in your most valuable report, Liberia's future material and political stability will be forever secured.

With regard to the nature of the expert advice which the United States should offer to Liberia, here, again you have very correctly interpreted our views, when you say that "this system of advice should not be a more or less concealed attempt to take the functions of Government out of the hands of the Liberians: but it should be real advice of the highest order given by men of training and understanding and offered to Liberia with the idea that America wishes her progress and is pointing out the way. If Liberia will follow the path indicated, she can count on the continued interest and help of the American Government. If she does not see fit to follow the general trend of the advice tendered, America has the right to conclude that she does not wish further assistance".

I have underscored the words "training" and "understanding" in the above excerpt from your report, because Liberia has in the past suffered no little embarrassments and inconvenience through the mistakes and blunders of foreign officials in our public service posing as "Experts".

Your

21-1-77

0033

Your observations upon our needs for foreign capital and upon the failure of the proposed American five million dollar loan are quite correct. In discussing, in my last inaugural address, the question of foreign loans to Liberia, I endeavoured to point out that past experience whispers to our ears a cautious tread along these lines. Foreign loans carry with them too many political entanglements; but rather we should bend all of our energies to the building up of such a healthy revenue that will assure to us financial stability and international credit on equitable basis. In the maintime the economic development of the country should be left, for the present moment, to private foreign enterprise under safe and reasonable terms of operations. To these views I still adhere. With this object in view has the Liberian Government lately come to a most liberal understanding with the personal representative of Mr. Firestone of the "Firestone Rubber Tire Company" of Akron, Ohio, U. S. A. for rubber cultivation in Liberia on extensive plans.

I must also thank you for the article appearing in the April number of the "Crisis" entitled "Sensitive Liberia". Copies of this article were immediately printed in hand bills and freely circulated throughout the country and which, I am happy to say, was read with much delight and appreciation by every true Liberian. Your promise to publish from time to time in the "Crisis" and elsewhere

21-1-28

1924 L

elsewhere articles concerning Liberia, in order to counter act the propaganda of which Liberia has been the unhappy victim is highly appreciated, and shall, I am sure, be productive of much good to Liberia.

I am glad to know that you arrived in the United States in good health and spirit and with very pleasant memories of Liberia.

In my letter to you, dated September 7, 1923, when you were in Portugal, and which you unfortunately did not receive, I said, in refering to your then proposed visit to Liberia, that, "visits to Liberia by leaders of our racial group in the United States, will undoubtedly lead to a better and clearer understanding of Liberia and the Liberians, and also serve to draw both you and ourselves in a ban of closer union for the political, financial, social and economic advancement of our common race". The impressions of your visit to Liberia I think have to some extent justified my statement above quoted.

I am trying to procure the various specimens of Liberian wood, as requested, and shall forward same on to you as soon as possible for the purpose of exhibition to those of your friends and others who may be interested in African hard woods.

We shall always cherish the most pleasant recollections of your visit to Liberia, and shall look forward, with the greatest pleasure, to its repitition.

In wishing you God's blessings of long life, success, happiness and prosperity, I am voicing not only

only my sincerest sentiments, but also those of the members of the Cabinet, Mrs. King and the large circle of friends and admirers you left on this side.

With best wishes and kind regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

W. L. Mackenzie King

21-1-80

[LIBERIA]

July 29,1924

21-1-81

His Excellency President C. D. B. King
Executive Mansion
Monrovia, Liberia
West Africa

My dear President King:

I have your kind letter of June 30 which I beg to acknowledge and thank you for.

May I take this opportunity of emphasizing your stand on the matter of rubber cultivation. Liberia must have capital for her development. If she borrows from the great white nations she will be at the mercy of the lending country. If the capital is invested by private corporations in the great white countries then these corporations are going to exercise power and bring pressure upon Liberia.

The fairness of this exercise of power will, in the case of England, depend entirely upon white Englishmen since the colored people of the British Empire have no influence on imperial politics. If Frenchmen invest in Liberia their actions will be guided by predominant white French opinion. Colored people in France occupy positions of influence but they have not yet learned to use their positions for the benefit of the colored race.

They are so thoroughly French in their thought and action and they know so little about their own race and believe so slightly in it that they cannot yet be depended on to make France act fairly toward colored countries

On the other hand if white Americans invest in Liberia and if they do not treat Liberia fairly and they try and get the United States Government to back up their demands, the Negroes of America have enough political power to make the government go slowly. American Negroes are also beginning to understand and sympathize with Liberia. It seems to me, therefore, that as between these three great countries Liberia should apprehend least danger from American capital and should proceed to encourage its investment under proper restrictions.

I trust you will extend to your colleagues in government and to Mrs. King my very best regards. I am, dear President King,

Very sincerely yours,

21-1-82

WEBD/KF

P.S.--I am venturing to enclose some correspondence concerning Starr's History of Liberia. I should like to have your opinion about these matters. Will you kindly return these letters to me when you are finished?

[Liberia]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MONROVIA,
LIBERIA.

January 16, 1924.

His Excellency,
The American Minister Resident,
Monrovia.

Sir,

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honour to forward herewith, copy of his Report for the fiscal year 1923, as requested in your letter of the 14th. instant, for the use of the Honourable W.E.B. Dubois, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Post.

The Secretary further directs me to say that you will express to Mr. Dubois his best wishes for a safe return to his Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

William E. Dennis

4/49/11

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[ENCLOSURE]

Copy

REPORT

of the

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1923.

To the Honourable
The Senate and House of Representatives
of the Republic of Liberia,
In Legislature Assembled,
Monrovia.

2/6n/h

Gentlemen,

I have the honour in accordance with law to submit the following Report of the operation of the Treasury for the Fiscal Year, ended September 30, 1923.

The consolidated receipts and disbursements of the Government from all sources are shewn in the following figures:-

Receipts

Internal Revenue

Debit bal. with B.B.W.A.Ltd. September 30, 1922.....	$ 48,631.93	
Ordinary.....	13,249.76	
Hut Taxes.....	10,114.16	
Poll "	2,631.00	
Real Estate Taxes.....	825.69	
E. R. Fund.....	68,068.07	
Trust Fund No. 3 Account....	58,560.00	
Hut Taxes in transit after Sept. 30, 1923.....	29,809.23	$231,889.84

Customs Revenue

Bal. on hand Receivership Sept. 30, 1922.....	$ 20,411.30	
Customs Duties.....	348,946.47	
Headmoneys.....	19,449.00	
Miscellaneous.....	3,701.86	392,508.65
		$624,397.47

D i s b u r s e m e n t s

By bal. General Treasury Sept. 30, 1922.....	$ 1,496.31	
By Budgetary Appropriations...	121,587.44	
" Trust Fund Account No. 3....	69,006.86	
Cash on hand.....	29,809.23	$251,889.84
By Receivership.....	$361,258.34	
" bal. on hand Sept. 30, 1923.	11,250.29	372,508.63
		$624,397.44

From the point of view of the Treasury during the past year, it is important to mark the developments made in reference to the increase in certain sources of the revenues as compared with the previous years shown herein below:-

Comparative Statement

Class of Revenue	Sept. 30, 1920-1	Sept. 30, 1921-22	Sept. 30,1922-3
Internal Revenue) Ordinary)	$ 16,392.26	$ 15,417.39	$ 13,249.76
Hut Taxes	106,676.27	151,317.70	10,114.16
Poll "	4,485.71	3,246.76	2,631.00
Real Estate	2,221.45	1,034.18	825.69
Consul Fees	.....	.....	.....
E. R. Fund	39,763.36	55,167.00	68,068.07
Revenue Stamps	.....	.....	1,357.69
Total	$269,538.05	$226,183.03	$ 96,246.37
Customs Duties	$270,810.03	$319,848.68	$348,946.47
Headmoneys	26,513.00	21,010.88	19,449.00
Miscellaneous	10,500.00	3,739.55	3,701.86
Total	$307,823.83	$344,599.11	$372,097.33
Grand Total	$577,361.88	$570,782.14	$468,343.70

It is to be regretted however, that the decrease as shown in the collections of the hut taxes, up to the close of the fiscal year, came about owing to the small collections in proportion to previous collections. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has been instructed to allow this account to remain open until the end of the calendar year. It might here be observed that in consequence of the change made made

made in the system of the collection of this source of revenue (which was thought for administrative purpose, would serve to the best interest of the country) have been misunderstood, and the misconception has resulted in delaying the revenue from arriving in time to stabilise our credit with the Bank; hence in a large measure, is accountable for the financial stress in which the Department finds itself placed at this time, and much of the trying ordeals in which the Department found itself placed in entering into new arrangements with the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, was due to this delay. It is however contemplated that a more thorough understanding and co-operation will result in advantageous collections in the future.

Under the general re-organisation plan of the interior administration, which it is hoped will shortly be put into force, there will be such measures adopted that will authorise the centralisation of the collections in the interior through the Treasury Department's agencies. This will obviate the necessity of sending moneys, particularly for the Frontier Force, and the hut taxes and other revenues can be passed through this office and credits effected at Monrovia without this cumbersome method of transportation to and fro of the actual cash. The loss in the exchange value of the franc will be avoided, and the current value remain unaltered.

unaltered

unaltered.

The Customs Revenues collected in 1921-2 as compared with the collection in 1920-1 show an average increase of 8% over the previous year, whilst that of 1922-3 ober 1921-2 shows 9½%, which is largely due to revision of the tariff.

With reference to the internal revenue, the increase in the Emergency Relief Fund, as shewn in the table, can also be attributed to this source.

Financial Ordeals

The situation through which the Department have had to pass during the fiscal year, has been one coupled with much seriousness. At the close of business December 31, 1922, the Government found itself indebted to the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, in an amount of approximately £30,000, including the commission and interest charged on the monthly advances from time to time under the agreement of 1917. The continued postponement of the settlement of this account by my predecessors, was predicated on the maturity of the then expected American Loan Credit. The failure of which caused our indebtedness to reach the limit of the agreement sooner than was expected. Strenuous efforts to reduce this balance were made, to alleviate the prevailing conditions (the cessation of the credit on the 1917 agreement). Consequently, the payment of £12,000 against principal and £8,000 in full payment of interest and commission account to that date, was necessary to be made from the German Liquidation Fund, held in trust by the Bank above mentioned. The Reparation Commission of the League of Nations, acting under authority of the Versailles Treaty, having awarded Liberia £125,000,

£125,000.

S/1414/15

£125,000, as against its reparation claims, the Government under clauses in said agreement, felt justified to apply said fund to the credit of their claims.

It became prudent to enter into further negotiations with the Bank of British West Africa, on terms of increasing the limits of our credit to meet the Budget passed at your last session. During these negotiations, considerable time elapsed without successful results.

The Bank refused to favourably consider the Government's proposals submitted, and gave notice to reduce the credit limit of the existing agreement of 1917 to $60,000 instead of $120,000, unless other securities could be offered aside from the internal revenue (which they regard to be more imaginary than actual) else they would terminate agreement at the end of July. This situation compelled the Government to rely merely on the monthly deposits received through the several collecting agencies. This wave of financial depression, resulted into the Department having to make irregular payments against salaries and outstanding claims.

The Bank's attitude in not favourably considering our proposition is said to be based on reasons herein stated below:

1) That the Agreement of 1917 was made for a definite period of three years, and the time expired without exercising the right to cease the grant of any further advances after that period.

2) That it had been anticipated that the American Loan Credit could have become available, which would lend a further security and assistance to the repayment of advances made to the Government, but inasmuch

inasmuch as it has been definitely decided that the loan credit would not mature, they would not undertake the risk of increasing the credit limit or the grant of a new loan upon the expectation of the increase of the revenue as contemplated.

Finally, out of all these negotiations, the Bank has entered into an agreement with the Government contingent upon our own efforts for the continuation of receiving advances from the said Institution, which will be laid before you for your approval.

The necessity for the establishment of such measures to better develop the source of our revenue should be the foremost thought amongst the thinking minds of the country; being one of the main objects to our existence and this idea has consequently caused much of our time and attention to be devoted during the fiscal year to such energies and efforts that would bring a rehabilitation in our financial affairs, so as to stablise our foreign credit and regain domestic confidence.

Liberian Foreign Credit

This have been one of the serious problems with which the Department have had to confront owing to the World War and the effects of the aftermath, which was could no longer escape; being a country whose existence depend largely on its commercial activities, which was practically obliterated; caused the arrears of interest and sinking fund under the terms of the Refunding Loan Agreement of 1912 to accumulate so high that it became impossible to combat with such conditions, until our commercial activities could become readjusted, as a palliative measure, were only able to make irregular payment against interest, as the condition of our

our

our revenues would permit.

It is pleasing to note the amount of moneys remitted to the Fiscal Agents on account of the Gold Loan for the past three years, which have been applied principally against interest, to say nothing of sinking fund. The amounts are as follows:-

1920-21	- - - - - - - -	$ 38,418.24
1921-22	- - - - - - - -	128,160.00
1922-23	- - - - - - - -	156,400.00

When the coupons were paid July 15, 1923, was the first time since 1915 that interest was paid when due. There is now deposited with the Fiscal Agents moneys sufficient to meet the January to meet the January 1924 coupon.

Now that the sinking fund arrears had reached the summit of £25,000, accumulated since 1915, it became expedient to send the General Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser, Mr. Sidney de la Rue to London, to confer with the Council of Foreign Bondholders to reach some definite conclusion with reference to a definite settlement of this indebtedness. This arrears had to be provided for under the Refunding Loan Agreement or otherwise the possibilities of receiving residue from the Receivership was problematic. His strenous efforts met with every success. On this claim £2,000 have been paid and the current sinking fund charges have been promptly met by monthly payments, and today have on file expressions of appreciation from foreign circles evidencing their staisfaction of this readjustment, and can safely say that our foreign credit stands on a better parallel than many other European States.

The acheivement in stablising our national credit is very interesting at the present time,

time

time, largely by reasons of the really extraordinary resilience of the revenues to have reached pre-war conditions. Lessons of experience convince us that the financial vitality of any country rests on the power of the productivity of its population, the value of its resources, and the development of the wealth of its people.

Restoration of Domestic Confidence

The Department on its part, aims above all, to restore financial confidence, and have outlined measures that will enable the realisation of this desire, on the belief that with a sound financial structure, will in a short time afford the basis to restore this confidence, and strengthen the domestic credit of our nationals upon business methods, which will in a measure relieve their financial embarrassments and develop the industrial possibilities of the country in a broad sense. I cannot too strongly urge the approval of the plan for the conversion of the public unfunded debt. This measure will also assist in the reduction of the outstanding claims against the Republic.

The retirement of three per cent. bonds and indebtedness certificates and payment of arrears for the fiscal year year amount to approximately $80,000. The continual reduction of the public debt carries with it the idea of reviving strict economy, hence a deeper interest in financial methods deserves careful attention. For as the province of the government's activities are extended, and the complexity of administrative measures increase, the more our efforts to unite on schemes for the reformation of the financial condition, become keener.

Review of Financial Legislation

The results of the operation of the new tariff is clearly shown in the figures of the customs revenues, from January to September - nine months of 1923 - as compared with a similar period of 1922. This disclose an increase of $64,835.03. The collection for the assigned revenue for the fiscal year are as follows:- 1921-22 was $344,599.11, and for the year 1923 $392,508.63, an increase over the previous year of $64,836.03 on the whole total collection made with respect to the customs revenue, is gratifying.

The collection from Port and Harbour Dues for the fiscal year amounted to $15,317.60; revenues accrued from sale of revenue stamps have realised $1,357.69. The total increase derived from the financial legislation passed at your last session has yielded quite $31,510.22.

It has been discovered that the tariff in some respects would have doubled the figures quoted in the general statistics. I would suggest that some modifications be made to the tariff on such articles as common gin and rum $2.00 per gallon instead of $3.00; cement (per brl. of 400 lbs.) proportionately; earthenware (not in dinner and breakfast sets) should be ad valorem; enamel basins (same as buckets up to 20 ins. over 20 ins.) should be ad valorem; enamel (miscellaneous articles) should be ad valorem; enamel bowls and dishes (with tops) should be ad valorem; smoothing or sad iron, should be ad valorem; lumber, should be ad valorem; free good entry up to $25.00 should bear 25¢ revenue stamp; free good entry $25.00 to $500.00 should $1.00 revenue stamp; and for every additional $100.00 over $500.00, 25¢ stamp.

The increase in import and export duty also

also raises the emergency relief fund. This special fund has increased $15,000 over the collection of 1922. The exports for the first nine months of 1923 show an increase of $169,000 over the same period of 1922. This is a healthy condition as it show that the balance of trade is shifting in our favour, despite the trade depression and low markets.

The Act premitting foreigners to trade beyond maritime ports, has met with much criticisms by the merchantile public, and it has been brought to the attention of the Government the fact that the present interior Act forces them to employ too many persons to justify the expenses incurred in opening trading points, now opened to trade and a request to amend the law, to provide that European firms may send to the interior in parts which has been opened to trade as many Europeans as may be necessary, but that if they employ any person other than Europeans they must employ Liberian citizens within the meaning of the Act. In order to get the trade of the interior started, every facility should be given to this end in order to encourage the development of the trade, as well as the advantages which will be derived from the road should be considered. I suggest therefore, the Act in question be amended to authorise that such regulations be issued from time to time that will give the law its full operation as may deem fit.

The Act creating a Commercial Division in connection with the Treasury Department need to be so modified so as to give full force to its operation, by such prescribed regulations from time to time

time

time as may be deemed fit in order to check existing irregularities, that tend to demoralized the credit of our Nationals in foreign countries as well as direct the improvement in the preparation of all comodities for marketing which will enhance the price of our raw material, and obtain a wider field for Liberian products. This is a step in the right direction. This suggestion will make for the success of all Liberian traders.

Revenue Collection

The comparative statement of the collection of internal Revenue discloses the fact that there arex some defects in the present mood or system which hinder the increase of certain class of revenue. The stern necessity of adopting some sound measures to improve the possibilities of collecting larger sums than at present is apparent.

The real estate taxes which in former times formed a part of the government revenue have by legislation been granted to certain cities. These rights and privileges have been abused rather than served its purpose; the cherished objects of such grants made were intended to improve conditions of the community. It is ridiculous to say that the happy conditions sought for do not exist, if the granting of such privileges do not prove to be beneficial, than it ought to be abolished. I am of the opinion that a plan put on the basis of controlling the revenues of the corporate cities, would in a degree lessen the criticisms against the municipalities which the Government cannot escape the ridicule of the critics. This would better regulate their operation and strengthen their financial status; as have been done in the instance of the Commonwealth District of Monrovia - by this method, they

they

4/4/23

they operate by a budget and their revenues are under better control, than under the old regime of allowing things to go unnoticed. All of the revenues is collected through the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This could be operated likewise on the same basis; the Government should collect all the revenues and the real estate taxes should be paid as was recommended in 1921.

The figures given below for this class of revenue is rather disappointing. During the year 1920 to 1923 collections were as follows:-

	1920	1921	1922
Monsterrado Co.	$ 1,523.96	$ 1,616.76	$ 733.22
Grand Bassa Co.	4.08	.....	13.12
Sinoe County	130.23	506.20	268.57
Maryland County	17.90	20.13	.....
Cape Mount Terr.	168.16	9.80	.....
Marshall "	60.86	68.55	38.67
	$ 1,905.19	$ 2,221.44	$ 1,354.18

The figures for 1923, are $721.84; this is almost infinitessimal to be compared with either of the previous four years collections under review. The entire four years collections of the entire country do not represent as much as the Commonwealth District of Monrovia, which has an assessment of only $1,315,388.50 property valuation, computed at the rate of ½% equals to $65,769.42. With such a system in vogued respecting the other municipalities of the Republic, I am sure that in short more constructive work will be done. In this instance I would suggest that the old system be revised, there be a reassessment ordered, and increase the rates to 1% and ½%. This would swell this source of revenue. All outstanding sums under this head be made payable in bonds or in interest due on bonds. In the latter case, coupons reppesenting sums due, would be detached and passed through the Bureau

Bureau

Bureau of Internal Revenue into the General or Sub-Treasury, pending date of maturity, or some other arrangements made for the application against vouchers as cash when tendered by tax payers, would lend much assistance to retire the public debt.

Hut Taxes: From reliable information received from time to time, this source of revenue has been improperly collected and applied; the Government have received not more than 33% or 40% of this revenue. These conclusions are based on reasoning that since the indigenous population is reckoned at 1,500,000, rating five persons living in one hut, it would require 300,000 huts to house them; and the figures below bear out the statement made, that not less than 1/3 of this class of revenue has heretofore been collected.

	1920	1921	1922
Montserrado Co.	$ 61,946.42	$100,008.85	$ 25,869.02
Grand Bassa Co.	193.09	952.41	777.33
Sinoe County	1,509.90	2,778.14	3,388.61
Maryland County	387.16	1,589.00	1,178.80
Cape Mount Terr.	.....	.....	1,199.04
Marshall "	328.28	240.59	301.60
River Cess	.....	1,107.28	1,879.84
	$ 64,364.85	$106,676.27	$ 33,594.42

The figures for 1920 represent actual cash collections. In connection therewith, were revenues received in kind. Rice used for Liberian Frontier Force in Cape Palmas and outer stations amounted to $7,146.08 making a total altogether of $71,510.93. In 1921, the incidence was the same. $6,687.12 worth of rice was consumed likewise. Owing to the absence of facilities of communication, these accounts came after the fiscal year had been closed, as the Bank general closes all accounts

September 30, and this credit should go into the last year's account, was why it was not included. The

The

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The figures for 1928 are as follows:-

Collections reported	$ 33,594.42
Revenue in transit arrived in December	59,920.45
Loss in exchange French coins	11,221.78
Retirement of claims	15,453.00
5% Educational Fund	4,675.74
10% to Chiefs	9,351.48
Revenue in kind used for the L.F.F. and the epedemic episode Monrovia	17,100.83
	$151,317.70

The collection for the fiscal year under review has been lessened as has been explained in the foregoing part of this report. The inconveniences of revenues coming in at the close of business, have led to much difficulty, as previously mentioned. I would suggest that a change in the system of collecting will remedy this difficulty in the future. We might have the hut taxes collected in two periods: the sections within the 40 mile limit to be paid in June, and the hinterland districts by September 30. This would reduce the lean months and equalise the revenue receipts which will obviate the congestion in the finances which occasionally occur.

Land Sales: This source of revenue has been improperly handled with regard to taxes; in that, persons owning lands transfer their title to all or a part when the taxes due have not been met by them, should not be allowed. There should be some amendments made to the law requiring persons before transfering their titles to any land, to give notice to the Bureau of Internal Revenue or its collectorates of their intention within 30 days before the transaction is closed. The judges of the monthly and probate courts should forbid the probation of any deeds passing the title without having the following indication thereon, as an evidence that the land is"free for~~dispo~~ disposal", implying that the taxes due on such lands have been paid up to that date, and attaching a penalty for the

the violation of same, except in special cases otherwise provided for.

A causal glance from the analysis of the revenue collections will afford some idea of the enormous sums of money that would annually accrue to the government if managed through proper channels, and a better system in vogued. Hence, it has become necessary for me to point out for your information the estimates for 1923 of the probable receipts, the actual collections as compared with the same period for 1922.

Comparative return of the Revenue for the period ended September 30, 1923

Class of Revenue	Estimated for 1923	Actual collection Sept. 30, 1923	Revenue for same period 1922
Internal Revenue			
Ordinary	$ 15,452.39	$ 12,103.31	$ 15,812.39
Hut Taxes	219,599.00	39,923.33	147,016.76
Poll "	3,946.76	2,631.00	3,246.76
Real Estate	1,554.18	825.62	1,054.18
Postal Revenue	15,000.00	1,184.51	.....
Miscellaneous	25,000.00	50.00	.....
Increase Taxation:			
Revenue Stamps	5,000.00	1,537.60	
E. R. Fund	15,000.00	70,266.99	55,167.00
Port & Harbour Dues	15,000.00	15,317.00	
Residue	30,000.00		
	$325,000.00	$143,836.95	$202,297.09
Customs	$320,000.00	$348,946.47	$319,848.68
Headmoneys	15,000.00	19,449.00	21,010.88
Miscellaneous	3,739.55	3,701.86	3,739.88
New Tariff	30,000.00		
Balance on hand		20,411.30	
	$368,739.55	$392,508.57	$344,599.44

The collections in many instances exceed the estimate for the last fiscal year, and in other respects some have fallen far below the figures which often happen to be the case, although the estimates were prepared with much conservatism, yet the unfavourable situation as have been explained still exist. The only solution to the problem is a reduction in the budgetary appro-

appro-

appropriations for the coming year, on sound economic basis. The situation has undergone little ore no material change; financial stagnation in still noticeable in many directions; political events in Europe continue to exercise an almost paramount influence in business quarters everywhere, and until the situation becomes normal, without the certainty of peace prevailing, merchants, manufactures and traders, will continue to show reluctance to enter into larger commitments, and the markets will remain low. The value of our exports will be the same, and trade will become again stagnated. Therefore, it will be expedient to keep before us these conditions that will likely happen, and guard ourselves against them, by carrying a budget that will not become burdensome, by paying one portion and carrying arrears, which will continue to increase the public debt. At this time financial economy should be the slogan. I therefore suggest the reduction in the expenditures on all lines.

Bureau of Internal Revenue

During the fical year under review, every effort has been put forth to increase the revenue in order that at the close of the year the collections would be appreciable. The inspectors of internal revenue have been making several tours of inspection in certain counties of the Republic, and have been able to make wonderful discoveries with regard to the reckless manner in which the revenues are collected and disposed of without authority, by those intrusted with the collections. The question of control has been principally the thought of the bureau; because unless measures are adopted to check these actions, it is probable that the

the

the government will continue to receive a small portion of what is collected, thereby rendering it utterly impossible to meet her current expenses, which results in unpleasant feelings, and causes considerable amount of criticism. To accomplish this end, the only thing that is necessary, is that such laws are passed affording the inspectors full scope for the discharge of their duties, without interence of county officials, and making them amenable to the Treasury Department. As soon as we realise the importance of adopting such drastic measures forcing parties collecting revenues to report promptly all their collections, there will be quite a change in the present state of our finances; and this I also strongly suggest.

It is hardly necessary for me to make a further expression on the great necessity of affording the Department with full powers to carry out measures beneficial to revenue collections. I am sure that from what has been said in the foregoing part of the report, concerning the hampered state in which the Department found itself placed during the fiscal year, you will no doubt see the necessity of putting into force immediately laws affording better protection to parties who are responsible for these collections.

In consequence of the impaired health of the Commissioner Mr. Dixon Brown, a leave of absence was granted him to visit Europe in search of better health, and Mr. W. J. Bernard was left in charge. The latter gentleman did all he could to further advance the work of the bureau during the absence of the Commissioner.

This bureau's report is herewith enclosed.

Receivership Administration

It is gratifying to remark that under the present administration of the Receivership, there are results exhibited that have won for Liberia praise both home and abroad. The customs revenues collected have increased considerably since the last fiscal year ended September 30, 1922, which is due, as have been said, to the new tariff, and the efforts put forth by personnel of the receivership. Mention has already been made respecting interest payments on the 1912 loan, for which the receivership was instituted, and the visit of Mr. De la Rue to Europe. The Receivership's report is enclosed for your consideration.

Bureau of Audit

Since the appointment of Mr. De la Rue as General Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser, R.L., Mr. Dixon Brown has been acting Auditor, until he was granted leave of absence as mentioned under the Bureau of Internal Revenue, then Mr. James T. Phillips, who has been connected with this bureau since its reorganisation in 1921, was appointed as the Acting Auditor, to carrying on the work of auditing and checking public accounts, which is quite essential to any government. The system as introduced by Mr. De la Rue and his predecessors, as has been previously explained in my other reports, is what is carried on now, except in few cases where it has been thought practicable to amend for better working. This Bureau's report is likewise enclosed for your consideration.

Bureau Trade and Commerce

In accordance with the Act passed at your last

last

4/49/30

last session, attaching to the Treasury Department a Commercial Division, this bureau has been organised to carry out the spirit and intent of the said Act. Mr. M. G. Weaver has been appointed Commissioner of this bureau. For administrative purpose it was thought best to blend the Bureau of Statistics with this and make one bureau of the two, this would reduce the expenditure, and again because their operations are so closely applied.

Another essential thing to any nation's welfare, is the protection and expansion of its trade; this can only be done by adopting such measures on these lines. And this is principally the thought of the bureau.

Great comment in commercial circles has been made with reference to thes organisation of such a bureau in Liberia. Being a country depending largely on our commercial activities, therefore an expansion of our trade is necessary and a greater publicity of what our country is capable of producing. This done, would tend to replaced those of our comodities that have fallen in the markets, and in some instances revive others. Suggestions for better working and amendment to the Act under which this bureau operates, is given in the foregoing part of this report. A report is also enclosed from this bureau for your consideration.

Bureau of Accounts

This division of the Treasury Service has during the fiscal year underw review rendered efficient service, although the system introduced in the work has not reached perfection. It is encouraging to note the satisfaction given with reference to giving a speedy

speedy

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speedy insight on any information required. This is the result of obtaining the talent and experience of trained men in the service.

At this time, it is regretable to record the demise of the Comptroller Mr. R. L. Thomson. His period of services have been valuable during his life time.

General Remarks

For administrative reason it was found to be expedient for a better control of the postal revenue accruing from sale of postage stamps, to restrict the quantities in the several post offices and agencies. The remainder was deposited in the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., under a safe custody receipt. This plan seem to afford a safer course for the protection of this class of revenue.

In view of the awakening interest recently developed to explore the mineral resources of the country, it is highly essential to have some direct control and supervision of these activities, and to guard the Government's interest. An Act requiring all persons desiring to prospect to register with a license at the Bureau of Trade and Commerce, will be in place. There should also be a clause inserted in all deeds granted by government, that the mineral rights of all lands shall be exclusive under government's control, fixing a penalty for letting, leasing, disposing, direct or indirect, without government's sanction, to be a misdemanour.

The Sanitary operation once conducted by this Department has since become a part of the duties untaken by the Commonwealth District of Monrovia (to preserve the health conditions of the community) ,

community

community), and the Act creating the Commonwealth District, places this division within the purview of the Interior Department.

In view of the cessation of the operation of the Telephone Service of Monrovia conducted by Mr. T. J. R. Faulkner, in May last, it became necessary to continue its operation, being a public utility, and the Department have attempted to continue the operation. The subscription is not more than sufficient for the upkeep of the operating services.

4/49/32

C o n c l u s i o n

In concluding this summary review of the operation of the Treasury Service for the fiscal year under review, I now have the honour to lay before you the accompany sheets of the Department's Suggested Recommendations for rehabilation of the finances for your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) J. Jeremiah Harris

Secretary of the Treasury, R. L.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET

NEW YORK CITY

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69-5th Ave.,
New York City.

May 3,1924.

CAUTION: A urine report by itself cannot give complete information as to the condition of the kidneys. A periodic examination of the urine has a high value in checking up the kidney conditions, but such reports must always be considered in relation to the general physical condition of the individual and such other symptoms as may be presented. For example, occasionally, in fairly advanced kidney disease, the urine may be apparently perfectly normal. On the other hand temporary irritating causes may bring about an apparently serious urinary picture, hence all such evidence should be properly followed up and where there is any reason to suspect involvement of the kidney, the urinary report alone should not be accepted if normal, but there should be a closer analysis of a twenty-four hour specimen of urine. The following special measure should also be followed out: 1. An examination of the blood for urea nitrogen, uric acid, creatinin,—waste products that are likely to be retained when the kidneys are not normal, also for sodium chloride; 2. A twenty-four-hour urine "Concentration Test." This method of analysis is particularly valuable in cases where kidney impairment is suspected, and is also of great aid in connection with the other tests, in determining the probable degree of change where it is known that kidney impairment exists; 3. A renal efficiency test, which is made by injecting coloring matter into the blood and noting the length of time that is required to excrete it by the kidney.

ANALYSIS OF URINE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific Gravity	1.014
Transparency	clear
Color	amber
Reaction	acid
Sediment	

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Albumin	slight trace
Sugar	none
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
Indican	none
Bile	none

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

(Centrifugalized Specimen)

Casts	
Hyaline	none
Granular	
Epithelial Cells	few
Leucocytes	very numerous white blood cells
Pus	numerous cells
Erythrocytes	none
Crystals	
Calcium Oxalate	
Uric Acid	
Triple Phosphate	
Sodium Urate	
Mucus	few threads
Cylindroids	none
Amorphous	few urates

REMARKS

The specimen of urine examined on April 29, contained a slight trace of albumin, very numerous white blood cells and numerous pus cells.

The finding of pus as well as white blood cells and albumin makes it very important for you to consult a genito-urinary specialst at once for further investigation and treatment.

Be sure to read the printed matter on this form, for an explanation of the terms used in the report as well as an explanation of the significance of various findings and limitations of the ordinary urinalysis.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—This is the density as compared to water. In health it varies from 1010 to 1030. Temporary influences, i. e., nervousness, excess of water, tea, coffee may cause low specific gravity. Heavy perspiration, lack of sufficient water or excess of flesh food may cause high specific gravity. Ruling out these factors, persistent low specific gravity suggests kidney weakness. Persistent high specific gravity may indicate diabetes or certain forms of kidney trouble.

TRANSPARENCY.—Urine in health is usually transparent but may become cloudy from mineral salts. Pus or matter in urine or decomposition may cause cloudiness. Transparent urine may be present in disease and cloudy urine in health. These conditions alone are not significant.

COLOR, ODOR.—Require no comment, vary with diet, in health. May be ammoniacal and offensive in bladder trouble.

REACTION.—This may be acid, alkaline or neutral. Urine in health is usually slightly acid. May become acid or alkaline as influenced by diet. Alkaline urine may indicate bladder trouble but not necessarily. Decomposition may cause alkaline reaction.

SEDIMENT.—In health the sediment is scanty unless due to normal salts. In health cold urine often shows copious sediment and clears on heating.

ALBUMIN.—Slight albuminuria, a trace of albumin in urine, is a symptom, like headache, fever or rapid pulse, and may be transient and of no importance. When combined with other impairments, such as constipation, anemia, obesity, infected gums of teeth, high blood pressure, etc., it emphasizes the need for attention to such troubles. But, in the absence of serious disturbance of the blood pressure or of microscopic findings of an unfavorable character, a trace of albumin by no means indicates kidney trouble.

If slight albuminuria is persistent, it usually indicates that the individual is somewhat below par, and emphasizes the need of observing the ordinary laws of personal hygiene, especially with regard to simplicity in diet, meat or flesh foods, salt and salted and highly spiced foods greatly reduced, avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and the need for moderation in living all along the line. Cold bathing is not advisable in such cases. Violent competitive sports, and physical and mental over-exertion are also to be avoided.

Persistent albuminuria even if slight and pronounced albuminuria especially with casts or other symptoms call for critical kidney and blood tests such as described herein.

SUGAR.—Sugar in the urine may be due to errors in diet, too much starch or sugar in the diet, or to disease, diabetes. Repeated tests are necessary to determine this.

Sugar may be present in the urine persistently without true diabetes existing. Always it is well to have a blood sugar or sugar tolerance test if sugar is persistently present. If such tests are favorable sugar in the urine is of little importance.

ACETONE OR DIACETIC ACID.—Indicates tendency to acidosis; sometimes present in diabetes and certain kidney troubles.

INDICAN.—Often present in cases of bowel sluggishness or excess of flesh food. Reflects decomposition of such foods in intestines and absorption. May be a cause of kidney irritation.

BILE.—Present in cases of faulty liver action or gall bladder disease.

CASTS.—These are microscopic bodies formed by accumulation of material in the tubes of the kidneys. Hyaline casts may be present in very small numbers in practically normal urine. Even in small numbers they may indicate kidney impairment if combined with other signs such as high blood pressure, low specific gravity of urine and symptoms of ill health.

Granular, epithelial or other casts are more significant of kidney inflammation and irritation as they are formed of material from the structure of the kidney. Occasional casts of this type mean very little. If persistent and fairly numerous they indicate definite kidney irritation and there should be careful examination of blood and kidney efficiency tests to determine the degree of damage. This cannot be accurately estimated from examination of the urine. The urine gives danger signals only.

EPITHELIAL CELLS.—These are always being cast off from the bladder and the urinary passages. In small numbers they have no significance, in large numbers they indicate irritation somewhere in the urinary passage and require further investigation.

LEUCOCYTES.—These are white blood cells and are also present in matter or pus. They are present in most urine in small numbers and have little significance unless present in quantity when they may indicate infection or irritation somewhere in the urinary passages, especially the neck of the bladder in males. In females excess of these cells and of epithelial cells may be due to admixture with leucorrheal discharge. Proper precaution (douche before submitting specimen) will rule out this factor.

ERYTHROCYTES.—These are red blood cells. In health they are rarely present except in small numbers. They indicate irritation, a congestion or ulceration at some point in the urinary passages or in the kidney itself. Continued showing of blood cells calls for expert investigation by a urologist.

CRYSTALS.—Many forms of crystals are present in normal urine. Unless commented on in the report they may be ignored. Urine that has stood deposits crystals of uric acid, oxalate of lime and other crystals without their having any significance unless present in great excess. Crystals of this type in freshly passed urine are of more importance and may indicate faulty diet or tendency to formation of stone.

AMORPHOUS.—This is a non-crystalline deposit of mineral matter and may also be influenced by diet. It has no significance unless commented on in the report.

NOTE:—It is a mistake to dwell with too much concern on the items of the report. Anything of real importance will be explained in the Institute's report or given due consideration by your physician. If anything in this report is not clear to you write this office for further information.

October 4, 1924.

The Life Extension Institute,
25 West 43rd Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have mislaid your sheet of recommended physical exercises. Will you kindly mail me another?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/48/20

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

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Telephone VANDERBILT 1494

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

October 8, 1924

4/4/91

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Sir:

As requested in your letter of October 4th we enclose a copy of the exercise sheet sent with your last report.

Very truly yours,

Eugene L. Fisk

M.D.
Medical Director.

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LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.
25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

November 12, 1924.

CAUTION: A urine report by itself cannot give complete information as to the condition of the kidneys. A periodic examination of the urine has a high value in checking up the kidney conditions, but such reports must always be considered in relation to the general physical condition of the individual and such other symptoms as may be presented. For example, occasionally, in fairly advanced kidney disease, the urine may be apparently perfectly normal. On the other hand temporary irritating causes may bring about an apparently serious urinary picture, hence all such evidence should be properly followed up and where there is any reason to suspect involvement of the kidney, the urinary report alone should not be accepted if normal, but there should be a closer analysis of a twenty-four hour specimen of urine. The following special measure should also be followed out: 1. An examination of the blood for urea nitrogen, uric acid, creatinin,—waste products that are likely to be retained when the kidneys are not normal, also for sodium chloride; 2. A twenty-four-hour urine "Concentration Test." This method of analysis is particularly valuable in cases where kidney impairment is suspected, and is also of great aid in connection with the other tests, in determining the probable degree of change where it is known that kidney impairment exists; 3. A renal efficiency test, which is made by injecting coloring matter into the blood and noting the length of time that is required to excrete it by the kidney.

ANALYSIS OF URINE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific Gravity	1.010
Transparency	clear
Color	amber
Reaction	acid
Sediment	

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Albumin	none
Sugar	none
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
Indican	none
Bile	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

(Centrifugalized Specimen)

Casts	none
Hyaline	
Granular	
Epithelial Cells	none
Leucocytes	few white blood cells
Erythrocytes	none
Crystals	none
Calcium Oxalate	
Uric Acid	
Triple Phosphate	
Sodium Urate	
Mucus	few threads
Cylindroids	none
Amorphous	few urates

REMARKS

The specimen of urine examined on October 31 contained no abnormal findings and was of good density. Although the specific gravity of this specimen was within the normal range, it was at the lower limit, and we still consider it advisable for you to have the functioning power of the kidneys further investigated as advised in your report of July 26th.

Be sure to read the printed matter on this form, for an explanation of the terms used in the report as well as an explanation of the significance of various findings and limitations of the ordinary urinalysis.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—This is the density as compared to water. In health it varies from 1010 to 1030. Temporary influences, i. e., nervousness, excess of water, tea, coffee may cause low specific gravity. Heavy perspiration, lack of sufficient water or excess of flesh food may cause high specific gravity. Ruling out these factors, persistent low specific gravity suggests kidney weakness. Persistent high specific gravity may indicate diabetes or certain forms of kidney trouble.

TRANSPARENCY.—Urine in health is usually transparent but may become cloudy from mineral salts. Pus or matter in urine or decomposition may cause cloudiness. Transparent urine may be present in disease and cloudy urine in health. These conditions alone are not significant.

COLOR, ODOR.—Require no comment, vary with diet, in health. May be ammoniacal and offensive in bladder trouble.

REACTION.—This may be acid, alkaline or neutral. Urine in health is usually slightly acid. May become acid or alkaline as influenced by diet. Alkaline urine may indicate bladder trouble but not necessarily. Decomposition may cause alkaline reaction.

SEDIMENT.—In health the sediment is scanty unless due to normal salts. In health cold urine often shows copious sediment and clears on heating.

ALBUMIN.—Slight albuminuria, a trace of albumin in urine, is a symptom, like headache, fever or rapid pulse, and may be transient and of no importance. When combined with other impairments, such as constipation, anemia, obesity, infected gums of teeth, high blood pressure, etc., it emphasizes the need for attention to such troubles. But, in the absence of serious disturbance of the blood pressure or of microscopic findings of an unfavorable character, a trace of albumin by no means indicates kidney trouble.

If slight albuminuria is persistent, it usually indicates that the individual is somewhat below par, and emphasizes the need of observing the ordinary laws of personal hygiene, especially with regard to simplicity in diet, meat or flesh foods, salt and salted and highly spiced foods greatly reduced, avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and the need for moderation in living all along the line. Cold bathing is not advisable in such cases. Violent competitive sports, and physical and mental over-exertion are also to be avoided.

Persistent albuminuria even if slight and pronounced albuminuria especially with casts or other symptoms call for critical kidney and blood tests such as described herein.

SUGAR.—Sugar in the urine may be due to errors in diet, too much starch or sugar in the diet, or to disease, diabetes. Repeated tests are necessary to determine this.

Sugar may be present in the urine persistently without true diabetes existing. Always it is well to have a blood sugar or sugar tolerance test if sugar is persistently present. If such tests are favorable sugar in the urine is of little importance.

ACETONE OR DIACETIC ACID.—Indicates tendency to acidosis; sometimes present in diabetes and certain kidney troubles.

INDICAN.—Often present in cases of bowel sluggishness or excess of flesh food. Reflects decomposition of such foods in intestines and absorption. May be a cause of kidney irritation.

BILE.—Present in cases of faulty liver action or gall bladder disease.

CASTS.—These are microscopic bodies formed by accumulation of material in the tubes of the kidneys. Hyaline casts may be present in very small numbers in practically normal urine. Even in small numbers they may indicate kidney impairment if combined with other signs such as high blood pressure, low specific gravity of urine and symptoms of ill health.

Granular, epithelial or other casts are more significant of kidney inflammation and irritation as they are formed of material from the structure of the kidney. Occasional casts of this type mean very little. If persistent and fairly numerous they indicate definite kidney irritation and there should be careful examination of blood and kidney efficiency tests to determine the degree of damage. This cannot be accurately estimated from examination of the urine. The urine gives danger signals only.

EPITHELIAL CELLS.—These are always being cast off from the bladder and the urinary passages. In small numbers they have no significance, in large numbers they indicate irritation somewhere in the urinary passage and require further investigation.

LEUCOCYTES.—These are white blood cells and are also present in matter or pus. They are present in most urine in small numbers and have little significance unless present in quantity when they may indicate infection or irritation somewhere in the urinary passages, especially the neck of the bladder in males. In females excess of these cells and of epithelial cells may be due to admixture with leucorrheal discharge. Proper precaution (douche before submitting specimen) will rule out this factor.

ERYTHROCYTES.—These are red blood cells. In health they are rarely present except in small numbers. They indicate irritation, a congestion or ulceration at some point in the urinary passages or in the kidney itself. Continued showing of blood cells calls for expert investigation by a urologist.

CRYSTALS.—Many forms of crystals are present in normal urine. Unless commented on in the report they may be ignored. Urine that has stood deposits crystals of uric acid, oxalate of lime and other crystals without their having any significance unless present in great excess. Crystals of this type in freshly passed urine are of more importance and may indicate faulty diet or tendency to formation of stone.

AMORPHOUS.—This is a non-crystalline deposit of mineral matter and may also be influenced by diet. It has no significance unless commented on in the report.

NOTE:—It is a mistake to dwell with too much concern on the items of the report. Anything of real importance will be explained in the Institute's report or given due consideration by your physician. If anything in this report is not clear to you write this office for further information.

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25 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK

December 20th, 1924.

4/33/43

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have arranged an appointment for your clerk for Saturday, January 3rd at 2:00 p.m. I have arranged this on our $15.00 Life Extension Service, a description of which I am enclosing. If these arrangements are satisfactory kindly notify me by return mail.

I am sure that we will be able to give the young lady excellent advice as to her condition and needs.

I am enclosing a personal history blank which the young lady should carefully fill out previous to her examination.

Kindly notify me whenever I can be of service to you with reference to any matters connected with our work.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Lennehan

Secretary.

JDL:G

December 29,1924

4/33/41

Mr. J. D. Lennehan
Life Extension Institute, Inc.
25 West 43rd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of December 20, I have put the blanks and appointment card in the hands of Miss Foster's mother, Mrs. Josephine Foster, 15 Morris Street, East Orange, N. J. She will communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Strictly Personal.

(Ligue Universelle ...)

Paris, the 15 th of august 1924.

Mr. B.W. Du Bois
Editor of "Crisis."
70 th Fifth Avenue.
New-York.

Dear Mr Du Bois,

Some grave events oblige me to write you without delay. I have the conviction that in informing you of what I know, I am rendering you a great service while doing my duty.

Since a month ago, by anonymous letters we were told to be on our guards and watch the movements of Kojo Tovalou Houenou.

All these informations confirmed the doubt that I had on our President. Founder since last december.

Lacking irrefutable proofs I refused to believe what I was told. But unhappily I cannot do it any more.

Since day before yesterday, I know for a fact that without the intervention of two dear friends, Mr Bernard, instructing judge here, was on the eve of issuing a warrant by T. S. F. to the s/s Paris to have him arrested:

More details will be sent you after the meeting of the Committee of the League on next monday. But from now on, I must, in the name of the League for the Defence of the Negro Race and that of the Negroes of France which I represent, put you on your guard against this traitor who disgraced us.

You must hold as null and void the letter of recommendation that he ingeniously got from our committee which notwithstanding its doubts could not imagine that Kojo Tovalou Houenou was so false and betraying our cause:

4/BS/108

Believe me to be, dear Mr Du Bois,

Yours very truly.

René Maran.

Secrétaire Général

de la

Ligue Universelle Pour la Défense de la Race Noire.

28 rue de la Huchette.

Paris.

Ve

4/35/109

August 26, 1924

Mr. Rene Maran
Ligue Universelle pour la Defence de la Race Noire
28 Rue de la Hachette
Paris, V France

My dear Mr. Maran:

I have your letter of August 15 and I have read it with great distress. Prince Tovalou is here and we have begun the forming of a committee to help his lectures. Meantime, however, one thing has happened which we do not like. He is visiting the Garvey convention and associating with Garvey. We want to be as charitable as possible and we gladly receive all differences of opinion but there is absolutely no doubt but that Marcus Garvey is a scoundrel and a thief and is using all the arts of the low demagogue to deceive his ignorant followers. It is too bad for Prince Tovalou to countenance in an way such a man. In addition to that comes your letter. We shall, of course, halt all activities until we hear further from you.

I have read "Les Continents" with great pleasure. I hope it will live and I hope that the forward-looking Negroes of America and the world can be brought into close cooperation with your league. I should be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

LIGUE UNIVERSELLE POUR LA DÉFENSE DE LA RACE NOIRE

PRÉSIDENT :
PRINCE KOJO TOVALOU-HOUÉNOU

Secrétaire-Général.
~~VICE-PRÉSIDENT~~ :
RENÉ MARAN

Siège Social :
126, RUE DE PROVENCE
PARIS VIIIe

TÉLEPHONE
LOUVRE { 55-37 / 55-38 / 55-39

TÉLÉGR. AHISSIGAN-PARIS

Paris, le 19 août 1924

Dear Sir,

As a follow-up to the letter written to you last sunday marked strictly private, I have the honor to inform you, this time officially, that the Directing Committee of the UNIVERSAL LEAGUE for the DEFENSE of the NEGRO RACE held a meeting yesterday afternoon, presided effectively by Mr Louis MORPEAU.

It decided unanimously that the private affairs of its President and Founder did not concerned it in any way, and anyhow the few difficulties of private order that had arise these last few days having been brushed away, it foud it necessary not only to await the arrival of its President to allow him to explain himself but to give him more than ever all its confidence.

It is that confidence that in the name of the League I beg you to find expressed here, and at the same time my most confraternal regards for everything which concern the future of our race.

Believe me to be,
Dear Sir,
Cordially yours.

René Maran.

4/35/1114

Ci-inclus, je vous prie de trouver, mon cher Burghardt Du Bois, la lettre que ce jour même je fais taire au rédacteur en chef des "Continents", qui est un européen et non un nègre, comme vous pourriez le croire. Cette lettre vous apprendra ce que peut-être vous n'ignorez déjà plus, si M. le professeur Locke a eu le temps de vous renseigner.

J'ai donné ma démission de Secrétaire Général de la Ligue Universelle pour la Défense de la Race Noire, et ne la reprendrai que lorsque Toval en aura été chassé.

Les discours démagogiques

qu'il provoque là. Tous m'indignent et indignent tous les nègres français qui ne veulent pas qu'on improvise une question raciale.

D'autre part j'ai toutes raisons de croire que l'on priera The Crisis de porter à la connaissance des nègres américains que les nègres qui appartiennent encore à La Ligue Universelle pour la Défense de la Race Noire, n'ont sans doute désavouant les actes et les paroles de leur Président-Fondateur, mais encore qu'ils l'ont mis dans l'obligation de donner au plus tôt sa démission.

Votre tout affectueusement dévoué.

René Maran.

Paris, le 6 octobre 1924.

28 rue de la Huchette.

Ve

Cher Monsieur Burghardt du Bois,

Je reçois à l'instant même votre lettre du 8 septembre, et y réponds sans tarder.

S-/31/16

J'accepte de grand cœur l'offre que vous avez bien voulu me faire, ne serait-ce que parce qu'elle m'honore grandement. Je prendrai donc connaissance des deux ou trois envois littéraires qu'il est dans votre intention de me soumettre, et les examinerai avec toute la conscience désirable.

Paris, le 6 octobre 1924.

Monsieur le Rédacteur en chef,

A la suite d'un article paru dans PARIS-SOIR, je vous avais prié, par lettre recommandée, de bien vouloir annoncer aux lecteurs des CONTINENTS, en un des plus prochains numéros de ce périodique, que je n'acceptais nullement de diriger celui-ci, même intérimairement.

Non seulement vous ne m'avez pas accusé réception de cette lettre, mais encore, - et il m'est permis de m'étonner de cette violence morale, qui a servi vos intérêts en desservant les miens, - vous n'avez pas cru devoir passer la rectification que j'étais en droit d'attendre et de votre obligeance et de votre courtoisie.

La situation de TOVALOU continue à ne pas être bien claire. Il ne répond pas aux lettres très précises et aux accusations formelles qui lui ont été adressées. D'autre part, non seulement j'ai appris que la plainte primitivement portée contre lui, loin d'être retirée, n'était qu'en sommeil, mais encore que sur ordre du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Ministère des Colonies, on se livrait actuellement à une enquête approfondie sur ses moyens d'existence.

De plus, TOVALOU prononce en Amérique des discours improvisés, que je désapprouve en mon âme et conscience.

Donc la situation est des plus nettes, - du moins pour moi, qui l'ai vue telle qu'elle est dès les premiers jours. Vous avez cru devoir prendre une attitude que le justice appréciera peut-être un jour avec sévérité. Quant à moi, - et les lettres recommandées que je vous ai envoyées en feront foi, - je n'ai pas un instant hésité, dès la première heure, à situer les responsabilités, à signaler certaines anomalies, à faire enfin tout ce qu'il m'était possible de faire pour désolidariser LA LIGUE POUR LA DEFENSE DE LA RACE NOIRE d'abord, et les CONTINENTS ensuite des faits et actes délictueux relevés à la charge de leur Président et fondateur.

La LIGUE n'ayant pas cru devoir tenir compte de mes suggestions, je lui ai remis ma démission. L'indécision que, par ailleurs, vous me semblez témoigner, me déplaît pour le moins autant que celle dont la LIGUE, naguère encore, faisait preuve.

Pour toutes ces raisons, et pour la deuxième fois, je vous prie, mais de manière instante, de déclarer que je ne suis ni de près ni de loin directeur des CONTINENTS, - si vous désirez que je ne fasse pas moi-même passer cette note dans différents quotidiens de Paris.

Que je tienne au journal dont vous êtes le rédacteur-gérant est chose indiscutable. Mais, quelque soit l'amour que je lui porte, je ne veux pas que l'on puisse quelque jour mettre e en doute ma loyauté et mon honorabilité.

Or dans LES CONTINENTS il est beaucoup de choses qui me paraissent pour le moins suspectes. Je ne vous cacherai pas non plus qu'il m'a beaucoup déplu, qu'il m'a extrêmement déplu que TOVALOU, et peut-être vous-même, ayez pensé un instant à me traiter en petit garçon.

D'autre part, si je comprends parfaitement la noblesse des sentiments qui vous poussent à défendre un absent, qui vous a laissé ce soin, alors qu'il aurait mieux valu qu'il le laissât à un avocat rompu aux roueries de la correctionnelle; si je trouve absolument naturel et absolument légitime que vous lui réserviez la majeure partie des profits et bénéfices éventuels que rapportera certainement le journal qu'il a eu l'heureuse idée de fonder, - vous me permettrez quand même de croire, après tous les renseignements concordants que nous avons reçus de toutes parts, vous tout comme moi, et de personnalités dont au moins une est très haut placée, qu'il m'est absolument impossible d'accepter cette complicité morale qui, plusieurs personnes ont déjà eu l'air de me le donner à entendre, a l'air de vous sourire.

4/38/78

A plusieurs reprises je vous ai expliqué les raisons profondes qui me faisaient encore rester des vôtres. Je considère en effet que mon nom représente pour vous de l'argent et aussi une réclame dont maintes fois déjà il vous a été donné d'apprécier le poids et la valeur.

Bien que mon nom soit engagé, je ne songe pas à vous réclamer un sou des sommes que vous pouvez recevoir. Mais quel que puisse être mon désintéressement, il n'en est pas moins vrai que, par la force des choses, je possède un droit de regard sur tout ce qui concerne les versements que, mis en confiance par mon nom, les indigènes de nos diverses possessions d'outre-mer peuvent effectuer entre vos mains.

Je n'ai pour le moment nullement l'intention d'exercer ce droit de regard. Il m'a semblé toutefois qu'il était grand temps que j'attirasse votre attention qur un point qui me paraît vous avoir échappé.

Vous êtes, avec TOVALOU, possesseur d'un périodique auquel j'ai le très grand plaisir de collaborer. TOVALOU vous payant mensuellement et vos appointements et tous les frais accessoires nécessités par la publication de ce périodique, je me suis demandé nombre de fois où vous aviez pu placer les fonds que les abonnements et les dépôts pour campagnes à entreprendre avaient jusqu'ici pu rapporter au journal.

Il ne peut vous échapper en effet que ces sommes n'appartiennent définitivement au journal et que vous ne pouvez songer à les employer qu'une fois les campagnes faites ou

expédié le dernier des vingt quatre numéros auxquels a droit tout abonné d'un an. Procéder d'autre manière n'est pas autre chose qu'un abus de confiance, qui tombe sous les coups du Code Pénal.

Je connais votre parfaite probité. Je me permets donc de vous signaler ces petites irrégularités, qui pourtant ne sont pas sans avoir de gravité, que dans votre intérêt, et aussi dans le mien. Il me serait pénible en effet, si contrairement à mes prévisions le sort se montrait défavorable aux CONTINENTS, que les indigènes crussent que j'ai collaboré à une oeuvre malpropre, qui sous couleur de les défendre ne faisait que pomper leurs maigres économies.

A cette situation il n'est qu'un remède: nommer un administrateur du journal, - vous le savez aussi bien que moi.

Enfin il m'a paru utile de vous rappeler une fois de plus que réellement trop nombreux sont ceux de nos abonnés qui, chaque mois, se plaignent de n'avoir pas reçu le numéro qui leur revient. Il y a quelques jours, c'était M. CALONNE. Samedi au " CLUB du FAUBOURG ", Roger PRAT, mon ami de lycée, s'est plaint de n'avoir reçu nul exemplaire du numéro où était passé le dessin que, sur ma demande, il avait bien voulu donner gratuitement aux CONTINENTS. Toutes ces réclamations prouvent à ceux qui ne sont pas au courant de certaines difficultés, que nous ne prenons que fort peu de soins de l'oeuvre que nous poursuivons. Et il est vrai que ces négligences sont trop répétées pour que je puisse moi-même les trouver excusables.

J'espère, M. le Rédacteur en Chef, que vous voudrez bien prendre en considération toutes les critiques, demandes et suggestions que j'ai pris la peine de vous consigner ci-dessus. Et en vous priant de bien vouloir m'accuser réception de la présente, je m'excuse de vous avoir si longtemps détourné de vos travaux.

René Maran.

4/38/79

[Lincoln U.]

August 20,1924

President H. B. Young
Lincoln University
Chester County, Pa.

My dear President Young:

I shall be lecturing in the middle West the week of the 18th and 25th of January. If you think of any special openings kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/43/81

[LINCOLN UNIV. ALUMNI ASSOC.]

PHONE MONTGOMERY 4750

George E. Cannon, M. D.
354 PACIFIC AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

OFFICE HOURS: 8-10 A.M., 1-2 P.M., 7-8 P.M
NO EVENING OFFICE HOURS SUN. & HOLIDAYS

August 2, 1924

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
"The Crisis",
69-5th.Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr.DuBois,

In response to your recent letter enquiring about certain things relative to Lincoln University, I wish to say that Lincoln University has never had a full fledged colored Professor, or a member of the Trustee Board, but for some time past it has been the custom to employ student instructors who assist the Professors, especially in the Freshman class. These number about 12. In addition to that, Mr.M.Bond and Mr.George W.Cox, graduates, have been employed there as Social Science instructors. Mr.U.S.Young was installed last year as Physical Director. This is the first time we have had a Physical Director there.

The Alumni Association has a standing Committee of which Dr.W.G.Alexander is chairman, and myself Ex-officio, as President of the Alumni Association which meets with the Trustee Board in an annual Conference to discuss various matters of interest and policy concerning Lincoln University.

Athletics are practically controlled by the student body and the Alumni. The student council co-operates with the faculty in maintaining discipline and proper morale.

The Alumni Association for some time past has been urging upon the authorities of Lincoln University the necessity for better and enlarged dormitories so as to increass the numerical number of the student body, because of so many who are turned away annually, because of lack of dormitory accomodation. The Alumni Association is co-operating with the faculty and Trustee Board for a larger Lincoln University, and the Alumni have pledged $50,000.00 towards this purpose, about $20,000.00 of which have already been paid in.

One of the promising things about Lincoln University is that years ago it was very rare for a student to pay his full tuition, and very few paid half, and many paid nothing. To-day the bulk of the student body pay their full tuition, a large number pay most of the tuition, and those who do not are on Scholarships.

Yours truly,

G. E. Cannon

291/4/4/4

NEW YORK
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE
COR. 26th STREET

LONDON
133-134 SALISBURY SQUARE
FLEET STREET

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
PUBLISHERS

New York JAN 28 1924

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. Y. City

Dear Sir:

Your valued favor of Jan 25, 1924 enclosing $4.00 is received and we have applied the amount for THE LITERARY DIGEST one year for

Miss Yolande Du Bois
Fisk Univ, Nashville, Tenn

A/33/36

The periodical will be forwarded in accordance with your instructions and we trust it will be appreciated as a pleasant weekly reminder of your thoughtfulness, and prove an acceptable and helpful gift.

Thanking you for your kind interest, as indicated by your order, and inviting your consideration of THE LITERARY DIGEST as a suitable holiday or birthday gift for relatives and friends at a future time, we remain,

Very truly yours,

The Literary Digest

1326 R Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Personal.

My dear Doctor Du Bois,

The series of articles in the Afro-American by "Alumnus" are so comprehensive and so well informed as to detail, that there is very little to add, except the few enclosed documents and facts, which though confidential, are for your judicious use in the series of articles which I hope you will do upon the Howard situation. I have tried to document each so that you may be sure in making a generalized statement that you have full warrant of fact behind you. Thanks ever so much for what you are doing to help establish academic freedom and manhood conditions in our colleges.

First: these dismissals were made without regard to academic seniority, academic efficiency as regularly ascertained through proper administrative channels of report and recommendation by Deans or Heads of departments, without any recognition of academic tenure, and the announced reason of "economy" or "economy of organization" seems in the light of other expenditures and salary raises, a mere pretext rather than a cause.
The enclosed confidential copy of Prof. Brown's protest to the Board states more succinctly even than my own, (which is similar except that I received and gave no assurances as in section 4) the inconsistencies of the action.

Second: Dr. Durkee repeatedly has taken arbitrary action, ignoring proper administrative channels,- teachers are appointed without consultation of the departments in which they are to work, often without knowledge even of the Dean of the dept. notably in the case of the employment of a teacher in psychology without the knowledge of the Dean of the School of Education and ignoring the recommendation of a more competent person by the faculty of that dept and in the case of the appointment of a teacher in sociology not only without Dean Miller's knowledge as Dean of the College and Head of the Dept. but as it turns out the man who within a year has been appointed head of Sociology to succeed him. This man is W.H. Jones from Chicago, who taught formerly at Virginia Collegiate Institute.

Third: DR. Durkee has repeatedly insistedon 'personal loyalty and cooperation', and favored, promoted and made close consellors of men who would give it, and persecuted, embarrased and demoted men who would not. See statement four-Brown's document- He has broken with every strong and really well-qualified man on his staff, with Houston, several times with Just, with Woodson, Gregory, young Waring, T.W. Turner, and if I add myself, it is only to show you that the Harvard roll is almost complete-evidently Harvard independence is at a discount. The men in highest position and favor now are men who have taught at Tuskegee or Wilberforce, which latter through the influence of Dean Woodard has become almost a mosquito pool for breeding the Howard faculty.
(For details see Woodson letter of resignation in Alumnus series- and accept my personal assurance that the reported incident of the insulting epithet to Dean Miller, which Durkee recently categorically denies, is true. The specific words are somewhat in question, but there is corroborative evidence. Sterling Brown held the patch-up conference by which Miller bound himself to silence unfortunately. Miller if directly asked, however, cannot deny it. I am sorry to say that I was on the Committee who interviewed Miller six years ago, when this happened, offering to give our resignations to back him up- he would not discuss the situation, saying "whatever misunderstanding there was between the President and myself has been settled". The incident was over a question of academic freedom-Durkee questioned Miller's right to express his opinions in the Washington press in the Bruce fight, at the instigation of a committee of the Parents League who visited Durkee to take exception to Miller's article defending Bruce. In a pinch an affadavit can be secured from a man of integrity who says that Miller admitted the occurrence to him, naming the epithet.

Fourth: The policy of Trustees, including colored members of the Board especially, and Dr. Durkee and Mr. Scott has been ADMINISTRATION , first and last, resenting every effort made to establish the prestige and standing of the Faculty. In the Salary campaign which has been going on for five years as an organized effort, (and of which I have been Secretary, by the way) we have stressed not merely the raising of salaries but the standardizing of grade by a definite salary schedule. The real reason for refusing this has been that it would take political patronage and favoritism out of the hands of the administrative officers- their best club in breaking faculty morale and prestige. All sorts of anomalies exist,- many associate professors receiving more than full professors, and assistants than associates etc. not so much because of limited funds as because of favoritism and pay for political service and espionage.

Facts: see copy of Salary Memorandum sent under separate cover, and the disproportionate scale and bulk of administrative expenditures- a prseident at $7500, house, light,heat auto maintenance, a Scretary Treasurer at $5000, an alumni Field Secretary at $4000, over extensive secretarial offices and Registrar's staff, one might say a Thirty thousand dollar administration excluding secretarial staff as against a teaching schedule with three thousand the maximum until this year for Deans and $2500 for full professors.

These seem to me the outstanding issues. Separate from the Alumni and student issues, but in ultimate objective linked up with them for forcing a change of administration, all four of the dismissed teacher's have set a detailed protest to the Board. Sufficient outside pressure may force reinstatement, but in my opinion that would be quite inadequate for the larger issues involved. A change of administration is the only real remedy. Do you desire material on the federalization issue and on the student strike? If so, I can send it.

With thanks for your valued interest and cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Alain Locke

PHONE NORTH 1512-J

RAYFORD W. LOGAN
DIRECTOR, "THE DIAGNE LECTURE TOUR"
1427 Q STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Colored Y. M. C. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.
November 26th, 1927.

1136/32

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: According to a letter I have just received from M. Diagne, you have deliberately and grossly misrepresented what I am trying to do in connection with this lecture tour.

Allow me to advise you, that unless you

PHONE NORTH 1512-J

RAYFORD W. LOGAN
DIRECTOR, "THE DIAGNE LECTURE TOUR"
1427 Q STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

2/

7136/37

wish to become involved
in legal difficulties
you had better refrain
from your insidious
activities that are due
only to your personal
jealousy.

Very truly yours,

Rayford W. Logan

December 8, 1924.

Mr. Rayford Logan,
1427 Q Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which I wrote to Mr. Diagne.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc. 1

4/38/80

(LOVEJOY)

4/8/24

National Child Labor Committee

Incorporated by Act of Congress February 21, 1907
To promote the interests of Children

215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

GENERAL SECRETARY
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LILLIAN D. WALD
PAUL M. WARBURG
STEPHEN S. WISE
JOHN W. WOOD

April 5, 1924.

4/30/30

The Du Bois Dinner Committee,
Mercantile Bank Building,
5th Avenue, 14th Street,
New York City.

Dear Friends:

It is with sincere regret that I must be in the South at the time of the DuBois Dinner on April 13th. I should greatly appreciate the honor of being present at this dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Owen R. Lovejoy,
General Secretary.

L:L

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD

Edward Ayerst De La Sceaux, Grand Exalted Loyalist

SUPREME LODGE HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 420
117 N. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

May 16, 1924.

Wm. B. Du Bois,
Editor Crisis Magazine,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:-

Your sympathetic interest in world wide cultural movements has so impressed our membership committee that you have been elected to an HONORARY CHARTER MEMBERSHIP in the LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD.

The LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD is unique in that there is no other organization in the world embodying such lofty aims and aspirations; all as set forth in the enclosed leaflet.

We shall be pleased to have you acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Fraternally yours,

Blanche Woodward Secretary.

LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD.

4/34/2

[LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD]

May 19, 1924

Miss Blanche Woodward
Suite 420
117 N. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Woodward:

Dr. DuBois is away on a lecture trip but on his return I shall call his attention to your letter. Meanwhile I am writing to thank you for him for his election to an honorary charter membership in the Loyal Legion. will you send us some information about the movement, its scope and its intentions as we did not receive any leaflet.

Yours truly,

JF/KF

4/34/4

LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD

Edward Ayerst De La Sceaux, Grand Exalted Loyalist

SUPREME LODGE HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 420
117 N. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

May21, 1924.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
Secy. to Wm. E.B. Dubois
69- 5th. Ave.
New York N.Y.

Dear Miss Fauset;-

Thanks for your letter of acceptance, for Dr. Dubois. We are enclosing our little leaflet which clearly sets forth our aims and ideals.

We have an HONORARY CHARTER MEMBERSHIP list that will be a credit to AMERICAS Intelligence.

As you know, we are merley in the process of forming, temporary officers etc., but as soon as we are functioning properly wee will advise you.

Again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Blanche Howard Secretary
LOYAL LEGION OF THE WORLD

June 28, 1924.

Miss Blanche Woodward,
Loyal Legion of the World,
117 N. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

4/34/1

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your letters of May 16 and 21 and regret to say that I shall be unable to accept the charter membership which you have so kindly voted me. My invariable rule is never to accept such honors without a full knowledge of my responsibility and of the objects of the association. Please do not use my name in any way in connection with this organization without authorization written and signed by me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

EDWARD F. McSWEENEY

April 11th 1924

Du Bois Dinner Committee
Merchantile Bank Building
5th Ave at 14th St Ny City

Gentlemen

I have just returned from Florida, and fing your invitation to the dinner to Doctor BuBlois. I am sorry that a family affair ,at which I must be present on Sunday afternoon,will not permit my getting to New York to attend this dinner.

4/50/25

Dr DuBlois is worth of any honor that can be shown to him, He is the outstanding figure of his racial group in the United States,and I would have esteemed it an honor to be present.

Kindly extend my warmest regards to Dr DuBlois.

Cordially yours

Edw F. McSweeney

[Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church]

G. BARRETT RICH III

204 Linwood ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Dec. 28, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
69 Jifth Ave.
New York City.

3/4/13

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

In reply to your letter of a week ago, I am writing to thank you for your willingness to speak at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Unfortunately however our budget does not make it possible for us to pay our speakers. As I have been am sorry. I am looking forward to hearing you.

Cordially yours,

G. Barrett Rich 3rd

April 4, 1924

Mr. T. Albert Marryshow
10 Young Street
St. George's, Grenada, B.W.I.

My dear Mr. Marryshow:

I was delighted to find your letter on my return from Africa and the third Pan-African Congress. I write this simply to say that we must by all means have the fourth Pan-African Congress in the West Indies about the time of the Christmas holidays, 1925. Will you please busy yourself in thinking out methods and places in the West Indies?

I suggest that we might have three or even four conferences in Kingston, Porto Prince, Porto Spain and one other place. We ought to secure the official invitation of people of influence in all those places. Meantime, I am going to see if we cannot charter a whole boat and bring to the West

4/38/8

Indies, the most representative group of American Negroes that ever left the country.

There is still no real organization of the Pan-African Congress. The organization which we attempted with Deton as secretary and an office in Paris, fell through, and while I have no official right to establish the place and time of the fourth Pan-African Congress, yet no-one else has a better right and I am going to assume the authority and eventually write to the various groups and get their acquiescence as I am sure I can do. I shall write you more at length in a month or so. In the meantime let me hear from you.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

4/38/9

WEBD/KF

Nashville, Tenn 3/6/1924.

Miss Annie J. DuBois
Fisk University

To Dr. J. R. Martin Dr.
342½ - 4th Ave., N.

Dr Feb and Mar 1924	To 1 Amalgam Filling	$3	00
	" Nerve removed and Filling	4	50
	" 2 Treatments @	1	00
	Total	$8	50

4/33/37

Paid

J. R. Martin, D.D.S.

3/14/24

Thanks.

Please receipt and return.

CROM

4/38 SH-2

La Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana
(The Mexican Federation of Labor)
requests the honor of your presence at its
Sixth Annual Convention to be held at
Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua,
during the week of November Seventeenth, 1924.
Following the convention, you are cordially invited
to proceed as our guest to Mexico City,
to witness, on November Thirtieth,
the Ceremonies attending the Inauguration of
Plutarco Elias Calles
as President of the Republic of Mexico,
the First Chief Executive of a Nation
on this Continent to be elected by
Organized Labor.

The Executive Committee,
Ricardo Treviño.
General Secretary.

Mexico, D. F. October 1924.

4/38/135

November 12, 1924.

Mr. Ricardo Trevino,
General Secretary
Mexican Federation of Labor,
Mexico City, Mexico.

My dear Sir:

I have your kind invitation to attend the inauguration of President Calles. I am very sorry that my duties will not permit this, but I wish for the Federation and for the new President every success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dean Harry W. Greene, Samuel Huston College
Austin, Texas
Dr. J. W. Tildon, 1100 E. Second St.,
Fort Worth, Texas
Dr. L. G. Pinkston, 3302 State St., Dallas, Texas
Richard J. Lockett, 2613 Hance Ave., Houston, Texas
Rev. J. O. Eusan, 721 S. Hackberry St., San
Antonio, Texas

November 7, 1924

Mr. Edward C. Mickey
50 Cannon Street
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Mr. Mickey:

This will introduce to you my friend, Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, a writer who is friendly and sympathetic with our race. Any information or help you can give him will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

8F-2-12

Government Wharf
Beetons
29th Jan 1924

Dear Dr Bos,

Finding on arrival at the landing place, that the hour had been changed from 4 to 5 p.m. I hurried to the wharf & got on board a boat to meet you on board the Burza - unfortunately I am a very bad sailor & when underway I became so sick that I felt I would be a miserable companion to you were I to persist - so I hurried back to my own workmen & steamer & hastened to return to the wharf. Perhaps it is as well that we had our said goodbye & given the usual parting handclasp, we shall meet again - and that is the reason I am -

Goodbye.

I can assure I have enjoyed the pleasure of your company and it will always be to me a happy memory. My regret is that your visit has been such a short one & I have not had sufficient leisure to devote more time to serve you.

4/48/52

6978

I wish you a pleasant & safe voyage
to the various centres you propose
visit & the safe return to your home
where I trust you will meet safe well
your family & friends & have a happy
re-union.

Re the telegram for Ballarat, I would
suggest "B. Jones
Secretary Congress"
Ballarat
as certain to find him or his repre-
sentative and I have no doubt
you will be accorded a hearty welcome.

I enclose a card to a relative of
mine at Ballarat. I am writing
to Elder Dempster to have on the ship
& have no objection to please endorse
it & forward where. She is an old
resident & well known - her sons will
call on you & take you round Ballarat.

With kindest regards & best wishes
for a long life full of vigour & good
works, and abundant success in the
causes you have at heart & the which
you have crystallised your life

Yours sincerely
Fred. Miller

[MILLER]

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
J. E. HAGERTY
C. C. NORTH
F. E. LUMLEY
MARY LOUISE MARK
H. A. MILLER
PERRY P. DENUNE
J. W. HATCHER
EVELYN BUCHAN
W. C. MILLS
WALTER M. WEST
LLOYD WILCOX

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
W. O. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT

COLUMBUS

December 16, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 5th Ave.
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

5/1/18

Mrs. Miller has asked me to answer your recent letter about Fisk. I have been delayed in this because we have been very busy, and I happened to know that you were on a Western trip. Just before your letter came we had both been down to Fisk for Jubilee Day. In fact Dr. Georgia Laura White, Dean of Women at Cornell, who you know is the daughter of Professor G. L. White, and I were invited as "educational experts" to give advice on the whole situation. I may say that we gave a good deal of advice, and the trustees are now fully aware of the whole situation. A student committee met with them and presented their case. I feel sure that something will eventuate, but since I have no official connection, I cannot be sure what it will be.

I should like your advice about my plans for next year. I came here with the understanding that I should be free to go away next year as I should have done had I remained at Oberlin. As you know, for a good many years I have been devoting myself to the study of minority peoples in Europe. My interest in them, however, originated from an effort to get perspective for the study of the race problems. I am now getting back more intensively to the race question and am feeling my way carefully in regard to it. My plan for next year at present starts with Czechoslovakia in the fall, and tentatively now I am thinking of going to Asia Minor,-perhaps especially Palestine, and then perhaps to Egypt. I should like your advice about Africa. I do not want to make merely a superficial survey but give some more close attention to specific issues. What would be most accessible and important from your point of view for three or four months' work?

I was much interested in your article in the current number of THE NATION.

Very sincerely yours,

H. A. Miller

H. A. Miller
MEG

[Mitchell]

Happy

New Year

"So Say We All of Us"

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois

and family

Geo. W. Mitchell

1924

4/2018

201-Monroe,Edward M.
24

December 30, 1924.

Sergeant Edward M. Monroe, USA, retired,
2249 Sharswood Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sergeant:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the War Department has awarded you the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

" EDWARD M. MONROE, (Army serial No. R-1022806), sergeant, United States Army, retired, then private, Company A, 24th Infantry, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action against Filipino Insurgents at Naguilian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 7, 1899. When the command of which he was a member was held up in the crossing of the Rio Grande de Cagayan, by rifle fire from a well intrenched enemy, and being without boats or rafts with which to cross, Private Monroe with five other members of his company volunteered to swim the river. Displaying great gallantry and with utter disregard for his life, he swam the river in the face of heavy rifle fire, returned on a raft, secured arms and ammunition, crossed a second time and took part in an attack which drove a superior force of the enemy from their trenches and the town occupied by them, thereby making possible the further advance of his company."

Upon the receipt of the Distinguished Service Cross at this headquarters, further information will be furnished you with reference to the time and place the presentation of the award will be made.

Very sincerely,

FRANK S. COCHRAN,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

!! We are scheduling you to speak June 12, 1924 as per your telegram. Will arrange everything — lecture to be held at Ames M.E. Church Dr. Ernest Lyon, Chairman etc. mailed.

MOR-HAIR-ON MANUFACTURING CO.
1532 DRUID HILL AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

April 16, 1924

Dear Dr. Bois,

I am sending you by parcel post 1 bottle tonic and a jar of salve or hair food. Use as directed: massage tonic well into scalp. Do this twice daily. After applying tonic use salve or hair food once daily, rubbing into scalp to vanishing point (lightly). Keep the treatment up faithfully. You will see results in less than two months. Whether you see the results or not, you will have or the results will be there in form of fine hair maturing gradually and imperceptibly along the hair line*. Within a period of 12 months at the longest your hair will be completely restored.

I am able to assure you of positive results from many different cases.

4/24/24

* at first. Largely on temples

I am anxious personally and from a business standpoint to have you use this with 'conspicuous results'

If possible drop by on your way to Washington for personal demonstration.

You will be interested to know that I can claim for my preparation unqualified success - an unfailing remedy for baldness etc.

Sincerely yours,
A. Hamilton

To Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York.

V

Springfield Tennessee,
Branford H. School,
Oct. 14, 1924.

My Dear Dr. Dubois, — Inclosed I am sending you $1.60. This subscription was due and should have been paid in Aug. You have been so nice to me to keep my name on your roll and continue to send me the Crisis. I heard about the big Speech you made at the Fisk Commencement last June. I certainly would have been present to hear you if I had known it. My son was expelled from Fisk University a few years ago for a small offense. I am sure if Dr. Cravath had been living he would have been given a severe reprimanding and allowed another chance. He finished his course of Commerce and Finance at Howard on the 8th of the last June. I highly commend your great article on Fisk College in the October number of the Crisis.

Very Respectfully, B. H. Morrell

December 5,1924

Mr. B. H. Morrell
Bransford High School
Springfield, Tennessee

My dear Morrell:

I was so glad to have a letter from you. I am sending the enclosed call to Fisk clubs. Can you not get a group together in your part of Tennessee and send a representative?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/56

Springfield Tenn.,
Branford High School,
December 20, 1924.

My Dear Dr. DuBois, - Your much appreciated letter came to hand a few days ago. Last months Fisk News was full of information concerning Endowment Day Exercises, the Trustees and other distinguished visitors. I am the only Fiskite in Springfield where I have been teaching the past three years. In Pulaski my home there were one or two more beside myself. I was pleased to read in the News that the Trustees are going to recognize a Committee of the Alumni in the future management of Fisk. I cant come to the meeting in Jan. I favor Rev. H. H. Proctor who is pastoring a church in Brooklin to represent my class of '91.

Very Respectfully Yours,
B. H. Morrell.

4/44/158

Phone: CHELSEA 0432

M T. A I R Y
HARMON-on-HUDSON

New York Office
70 FIFTH AVENUE
Room 411

HARRY KELLY
Manager

June 28, 1924.

4/45/76

Dear Friend:

This letter is addressed to you with the thought that you may be tired of associating with "Babbitts", that philistines with their money making, Tweedledum-Tweedledee politics and servant problems may bore you to extinction. If you are, and would like to help found a community small enough to be intimate, large enough to be vital the enclosed circular may interest you. It is not a real estate advertisement, though land will be sold and business transacted. It is an attempt to found a small community similar to several now established in the State of New Jersey and one near Peekskill, N. Y. A place where individuals have other things to do than to mind each other's business and where there can be created a social and intellectual life richer than that which prevails in large communities.

If you are thrilled at the idea of living in a five story tenement house, riding in the subway, taking your air on weekly trips to Coney Island you will not be interested in us or our plans. On the contrary, if you are a member of that small dissatisfied minority who are perforce compelled to work in New York but would like to approximate to the ideas which they hold by working out their own social and communal problems, you may be.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Kelly

[ENCLOSURE]

MT. AIRY

HARMON-ON-HUDSON

HARRY KELLY
Manager

A PLOT OF LAND

in a libertarian community not far from New York, is to many a long cherished ideal. An ideal because most people have conflicting ideas and desires—we for our part want to be near the city and of it, yet to have a place of our own where we may try out new theories of social grouping and education. That there are many like us is proved by the success of the colonies at Stelton and Chatham in New Jersey and the larger and more recent one near Peekskill, New York, at which last more than three hundred acres of land were sold within less than four months.

A tract of 71 acres of high, dry and beautifully wooded land at Mt. Airy, near Harmon-on-the-Hudson, has been chosen for the new settlement. It has

a beautiful view of the Hudson River and Palisades, a frontage on two County Roads, and several fine springs which make it available for immediate use for camp sites and later, park purposes. It is located one mile from Croton Lake, one of the largest and most beautiful of all the beautiful lakes in Westchester County, two miles from Harmon Station through the village, and three miles from the new State Park and Beach at the confluence of the Hudson and Croton rivers. Boating and fishing are permitted at Croton Lake and bathing in the river; the Beach at Croton is probably the finest along the entire length of the Hudson.

As a result of a close and intimate association with the Stelton and Peekskill ventures and a study of the one at Chatham, an important modification has been made in the method of organization at Mt. Airy. The land has been surveyed and laid out in one-quarter acre plots (4 city lots of 25 x 100 feet each) with a right of way to each, and 10% of the total area set aside for a public square or park where a school building and town hall can be built. These plots will be sold at prices graded according to location and will vary in price from $150 to $400 each, with title given as soon as paid for. This will obviate the difficulty in obtaining a mortgage for building purposes such as existed, or exists, in the other communities where a blanket mortgage covers the entire tract. The terms are all cash less 5% discount, or 25% of purchase price with a minimum of $50 per plot and balance in twelve monthly instalments with interest at 6%.

When a sufficient number of plots has been sold the writer will take the initiative in forming an organization to create a fund that will provide for the installation of such basic necessities as roads, electric light, a water system and a building that will serve as a school and Town Hall and to take over the communal land. Water can be purchased from the village of Harmon and electricity from the Public Service without difficulty; both are on the public road beside the property.

The ground has been gone over carefully by a consulting engineer, and his figures together with our experience at Peekskill lead us to believe that the above improvements can be installed throughout the entire tract for from $25,000 to $30,000. As there will be between 225 and 230 plots, the amount for each will be about $125. This, added to the cost of the land, will bring the total for a one-quarter acre plot with water system, roads through the property, electric light and land for communal purposes (about 7 acres), and building for a school and town hall to from $275 to $525.

Mt. Airy is exactly two miles from Harmon Station, which is 32 miles from Grand Central on the New York Central Railroad. Harmon is the best commuting station out of New York; a hundred trains a day stop there and express trains make the trip in 54 minutes with electric service all the way. Monthly commutation is $10.40, single trip $1.19, family ticket $29.04 for fifty trips. A public bus runs through the village to within four-tenths of a mile from the property every hour, but a colony bus can easily

be established and this will be done later.

A city office has been opened at No. 70 Fifth Avenue, Room 411, where the writer can be seen daily between 2:30 and 6 P. M., except Saturdays and Sundays: Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Beginning early in July weekly trips will be made to the property by Auto-Bus at a cost of $2.00 per person. Address enquiries to the manager at No. 70 Fifth Avenue, Room 411, New York City.

Yours sincerely,

HARRY KELLY,
Manager.

[Mt. Airy]

July 10, 1924.

Mr. Harry Kelly,
Room 411, 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have received several letters from you concerning Mt. Airy at Armon-on-Hudson. I am interested, but before your interested is engaged I am writing to ask if you know that I am of Negro descent?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/45 75

Phone: CHELSEA 0432

M T. A I R Y
HARMON-on-HUDSON

New York Office
70 FIFTH AVENUE
Room 411

HARRY KELLY
Manager

July 11, 1924.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Room 622, 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Bois:-

Your letter of the 10th to hand. Your name probablly appeared on several of the lists I mailed letters to which accounts for the duplication.

yes, I know you are of Negro descent and having no race prejudices I personally would be glad to have you with us at Mt. Airy. I am managing the sale of the land at Mt. Airy under an agreement with the owners but when I have sold 20 or 25% of it I will suggest to the buyers that they appoint an admissions committee to pass on the applications with me.

I don't have to tell you the difficulties of the race question for you have suffered to much. Ten years ago when I launched the Stelton Colony I tried hard to get people of different races to join and again last year when I launched the Mohegan Colony at Peeks-kill I tried and made a joke of myself around the Civic Club. Many people made amusing remarks about "Harry Kelly is trying to get Gentiles for "his colony". I failed in both cases as the colonies became Jewish because the latter think and move faster than Gentiles and once they joined the others stayed away or dropped out. As the president of a colony 98 or 99% Jewish I am somwhat of a curiosity. I am trying once more and if I get a sufficient response within the next few weeks I will ~~xxx~~ ask the buyers to appoint this admissions committee and if I do not I will have to work with Jews again. I will come up and see you ~~xxx~~ in a day or two and talk things over. Very sincerely yours, Harry Kelly

44/54/14

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 0671}

January 17, 1924

4/11/49

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

Would you kindly advise me just when Dr. DuBois is expected to return. We have recommendations from the Travelers Insurance Company, that has a policy covering your property, to repair the defective flooring in the basement, and to adjust the second partition walls in the basement. This is the matter we went over last summer.

I am writing the company that I have no control of this matter in the absence of Dr. DuBois, hence my reason for inquiring as to just when he will return.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 / 0671}

March 18, 1924

4/41/66

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Mr. Henry O. Tanner is visiting our home, 2301 Seventh Avenue, Thursday evening, March 20. We would be very glad to have you and Mrs. DuBois drop in to spend the evening with us - strictly informal.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N/r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

March 21, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Since your sojourn in foreign lands we have been repeatedly requested by the Travelers Insurance Company to make certain repairs in the basement of premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

I have held them off for the reason that you have been out of the country, but I am sure the time has come when we must give them some definite answer.

I believe you secured a figure on this work last summer. I would suggest that you take these matters up at your early convenience.

Yours very truly

Wm E. Nail

N/r

4/41/64

March 29, 1924.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York, N. Y. Personal.

My dear Mr. Nail:

Enclosed is something that has come to us by mail which I do not understand at all. It may be a mistake. Will you kindly look it up?

You remember the house you were speaking of as having just been sold? I learned confidentially that it is still on the market. If you are interested see Conrad Norman. We promised to say nothing to any one else.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

9/14/24

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0670
0671

June 13, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of your check in the sum of $330.00 to take care of interest on mortgage June 15, 1924.

I note that you will call at the office during the early part of the coming week. I am very anxious to go over several matters with you.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Nail

N/r

4/41/45

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 / 0671}

June 25, 1924

4/41/63

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

If convenient, kindly drop by the office Friday, on your way home.

Yours very truly,

John E. Nail

N/r

July 9,1924

Mr. John E. Nail
145 W. 135th St.
New York, NY.

My dear Mr. Nail:

Enclosed please find cancelation notice which we received this morning with a check for $14.14. What should we do about it?

Very sincerely yours,

WRBD/KF

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0670
0671

July 11, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue - c/o The Crisis
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of check from the Travelers Insurance Company drawn to the order of Nina G. DuBois in the sum of $14.14.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N/r

24/14/4

July 19, 1924

4/41/46

Mr. John D. Hall
[redacted]45 W. 135th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hall:

I have received the enclosed from the Travelers Insurance Co. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

JOHN E. NAIL
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK

September 25, 1924

04/14/4

My dear Dr. DuBois

I want you to know how much I enjoyed reading your article in the October number of American Mercury. I am sending a copy to Dr. Moton at Tuskegee also a copy to a friend, Dr. Turner, in Philadelphia.

Dr. Turner, some other friends, and I had a very interesting discussion at Atlantic City this summer concerning your stand on the Cheyney school, and Dr. Turner, I am sure, will be pleased to read the article.

I hope to see you between now and the first of the month.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Nail

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

E/r

September 29, 1924.

04/14/4

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

We forgot to include the cost of the new roof which I think was estimated at $150. The items as I figure them are:

2nd mortgage, payment and interest	$302.50
3rd mortgage, payment and interest	515.00
J.E.Nail note of Oct. 7 and Nov. 7	146.00
Roof	150.00
Real estate tax	245.00
1st mortgage interest Dec. 15th	330.00
Total	$1,688.50
Check	500.00
	$1,188.50
August overdraft	2,528.99
	$3,717.49
20%	743.50
	$4,550.99

To this must be added the coast of

coal and rent litigation. Will $4000 plus the rent carry me?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

14/14/4

October 14,1924

Mr. John E. Nail
145 W. 135th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Nail:

85/14/4

It has occurred to me that perhaps you do not know that there are a number of expenses connected with 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, which we have paid ourselves. We have paid all the electric lighting for the halls; we paid for the new mail boxes; and I think we paid nearly $200 to Sammy Burbridge for work which he did in various parts of the building.

Have we got a good lawyer to push this case and can anything be done with regard to the judge? It seems to me a very important case, not simply for us personally, but for the whole future of Harlem. I am going to write in December or January, an editorial on biting off

our noses to spite our faces, in this curious rent situation.

Also, before fires begin in our furnace, the flues ought to be cleaned. Perhaps Mr. Parker knows this but I am not sure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/41/60

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 0671

November 19, 1924

4/41/57

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

The enclosed notes should have been sent to you with statements but they have remained in the receipt pouch carefully embalmed:

Note for $165.00 - second note - paid August 30, 1924;
note for $73.34 - first note - paid September 7, 1924.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of notes.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N/r/2 enclosures

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 0671}

December 16, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of your letter from Isaac B. Takeman which I have replied to, stating that Mrs. DuBois does not care to sell the property. I believe that this is your attitude.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

E/r

4/41/53

NAIL & PARKER, INC.
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0670
0671

December 24, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is tax bill, showing payment of first half and second half taxes for 1924 on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. Kindly acknowledge receipt of bill.

Yours very truly

President

M/r/enclosure

4/41/58

December 30,1924

Mr. John M. Nail
145 W. 135th St.
New York, N. Y.

4/41/51

My dear Mr. Nail:

I have the tax bill which you kindly sent me.

With regard to the sum due January 1, I can meet that if I can secure a loan for sixty days, that is, a loan to be paid March 1. Do you think you can arrange that?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

NAIL & PARKER, INC.
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 0671

December 31, 1924

4/41/50

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I believe I can arrange the matter indicated in your letter dated December 30. I would suggest that you see me within the next day or so.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N/r

[THE NATION]

April 4, 1924

Mr. Ernest Gruening
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Gruening:

I am to be in Atlanta the week of May eleventh. I shall write my article while there and it will be in your hands not later than May twentieth. Will this be satisfactory? Meantime please critisize and return to me the enclosed outline.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

April 16, 1924

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The other day I wrote to Miss Fauset about the possibility of getting an article from you on Liberia. I did not press the matter at the time because I knew how desperately rushed you must be, but since I heard your splendid speech the other night I have decided that I can't wait any longer about urging the matter on you.

Will you do us a single article of perhaps 2500 words, giving your own direct personalimpressions of the Liberian situation? You will of course have to put in a certain amount of historical background. But in general I wish you could make it a rather vivid picture of a society different from ours and more primitive but possessing a charm that westerners know little about. I have a feeling that that will do more good and be more interesting than a merely factual or political discussion of the situation. Of course the international aspects of it cannot be dodged, but if they don't work into this article perhaps we could use another one later on if you are willing to write it.

Please let me know when you have time whether we may count on at least one.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Managing Editor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/41/36

April 24, 1924.

Miss Freda Kirchwey,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

4/41/30

My dear Miss Kirchwey:

I will send you an article such as you outline in your letter of April 16th some time next week. Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

April 29, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have just this final suggestion in regard to the Georgia piece -- and that is that the technique of the piece be rather that of the painter than of the dialectician. In other words, I would like the article to be rich and colorful, illumined by anecdote and atmosphere, rather than a essayistic analysis. The points which you attempt to prove may be entirely the same, of course, but I think the approach should be more effective. I am looking forward to seeing it when you get it to me, which I hope will not be later than the 20th of May.

Cordially yours,

Ernest H. Gruening

Ernest H. Gruening.

EHG.MG

4/41/25

The Nation

20 Vesey Street
New York

May 7, 1924

4/41/38

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I like your article immensely, and it is pleasant to have something that manages to keep off politics a bit. I am wondering whether with an extra page you could not give a little more detail about life in the cream and purple African village. The picture is fascinating and one naturally demands a little amplification of your experiences and impressions there. You doubtless have a copy of the article so I shall hold the one you sent me and hope that you will feel like writing a few paragraphs before we get it into type.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

May 15, 1924.

Miss Freda Kirchwey,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

4/41/37

My dear Miss Kirchwey:

Enclosed is the paragraph which Dr. DuBois wrote to add to his article "The Primitive Black Man".

Yours truly,

5/3/1

Copy - 1 carbon
+ send

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

June 26, 1924.

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you review Weatherford's the Negro from Africa to America? We should have about seven hundred words on it, I think. I shall hold the book until I hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Irita Van Doren

Irita Van Doren
Literary Editor

June 28, 1924.

4/38/157

Miss Irita Van Doren,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I shall be glad to review Weatherford's "The Negro from Africa to America".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

July 1, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have given your manuscript a great deal of thought and the following general criticisms occured to me.

First, there was something in the tone which is needlessly harsh and at times almost venemous so that the article antagonizes where it should instead evoke sympathy and understanding. This is not at all due to the material and to the factual content of the article but to the manner in which it is presented.

Second, the article is the type which you would have been expected to write and leaves the reader feeling that it is a piece of N. A. A. C. P. propaganda. I don't object to propaganda in the least - but I don't want its bones sticking out. Beulah Ratliffe's Mississippi and Clement Wood's Alabama everlastingly put over their points, which were twin brothers to yours, but there was nothing obvious in their treatment. In view of your eminent identification with the issues involved it is even more important that the same be true of your Georgia.

Now as to method - the article runs long and would be definitely improved by condensation. It would gain by being just one half as long. I would suggest eliminating entirely the car window technique. Describe Georgia, if you will, without travelling from past to present or from North to South. this will enable you to give a composite picture without the limitation imposed by the necessity of adhering to your georgraphical continuity. Please read the opening paragraph of George West's California as a sample of scenic description of the whole state in one paragraph. I suggest some such method which will obviate the very considerable repitition which now exists in the first five pages.

Next - you are at great pains to declare Georgia beautiful, but you don't make it so. You have a procession of muddy rivers, clayey earths, straggling and messy towns. You insist that it is beautiful, and just after your description has failed to substantiate this, you slip in what appears to me to have the ring of genuine conviction in the excellent paragraph beginning " yet on its beauty rests something".

Why not start with the description without the qualifying statement that Georgia is beautiful? The labelling method is seldom effective. We all know how difficult it is for a man who starts by saying I am going to tell you a funny story to live up to his assertion. Make this descriptive part short - and general. Don't bother to dissect Atlanta, Griffin, etc.

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

Then slide into your "yet" ~~paragraph~~ paragraph

Above quoted which should be the first sound to sound the minor key. (You defeat your object by shooting prematurely at "flaunting, raucous, dirty," Atlanta, etc.)

Then don't make your transition to the propagandist so abrupt. You've been dealing with the uncanny feeling one gets in Georgia. Make this more convincing. Contrast it with the good nature and casual good fellowship which one generally encounters let us say in some of the northern Atlantic states. Convey the idea by suggestive description, perhaps mentioning the hard faces one sees in Georgia, and making clear to the reader that there is a real tangible difference which almost any visitor would sense immediately. Carry the reader with you. Make a man who is in the South just once or twice in his life or perhaps never, feel "the something in this". Get across to him this glancing over your shoulder feeling that one gets in Georgia, and then point out that here are tension, anxiety, suspicion, fear, and finally hate. Point out that here man-made hobgoblins have poisoned the sweetness of life, have encrusted every simple spontaneous human relation, but do it somewhat gradually and persuasively. By this time your reader is ready for the very sensational explanation of why this is so. The explanation is excellent. A real contribution. Condense it somewhat - the whole of the Grady story could be told in a few words. It doesn't matter where he utters each of those three sentences. And I miss one vital thing, and that is the proof of this theory. It would be tremendously worthwhile if you could cite a single conservation [illegible] which would indicate that all this was a deliberate purpose, if you could give a specific instance to show conclusively ~~that~~ to the reader that this isn't merely a theory that you have evolved from the inner consciousness.

As I write it occurs to me that another way of suggesting what appears to me a fundamental weakness in your article as it now stands is that it is too impersonal, or perhaps, I should say too subjective. Those long quotations from Governor Dorsey - quoted of course to have the weight of ~~his~~ testimony - would ~~it~~ not be more effective if instead of standing off and telling this tale you could somehow bring the reader into the midst of that tragedy? Could make him feel its poignancy, not by an excess [illegible] adjectives but by approaching from within instead of from without. Can you not weave the Mary Turner horror more closely into the life of the Georgians? What does it do to the people, white and black, in a community to have a thing like that

4/41/32

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

in their midst? What actually happens to their minds and thoughts and feelings? You have the chance to do that in the paragraph (page 22) beginning "I look around me at these people", but you don't quite get it across.

After you have developed this your main theme, I would stop. Don't go into a lot of statistics concerning the lack of colored schools - that has already been indicated. It is a fact that is well known and the mere figures are an anti-climax. Finally, I think that in order not to get away to far from your main theme, I should reduce the lesson of the Frank case to a summarizing sentence or two.

Finally, I would avoid the symbolic and mystical figures of speech. They are not clear, and therefore not wholly successful. One other point is that I would not in this article retain the casual references scattered though it glorifying color in the colored people perse. I am all for that when you are trying to stimulate racial pride - but it seems to be out of place here and one of the things which weakens the article. A Catholic wrote the article on Louisiana but he made no attempt to have it appear that the Catholics were a little bit nobler than others. Do you not think it would have been somewhat out of place if in my New York article I had attempted to glorify the physical features of the Jews who compose so large a part of New York City's population? I refer to references that are merely thrust in at intervals. There would be no objection, whatever, if you desired to devote a whole passage to picture the intimate and somewhat unknown life of the Georgia colored people. I merely mean such references as "gloriously colored" and the colored washer-woman "with the dark face of God's mother".

Finally, I would like you again as I have suggested, to read the Colorado article as a sample of how description characterization, exposition, and analysis, can be beautifully blended. I am distinctly not trying to model your article on any other. On the contrary nothing pleases me more than to get contributions that are vigorously original. But it is of course important that the technique make the material interesting and above all convincing.

I hope you will understand my frank criticisms. I really would like it if you would try to write the article over again and not attempt to remodel this one. Will you? I want to call you up by telephone after you have had time to digest this ~~article~~ letter. Don't pay any particular attention to the cuts I made, after starting to cut and edit, I determined to stop and write you this ~~way~~ instead.

Cordially yours,

Ames Cummings

4/4/33

August 20,1924

The Editor of the Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I am returning the proof sent me with numbers of suggested corrections. I realize that the essay is long but when I began it I was told by Mr. Gruening that there were no exact limits as to length and that the chief thing was accuracy of impression.

Numbers of changes have been made in the manuscript, most of them, I presume, with the idea of shortening it. The results however in some cases are to my mind rather disastrous. First, there have been changes that hurt and almost spoil the logic. For instance, in galley 12, insertion 7, if the article stays as it is now printed, Tom Watson is made the representative of the "educated, forward-looking white man of Georgia". This is, of course, ridiculous. He was the most irresponsible demagogue that Georgia has produced. In order to change from the description of the facts of Georgia to an exposition of the various attempts at reform, insertion 7 is absolutely necessary. It could be condensed but it ought not to be.

4/41/34

Again, in the case of #8, the Leo Frank case was one of the most important and significant cases in Georgia. It cannot logically be dismissed with a line. I have cut it down considerably from my original exposition but at least in its present form it ought to be inserted.

Then again in the case of insertion 2, I have tried to interpret Georgia both physically and spiritually and I made a journey all the way to the state in order to be true in this portraiture. Most of my description has been cut out on account of the exigencies of space and of this I do not complain but it is illogical simply to mention Atlanta without showing the relation of Atlanta to the rest of the state and indicating the present economic condition of the state. I have therefore in insertion 2 restored a part of the description.

In corrections 1, 5, 6 and 10 the editor has re-written my English. I do not question his taste but what stands printed now is not mine and what I do not write I will not sign. I have therefore restored the original English trying not to make it much longer than it is in the proof.

#9 is a matter of logical transition which I think is an improvement.

#3 and #4 are small things but I should like them inserted.

Of course the total affect of these changes will probably be to add a galley to the length of the article and possibly this is impossible. If it is quite impossible then I should like before printing to consult with you as to just how the logical sequence can be kept and in any case I presume that in the book all of these insertions can be made.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/41/35

September 6, 1924.

The Editor of the Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

May I ask what decision has been reached in the matter of my Georgia article? I returned the proofs August 20th with corrections and suggestions and have not heard from you since.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PW

4/41/29

4/41/28

September 24,1924

The Editor of The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a copy of a note written me by Miss Kirchwey to whom I submitted an article, "The Primitive Black Man". I sent a few extra paragraphs and have since heard nothing further of the article. Will you kindly let me know if you intend to publish it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

Sept. 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We have your article "The Primitive Blamk Man", including the extra paragrpahs that you sent later. Owing to the tremendous pressure that we are under now because of the coming election, it is a little difficult to say when we can get your article in, but I hope that it may be in the course of a month or so.

Sincerely,

Arthur Warner

Arthur Warner
Associate Editor

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69-5th Ave., N. Y. C.

4/43/8

September 29, 1924.

Mr. Arthur Warner,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

4/43/9

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of September 26th. May I also ask what has become of my article on Georgia? Mr. Gruening and I have not yet been able to agree as to the limits of authorship andeeditorial suggestion and consequently I returned the proof some time ago with a number of suggestions for reinserting matter that had been taken out and which, to my mind, seriously interfered with the meaning of the article. Since then I have had no word from the article and would like to know what disposition is going to be made of it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

Sept. 30, 1924.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Gruening has entire charge of the material on the state articles as it will be used for book publication. We have sent to him, in care of the La Follette-Wheeler Headquarters, Washington, all the material which you gave us in connection with your article on Georgia. I hope you will be able to come to an agreement with him in regard to the form which the article is to take for publication in the book. So far as publication in The Nation goes, we would of course be open to further suggestions regardless of any arrangement made or not made with Mr. Gruening. But as we shall probably not print the article until after the book has gone to press, I think we may let that matter wait for the present.

4/41/26

Sincerely,

Arthur Warner

Arthur Warner
Associate Editor

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

October 7, 1924

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Gruening had hoped to get in touch with you last week when he was in town for a day, but I imagine that pressure of events prevented it. I know you will want to hear how matters stand with your article.

In The Nation we absolutely cannot print more than 3600 words. That is our outside limit. Your article as it stands, even with my cuts and without your additions, comes to something like a galley more than 3600 words. It would have to have nearly 1200 words cut out of it before it could be used. We have done this to every recent article in the States Series when it has run over the established length. Our very limited space and pressure of political and other events makes it absolutely necessary for us to be quite rigid in this matter. Some of your additions according to Dr. Gruening could be put into the article as it would appear in the book. Others he gave me to understand he was unwilling to use merely from a literary point of view. I hope you will let us know within the next few days what your decision is. Are you willing to let The Nation use your article and make the additional cuts in it? A few of your very small additions might, of course, be inserted, but that would mean even more cutting in the galleys. Are you willing to let Dr. Gruening include the article in the book practically as it stands with perhaps a few of your typed additions - those that he thinks add to its value? If you cannot let us have it in the only form we can possibly make room for we shall of course have to leave it out and try to get a brief article from someone else - someone doubtless less qualified to do it - and the same, I suppose, will apply to the book, though I cannot speak so authoritatively on this score.

4/35/99

I hope you will reconsider your previous decision and let us have the article and cut it and use it as soon as possible. If not we shall most regretfully leave it in your hands for other use. I am returning the proof and your additions so that you may look it over again and come to a final decision. We must close up the Series almost immediately. Boni and Liveright are becoming more impatient every day. I hope you will not feel from this letter that we have failed to appreciate your work. Certain parts of your article are admirable and in its reduced form I feel it would make a most valuable contribution to the Series. I hope I shall hear from you within the next couple of days.

Very truly yours,

Freda Kirchwey
Managing Editor

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
THE CRISIS

October 8, 1924.

Miss Freda Kirchway,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

4/4-/39

My dear Miss Kirchway:

I am returning the Georgia article with only a few of the suggested changes. These changes are the ones I should like to appear in the book. As to the further cuts to make it suit the length that can be published in The Nation I have indicated certain other places with red pencil. Kindly let me know if this will bring it down to the required size.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/VF

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York October 10, 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much indeed for returning so promptly the Georgia article. As soon as we have a revised proof we will send you one.

Very truly yours,

Oneida Meyer

Secretary to the
Managing Editor

22/14/4

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

November 25, 1924

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have only just read your Georgia article, as I have been away so much. I congratulate you upon it; it is a brilliant piece of work and an amazingly fine analysis, and I am sure that it will be one of the most brilliant chapters in the book.

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
71 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

71-C-8C

December 5, 1924.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

4/38/158

My dear Mr. Villard:

I am so glad you like my Georgia article. It was a difficult thing to do and I had considerable wrestling with the Managing Editor, but I hope it will be worth while in the end.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[-Nelson]

CLEMENT L. SHAVER, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE, SECRETARY
JAMES W. GERARD, TREASURER

MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR, VICE-CHAIRMAN
FRANK HAGUE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
SAMUEL B. AMIDON, VICE-CHAIRMAN

THOMAS J. SPELLACY,
EASTERN DIRECTOR

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

EASTERN HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL BELMONT
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 6201

September 11, 1924

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Just came in town yesterday to be now for the next eight weeks and your book at once. Did not put it down until I had finished it. Splendid. It is most worth while of the historical-narrative contributions I've read for yrs.

Permit me to thank you for thinking my "People of Color in Louisiana" worth quoting. I am feeling quite set up over it.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Dunbar-Nelson

Room 841
Hotel Belmont.

7/19/97

address

150 W. 131st Street
% Miss Florence Thomas.

4/145/96

September 12,1924

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson
150 West 131st Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Nelson:

I thank you so much for your kind words. I found your articles very useful.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[NELSON]

ROBERT J. NELSON, Director

NATIONAL INCORPORATION SERVICE

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED AND
REPRESENTED
812 FRENCH STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

December 9, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. duBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In looking over the roster of the employes of the Department of Justice the name of Mr. Perry W. Howard, who is supposed to be a special assistant Attorney-General, does not appear. As a matter of fact his name is not in the index of the directory. The name of Arthur G. Broe, Recorder of Deeds for D. C. is the only colored man's name in the directory. Is it possible that the colored people have been deceived when the news was broadcasted that Mr. Howard was a special assistant Attorney-General? If he holds the position he is reputed to hold why is his name not in the list of the other prominent employes of the Department of Justice? If you have a copy of the 1924 congressional directory at hand verify these facts.

Very truly yours,

Robert J. Nelson

RJN/y

78/72.1/

Geneva. O. Nov. 14, 1924,

Committee of the Fisk Club of New York.

The Fisk Herald,

Seventh Ave. New York. N.Y.

8311/5

Dear Committee: -

I am heartily in accord with your movement to rescue Fisk from its present disgraceful condition.

Still loving the Fisk we knew, three years ago. I attempted to send my niece there for inspiration; contact with the best young people of our race and to receive the right kind of education otherwise but to my surprise and sorrow I found the old ideals gone and the state of affairs general.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois as well described

them in his address before the alumni of Fisk at Fisk this June past.

My financial experience was identical with that of Dr. DuBois while the treatment accorded my niece, a girl of fifteen, so disgusted me. I told all of the many Deans, teachers and the President, over my signature, exactly what I thought of them and Fisk, and head myself out of all connection with my Alma Mater until it changed to some semblance of original Fisk.

Please find enclosed my check for five dollars and from time to time as I can afford it I shall send more.

Very truly yours,
Margaret J. Neville

December 5,1924

Miss Margaret J. Neville
Geneva, Ohio

My dear Miss Neville:

I am sending the enclosed call to Fisk clubs. Can you not get a group together in your part of Ohio and send a representative? Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/55

Geneva, O. Dec. 12, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave,
New York. N. Y.

5/1/4

Dear Sir:

your call of the 5th inst. came in due course of mail and has had careful study on my part.

For many years I have neither seen nor been in touch with any of the Fisk alumni. I am a widow left in charge of a farm 45 miles east of Cleveland. I mention this so that you may see how utterly impossible it is for me to organize a club. There are practically no members of our race near me.

If you will kindly suggest the address of the Fisk club to which my membership would most naturally belong I shall be glad to join if it is best for me to work that way.

Whatever decision the associated Fisk Clubs make at the New York meeting Jan 2nd and 3rd will be a rule of action for me whether I work as a Club member or singly.

I believe, I fully appreciate the hard work ahead of the Fisk Alumni body to regenerate Fisk and I am willing to help all I can.

Very sincerely,
Margaret Jackson Neville
(Mrs. M. J. Neville)

[N.Y. Acad- of Business]

Established 1909

New York Academy of Business

and

General Preparatory

FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF NEGRO YOUTH

447 LENOX AVENUE
MORNINGSIDE 8642

R. W. JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

"To the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war, and that the nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right education of all its people"

NEW YORK. August 2nd, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been almost continuously in Jersey since the day I spoke to you with reference to the Summer School Students and Teachers Chautauqau which is to be held at the Renaissance Casino, Friday Evening, August 8th, and at which time I spoke with reference to your making the Opening Speech at what is proposed to be the annual fixture for the benefit of the Summer Students and Teachers.

If I recall properly, I think you spoke in reference to the organization end of it and whether or not it would be a permanent organization. Please be informed that I am in a position now to make the statement, that it will be a permanant organization and I shall be responsible, in a measure for this. I have spoken to quite a few interested persons and they are willing to help to make it what it ought to be.

If, in your remarks you can get that together, thinking on what we have in mind, the work of organization may be left to me to complete.

I am hoping for a very successful affair.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Justice, Director,
New York Academy of Business,
447 Lenox Avenue, N. Y. C.

RWJ*HH

4/45/69

April 3, 1924

Mr. Murray Hulbert, Pres.
Board of Aldermen
City Hall
New York, N. Y.

4/38/73

Sir:

You are aware that St. Nicholas Park, extending from St. Nicholas Avenue up to the City College and from 141st Street south to about 130th Street, has been in the past one of the most beautiful bits of scenery in New York, crowned by Stanford White's masterpiece and adorned with trees, rocks, grass and flowers. Today it is almost ruined.

Last fall with a blare of trumpets a playground was opened on part of this site. It is there today, a neglected, unsupervised bit of waste where more than a thousand children of the neighborhood find their only recreation. Without adequate amusement in the so-called playground, they wander at will over the whole of the park and have torn down trees, torn up shrubs, gouged out the soil and left the whole thing in a disgraceful situation.

The reason for this whole neglect so far as I can see any reason is because colored people have recently come to live in the neighborhood of the park and immediately the city government has seemed to take pleasure in seeing how far they could make this an ugly part of the city. I have been told that you are interested in real playgrounds and in children whether they are colored or white and I therefore write to ask if you cannot do something to preserve and maintain the beauty of this park and to give the children of Harlem, decent and entertaining places where they may play.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/74

City of New York
Office of
The President of the Board of Aldermen
City Hall

April 9, 1924.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave., City.

4/38/72

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of yours of the 3rd instant, which I have transmitted to the Park Commissioner.

You may be sure the matter will not rest there but that I shall follow it up.

Very truly yours,

Murray Hulbert

Murray Hulbert.

[NY - CCNY: Douglass Society]

257 W 129 St.
New York,
April 12th. 1924

Dr. W. E. du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis,
City,

Dear Sir,

4/31/13
A

I am instructed by the Douglass Society of the College of the City of New York to ask you the good enough to address its members on any topic of particular interest to colored undergraduates on either May 1st. or May 8th. at 1 p.m.

We would appreciate any suggestion you see fit to make to us with respect to having your further co-operation as well as that of the N. A. A. C. P.

Thanking you for your kind courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Legal Dept.

[NY - CCNY, Douglass Soc.]

April 15, 1924.

Mr. Cyril Price,
257 West 129th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that during the month of May I shall be lecturing in the south.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/31/24
A

[NEW YORK (CITY) —
COMM. OF JURORS]

March 21, 1924.

Mr. Frederick O'Byrne,
Hall of Records,
Corner Chamber & Center Streets,
Room 301,
New York, New York.

86/9414

Sir:

Your juror notice asking me to appear before you on or before March 21st has just been brought to my attention. I have been absent for five months in Liberia, West Africa as special representative of the President of the United States with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I just reached home yesterday and I am compelled to leave for Washington to finish my work with the State Department as soon as I have telegraphic information which may come at any time.

I shall hasten, however, as soon as my government duties permit, to lay before you in person the reasons for my claim to exemption from jury duty. I am, sir

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

[N.Y.C. - Comm. of Jurors]

March 24, 1924.

The Commissioner of Jurors,
Hall of Records,
New York City.

Sir:

47-2-47

I want to lay before you certain reasons to why I should be exempted from jury duty. I served a few days year before last but twice I have been compelled to ask for an excuse which has been granted; and once, because of my absence out of town, I came near being subject to a fine.

The situation is this: My work as Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People falls into several parts: (a) I am editor of the organ of the Association, a monthly magazine, The Crisis. (b) I lecture to the 400 branches of the Association and to public bodies, schools, etc., on the work of the Association. (c) I attend various committees and conferences and boards connected with the work.

During the current year I have had the following engagements:

For the above reasons, summonses for jury duty are apt to find me either already out of town or with engagements for going out of town which are extremely difficult to break.

I am not asking for any excertion to be made in my case. I realize the importance of jury duty and am loathe to ask exemption. But under the circumstances it is impossible for me to perform conscientiously the work as a juror and the work of the position which I hold. For these reasons, I ask that I be exempted from duty if this can be done according to law.

Respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

Philadelphia - The Young Democracy, Jan. 14th,
New York Library, 135th St. Branch, Jan. 17,
February 18th to April 29th, lectures in Indiana, Illinois, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York (according to attached schedule).
Cheyney Institute, Pa., April 20th
Royal Theatre, Philadelphia, April 22nd.
Special Meeting, Board of Directors, April 2.
Nashville, Tenn., Meharry Medical College, April 25th; Fisk University and Tennessee Normal School, April 29th.
Renaissance Casino, N. Y., May 6th
Monthly meeting, Board of Directors, May 8th.
Meeting of Executive Committee, N.Y., May 11th.
Meeting of Exeuctive Committee, N.Y., May 21st.
Colonel Young's Memorial, N. Y., May 27th.
Westfield, N. J., May 30th.
Meeting Spingarn Medal Committee, June 11th.
Monthly Meetubg Board of Directors, June 12th.
Meeting Directors of Child Welfare League, June 13th.
Annual Meeting of the Association, Kansas City, late in July.

Annually, during May and June I am also liable to be asked at any time to address Branches in various parts of the country to help in the Annual Membership Drive, one engagement of this sort with the date not yet fixed, is in Washington, D. C. During June, July and August, I am usually asked to attend one or two commencement exercises and two or three summer schools. In the fall, in September, the first of my two regular lecture trips begins involving from four to six engagements, between September and November. In the spring, I usually start in February. This means that my work of editing The Crisis and other literary work must be crowded into one or two weeks during the month.

(NEW YORK - PARK COMM.)

April 3, 1924

Mr. Francis Gallatin, Park Commissioner
Municipal Building
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

4/38/71

Last year I had occasion to write you concerning conditions at St. Nicholas Park. You assured me that something was going to be done to preserve the peculiar beauty and charm of that bit of landscape. Notwithstanding your promises, the park is in a worse condition today than it was then.

A few shrubs were planted in the spring and the children promptly dug them up or pulled them out. A playground has been put in one part of the park but instead of the children being confined to that part and supervised, they are simply ruining trees, soil and rocks all over the place from the City College down to St. Nicholas Avenue and from 141st Street down to 130th Street.

It seems to me nothing less than shameful that this condition should be allowed to go on and I write again to ask what your department is going to do about it. I trust that you will be able to do something more than simply hand over the blame to other departments of the city government.

I am, Sir

JJR/m

31A-2

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
10TH FLOOR

April 17, 1924

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
765 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have been directed by Commissioner Gallatin to write and advise you to take up the matter of conditions in St. Nicholas Park, of which you complain, with the Captain of the Police Precinct.

This Department has done everything humanly possible to preserve and protect this park, but apparently the vandalism and destruction continues.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner of Parks,
Manhattan

4/28/70

September 16,1924

Headquarters of the Police Department
240 Center Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I want to complain of the use of the street in front of 604 St. Nicholas Avenue by the owner of a taxi cab. I live at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Someone who owns or runs a taxi cab, parks it all night in front of #604 and uses the street as an open-air garage. He gets oil and dirst all over the street and side walk; he tinkers and hammers at his car at all times of night and one night recently, was evidently testing his horn This is a nuisance and it seems to me that it ought not to be allowed. May I ask your good

offices in seeing to it?

I am a member of Commissioner Enright's Fair Play League for this district.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MF

9/7/16

605961

87-S. U. F. 49

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

September 19, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
606 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Police Commissioner directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 16th, relative to a certain taxicab parked in front of 604 St. Nicholas Avenue, and to assure you that this matter will receive proper attention by this Department.

Yours truly,

Secretary to Police Commissioner.

RAY

9/24/24

[NEW YORK (CITY) - POLICE DEPARTMENT]

December 9, 1934.

Mr. John J. Gray,
Deputy Police Commissioner,
Police Headquarters,
New York City.

Sir:

I hold permit C-25114 allowing me to carry a pistol. I want to apply for the renewal of that permit. May I ask what steps to take?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

March 6, 1924.

4/30/30

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask your presence at a meeting called to discuss the formation of a Negroid Department in this library. The project has been under consideration for some time. There are many points to be discussed and decided upon in connection with it, and I am asking you, who have signified your interest in the library and its place in the community to be present and to lend your counsel in a matter which may be of vital significance. I am setting Tuesday, March 11, at 8:30 as a tentative date. If it is not convenient for you, will you be good enough to let me know a time more agreeable?

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B P.S. Thanks for your note. I know how terribly busy you are going to be, and likely need your rest. I also want you for an evening before our Forum, when you can arrange it. ER.

4/30/31

March 13, 1924

Miss Ernestine Rose
New York Public Library
135th St. Branch
103 W. 135th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rose:

Dr. DuBois has not yet returned from abroad. Upon his return I shall be very glad to bring your letter of March 6th to his attention.

Yours truly,

[NY Public Library]

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

March 25, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

21-1-83

Enclosed please find a brief outline of a plan discussed in a meeting called Tuesday, March 11th at the Library.

Will you kindly look this over with a view to criticism and suggestions?

A meeting will be held at the Library next Tuesday, April 1 at 8:30 for the purpose of deciding upon a definite plan.

I hope you will make a special effort to be present.

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

(ENC.)

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

A plan for establishing a Department of Negro history, literature and art in the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

48-1-18

Purpose:

The purpose is to make easily available for permanent public use a large and representative body of material expressive of Negro culture in the past and the present.

A Society or Foundation:

In order to secure permanency and active public support it is suggested that a group of people interested in the project form themselves into a Foundation with the object of supporting and controlling such a collection of material.

Place:

This collection shall be housed in the 135th Street Branch of the N. Y. Public Library until such time as it has attained sufficient size and financial support as to require and deserve an independent building. It shall be administered by a properly equipped colored person, under the supervision of the N. Y. Public Library.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

58-1-12

The question of salary and of financial support, as well as the details of securing provisions for permanency and constant availability shall be settled by joint conference between the members of the Foundation and the officials of the N. Y. Public Library.

Study Classes:

It is suggested that classes or clubs might be formed for the study of Negro history and culture in connection with this collection, and that school classes be given the opportunity to receive instruction in these subjects at the library.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

4/30/40

April 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask your presence at a meeting in the library Monday evening, April 14 at 8 P. M. to consider the formation of a Department of Negro life, literature and art.

This is in place of the April 1st meeting, postponed because of bad weather.

Please make a special effort to be present.

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

April 10, 1924.

4/30/39

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask if our Library Forum may not have the great pleasure and benefit of hearing from you the results of your late trip and whatever you care to tell us of that which you observed and concluded. I have had this very much at heart ever since your return but have realized how greatly occupied you must have been.

If you can arrange to give us an evening I shall gladly hold open several dates for your convenience. Just to be definite, two open ones now are May 14th and 28th.

Hoping to have you with us, I am

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

[NYC Public Library]

4/30/38

April 15, 1924.

Miss Ernestine Rose,
103 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rose:

I regret to say that during the month of May I shall be lecturing in the south.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

4/30/24

April 17, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Hoping for your continued interest in the formation of a Department of Negro literature and art in this library, I am writing to ask your presence at the next meeting to discuss this object. It will be held Tuesday evening, April 29th at 8 o'clock. It is hoped to form a definite organization at that time. If you can not attend, will you not let me know? I shall then make arrangement to see you personally about the matter.

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose
Branch Librarian.

ER:B

P.S. Since dictating the above your letter has been received saying that you are lecturing in the Scarlet Messenger Club. Will you not come to us after your return? Your most interesting address at the dinner made us wish to have a whole

evening devoted to the subject.

Please let me add that that evening was to me a wonderfully inspiring and stimulating occasion.

Ernestine Rose.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

4/30/33

June 6, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are planning several evenings for the summer students which we want to make really valuable to them, and I am so very anxious to have you speak to them on Liberia. Will you not do so some time in July? Any evening shall be at your disposal. Only let me know which one, and don't, I beg of you, refuse! We want you so much.

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

[NYC Public Library]

4/30/32

June 23,1924

Miss Ernestine Rose
New York Public Library
103 West 135th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Rose:

My long trip abroad and the twenty or more lectures that I have delivered since I returned, have tired me so that I am afraid to offer to do any more speaking this summer except such speeches as I shall have to make for the Association. I hope therefore, that you will excuse me from the course which you are planning for the students. I am sorry to refuse but I think I ought to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4130137

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

July 7, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

On my return from a two week's absence I find your letter of June 23rd. I am very much disappointed at not being able to have you for our summer students, but of course do realize the pressure you must be under. May we have you some time in the early fall?

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 136TH STREET

4/30/35

July 21,1924

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
606 St.Nicholas Avenue
New York

Dear Sir:

On July 19,1924..Mr.Charles F.W.Brown..
1 West 129"St..applied for a borrower's card in this Library,and referred us to you for identification and verification of address.

We shall appreciate the verification of said applicant at your earliest convenience.We are enclosing an addressed postal for your reply.

Thanking you for your co-OPeration,we are,

Very truly yours,
ERNESTINE ROSE

ER.
MLW.

4/30/6

Form No. 321—21

New York State Income Tax

ORIGINAL

NEW YORK STATE TAX DEPARTMENT

INCOME TAX BUREAU

NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX

246733

No. .....

Albany, N. Y.

Date JUL 15 1924

RECEIVING STAMP

No.

Against

W. E. Burghardt DuBois (17419)
606 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York City.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS NOTICE

Payment must be made within ten days

The audit of your State Income Tax return for 1923 discloses additional tax due from you as stated below:

Explanation		Amount of tax due
$2,808.23 claimed by you as a deduction on property acquired in 1923 is disallowed as such expenditure is held to be largely in the nature of capital investment or betterment; hence not allowable as deduction and for the further reason that you have taken full depreciation on such property to which you are entitled, which is intended to cover all necessary and incidental repairs.		
Item 14 of return -	$2,130.05	
Additional income -	2,808.23	
Total -	$4,938.28	
Personal exemption -	2,500.00	
Taxable income -	$2,438.28	
Tax at 1% -	$24.38	
Less 25% reduction -	6.09	
Correct tax due		$18.29

If not paid within ten days from date hereof there shall be added to the amount of this assessment 5% thereof, and in addition, interest at 1% per month for each month or fraction of a month from the date of this notice. (See Tax Law Sec. 377, Subdiv. 3.)

EGA CMcM

The foregoing tax is hereby assessed as indicated herein.

THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

PAYMENT MAY BE MADE AT ANY OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX BUREAU

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE TAX COMMISSION
JOHN F. GILCHRIST, PRESIDENT
JOHN J. MERRILL
MARK GRAVES

IN REPLY REFER TO
INCOME TAX BUREAU
DIVISION 31

INCOME TAX BUREAU
THOMAS M. LYNCH
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DIRECTOR

JAMES T. SOMERS
FIRST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

TAX DEPARTMENT
ALBANY

Sept 18 1924

W E BURGHARDT DEBOIS
606 ST NICHOLAS AVE
N Y CITY

Subject 246733

4/30/7

Dear Sir:

The audit of your State income tax return for 1923 discloses an additional tax due. It was computed and a notice of assessment mailed to you on July 15 1924 . Under the law, as mentioned in the notice, payment of the stated amount should have been made within ten days after the notice was mailed, to avoid penalty.

The Tax Law provides a penalty of five per cent, and one per cent additional for each month or fraction of delay, where the additional assessment was necessitated by the negligence of the taxpayer or where payment is delayed more than ten days after mailing of additional assessment notice. Where the omission to pay is deliberate, there are very severe additional penalties.

If your failure to pay the above tax extends beyond the sixty days following the date of its notice this commission must proceed to collect the tax.

Although your sixty days expired on Sept 15 1924 if you remit within five days from the date of this letter, the sum of $ 19.75 will be accepted in full payment of the amount due. If you do not pay within five days, it will become the duty of this Commission to take prompt and vigorous steps to collect this tax and such other penalties as are proper under the circumstances.

PRESENT YOUR COPY OF ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT NOTICE WITH YOUR REMITTANCE. IF YOU HAVE MISLAID OR LOST IT, ATTACH THIS LETTER. MAKE REMITTANCE PAYABLE TO NEW YORK STATE TAX COMMISSION.

Very truly yours,

THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

By A. C. Calhoun

A. C. Calhoun,
Deputy Commissioner,
Finance Bureau.

321-AA.

September 23, 1924.

4/30/3

Mr. Thomas W. Lynch,
Income Tax Bureau Division,
State Department,
Albany, New York.

My dear Sir:

I have received notice of additional assessment of income tax and have paid it. I realize naturally that a protest is impossible and that you have the arbitrary power in enforcing this decree. Nevertheless it is unfair. It is quite possible that some of the deductions claimed might with a show of reason be put down to investment but for most of them this is not at all true and certainly it is just as unfair and unreasonable to decree that they are all investments as it might be to say that none of them are. Take, for instance, the matter of the sewer. The house with the sewer fixed is not worth a cent more than the house with the sewer out of repair. This is a kind of accident that may happen to a building built upon a side hill with springs underneath. There is bound to be some

slipping of the building and this now and then will dislocate the sewer. The thousand dollars which was spent to fix the sewer did not increase the value of the building nore was it in the line of depreciation of the plant. It was an extra expenditure for which I ought to have been allowed rebate in my income tax.

There are several other expenditures that come under the same head but, as I have said before, when a matter like this is going to be settled arbitrarily and settled before there has been any investigation of the facts, it is of course a waste of time to protest.

Very sincerely yours,

4/30/4

WEBD/PF

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE TAX COMMISSION
JOHN F. GILCHRIST, PRESIDENT
JOHN J. MERRILL
MARK GRAVES COMMISSIONERS

FRANK J. NELSON, SECRETARY

IN REPLY REFER TO
INCOME TAX BUREAU
DIVISION

INCOME TAX BUREAU
THOMAS M. LYNCH
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DIRECTOR

JAMES T. SOMERS
FIRST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

TAX DEPARTMENT

ALBANY

W E B Du Bois
606 St Nicholas Ave
New York City

Copy to Collection Division SEP 30 1924

Re: Additional Assessment
#246733 - 1923

Dear Sir:

It is desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 23.

Consideration has been given your protest against the action of the Bureau in disallowing a deduction claimed for expenditures for carpenter and decorator, plumber, and other items of a similar character as it was ruled that this portion of your deduction represented an expenditure which was made to restore a worn out and run down condition of a property which you had recently purchased.

4/30/2

Your letter of July 7 shows that the largest item of repairs, namely $1,106.35, was made in consequence of an order of the Board of Health. It would appear that the condition in respect to the sewer was caused by its being worn out and it was necessary to replace same and the Health Board so ordered it. An expenditure of this nature is considered as a capital item and should be added to the cost of the property to be recovered during the useful life of the building.

That you may be fully advised as to all your privileges, your attention is called to that provision of the Regulations which gives a taxpayer an informal hearing for review. If you feel the conditions warrant, you are at liberty to make such an application and arrangements may be made through Mr John H Elliott, #220 W 40 St., New York City, 'Phone Longacre 5701 for a conference with a representative of the Commission, and if as a result thereof it is indicated that an adjustment may be made, you will be advised.

Very truly yours

STATE TAX COMMISSION
by Roy H Palmer

Roy H. Palmer
Assistant Director
Chief - Audit Division
Income Tax Bureau

CDM:EMT

STATE OF NEW YORK

[1924]

STATE TAX COMMISSION
JOHN F. GILCHRIST, PRESIDENT
JOHN J. MERRILL
MARK GRAVES COMMISSIONERS

FRANK J. NELSON, SECRETARY

IN REPLY REFER TO
INCOME TAX BUREAU
DIVISION

INCOME TAX BUREAU
THOMAS M. LYNCH
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DIRECTOR

JAMES T. SOMERS
FIRST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

TAX DEPARTMENT

ALBANY

4/30/15

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Your attention is directed to the fact that the statute provides that an additional tax assessed upon the audit of an income tax return may be paid within ten days without penalties. If not paid within such period, a penalty of 5% of the amount of tax plus 1% per month or fraction of a month is imposed.

Many taxpayers, not understanding the basis of the assessment, or feeling that it is incorrect, address communications to the Department with the apparent belief that such communications work extension of time for the payment of the additional tax.

Please be advised that the statute does not make provision for an extension of time for the payment of a tax. It, therefore, follows that in order to avoid the payment of penalties the assessment must be paid within ten days from the date thereof. Provision is made under the law by which an application for revision or readjustment of the tax so assessed may be made at any time within one year from the date when such tax was determined to be due.

If you desire to discuss the assessment with the Department, your request for information or for a readjustment will receive every consideration. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that unless the assessment is paid within the time prescribed, penalties and additional interest will accrue and must be enforced unless the final decision is in your favor, in which case a modification or cancellation of the assessment would automatically carry with it a waiver of the penalties.

If payment of the additional tax is made before the expiration of the ten day period and final determination of any protest is in your favor, refund will be made with interest at 6% per annum from the date of payment except that interest will not be allowed where decision is delayed by the failure of the taxpayer to furnish proper and sufficient information to sustain his position.

Very truly yours,

THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

By Thos. M. Lynch

Thomas M. Lynch,
Deputy Commissioner,
Income Tax Bureau.

384

Cable Address:
Nicholson

Telephone 240
Post Office Box 51

P.O. NICHOLSON

ST. THOMAS, V.I., U.S.A.

R 10/24

NOV 20 1924
SUBSCRIPTION

November 8th, 1924.

Mr. Dill

Subs renewed

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:-

Enclosed find money order for the sum of $1.50 which is for the renewal of my subscription to THE CRISIS.

In commending you for the good work that you have done and are still doing for the benefit of our race, I think it my duty to also let you know, that here in the Virgin Islands, there exist a certain amount of coolness among certain members of our race brought about by a declaration, that you are only interested in American born Negroes and others but not including Virgin Islanders and West Indians.

If the foregoing be true it is certainly regrettable and deplorable as we should stand (and I think it is your program) one for all and all for one. To strengthen this story, the following is cited, viz:-, that you have made no mention of the recent tour of several of the principal cities of the mainland made by The Virgin Islands Navy Band who are all colored and natives of these pearls of the Carribbean, when nearly every other paper both white and colored paid them splendid encomiums.

In closing I should like to add that to my feeble mind, the sooner this matter is thrashed out, the better for all concerned, believe me,

Very truly yours,

P. O. Nicholson

NOV 21 1924

[NORTH CAROLINA]

4/13/14

September 17,1924

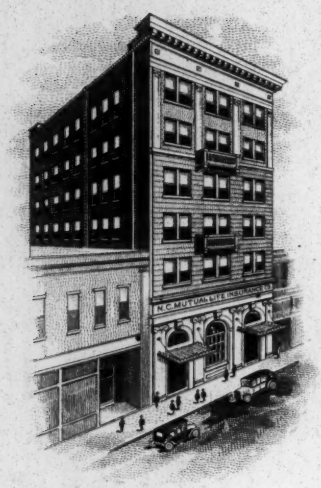
Mr. C. C. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual & Provident Ass'n
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Spaulding:

I am a little short for funds on a mortgage payment that I have got to make October 1. Could I borrow one hundred dollars on my policy in your company #8165? Kindly let me know at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF



NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

JOHN MERRICK, FOUNDER

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
M. A. GOINS, MGR. ORDINARY DEPT.

SEPTEMBER
NINETEENTH
1924

Mr. W. E. D. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. requesting a loan on Policy# 8165.

In compliance with your request, we are enclosing loan blank. Kindly have same properly executed before a Notary public, and return the blank to this office together with your policy. Upon receipt of them we shall complete the loan.

You will note the loan is for $112.00 instead of $100.00, as we have to make the loan in accordance with the Table of Cash Values on the second page of the policy.

Very truly yours,
NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

M. A. Goins

IEH Mgr. Ord. Dept.

[NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO.]

September 23, 1924.

Mr. M. A. Coins,
Manager Ordinary Department,
N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Coins:

Enclosed please find policy number 8165 and the blank filled out for the loan of $112. I thank you for your promptness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

41/28/43

The North Harlem Community Forum

COMMITTEE
GEORGE SCHUYLER, CHAIRMAN
ELISE McDOUGALD
WILFRED DOMINGO
REGINA M. ANDERSON

135TH STREET PUBLIC LIBRARY
103 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMMITTEE
ERNESTINE ROSE
DR. ALONZO DEG. SMITH
ANDREW J. ALLISON
WILLIAM PICKENS

November 10 , 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

5/2/68

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope that you will be interested in hearing that our Community Forum is now on a working basis for the year, our season opened November 12th when Herbert J. Seligman spoke on "Race Prejudice".

I am now making out our lecture schedule for the next few months, and I would be greatly pleased if you would consider speaking to our group before the New Year as I believe you mentioned during a former conversation the possibility of a western tour about that time. Our open dates before February are December 10th and 31st.

Also, would you kindly give me the name of the gentleman you mentioned in connection with the Far East question and as formerly with the New York Public Library, also a mailing address where I might reach him.

Zumand

Following your suggestion I wrote to Mr. Frank Tannenbaum and learned that he is at present in Texas.

I. have greatly appreciated your help and trust that one of the above mentioned dates will meet your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Regina M. Anderson

[North Harlem Community Forum]

5/2/67

December 5, 1924.

Miss Regina M. Anderson,
Community Forum,
103 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Anderson:

I am afraid that I am not going to be able to help in the Forum until February or March. I have just returned from a speaking trip and could hardly get ready by December 10th. On December 31st I shall be out of the city and I shall be away most of January. A date, therefore, some time in February or March would suit me best.

The gentleman that I mentioned to you is Mr. Zimand. I do not know his address but he is a member of the Civic Club.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

W. E. B. DU BOIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE

No. 2886 5/16 24-36 NEW YORK Jan 25 1924

1-45

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

Pay to W. E. B. Du Bois or order

Forty 00/100 Dollars

$ 40 00/100

W. E. B. Du Bois

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK
FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH
JAN 26 1924
PAYABLE THROUGH NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
CASHED

[NAACP] [Jan 1927]

re Grimke

VOTED That the resignation of Mr. Archibald W. Grimke as member of the Board of Directors be accepted with deep regret. Mr. Grimke was a member of the original committee of 100 who called the National Negro Conference in 1909. He served on the Advisory Committee when that conference became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been a member of our Board of Directors since 1913. In 1919 Mr. Grimke received the Spingarn Medal "for seventy years of distinguished service to his country and his race - as Consul to San Domingo, as president of the American Negro Academy, as author and scholar, and especially as president of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which under his leadership has become the safeguard of the rights of eleven million people at the capital of the nation."

32-15-8

We have long recognized that Mr. Grimke's advancing years have not permitted his attendance upon our Board meetings and indeed have justly demanded for him a well deserved rest from active life. While, therefore, we feel that courtesy to Mr. Grimke and due appreciation of his work demand our acquiesence in his desire to be released from active responsibilities as a member of our board, we shall unless he seriously objects retain his name on the honorary list of our vice-presidents.

(not passed)

(Confidential)

March 14, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Johnson:

There is a bill before a committee of Congress under Representative Brandt and Senator Fess to grant the widow of Charles Young a pension. At present the bill carries only fifty dollars a month and ought to carry at least one hundred dollars. Young left two half grown children, a widow and a mother. Brandt seems to think that he "did nothing exceptional". I am writing Brandt, Fess and Pershing. Will you not start the N.A.A.C.P. into action. We should get behind this.

4/32/19

WEBD/PF

[WAIVED]

PINE TREE INN
THE INN IN THE PINES
ALBERT A. LEROY, PROPRIETOR
LAKEHURST, N. J.

March 26, 1924

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Your letter has been forwarded to me here where I stay until Tuesday. I could come to a meeting Tuesday noon at one or a little after. My train gets in at 12.40.

If you are not to hold the meeting Tuesday please write me here. If I dont hear from you I shall go to the club.

Yours, M. W. O.

I hope you liked your Fiske editorial. I thought it most convincing.

4/37/33

Wire ~~Butler Student~~ Kennaday hotel ask meeting Monday. Studin cannot come Tuesday

Education [NAACP] [1924?]

THE STERLING-REED BILL

(Memorandum From Mr. Johnson for the April Meeting of the Board)

PURPOSE:

This is a bill which proposes to establish a Department of Education with a Secretary of Education to be appointed by the President and to have control of matters pertaining to education and of all the bureaus, divisions, etc., which may be transferred to the Department by Congress.

30.10C-7

APPROPRIATIONS:

(1) The bill provides for an appropriation fo $7,500,000 for the removal of illiteracy of persons over fourteen years of age, to be apportioned annually among the states in proportion to the illiterate state population.

(2) The bill appropriates $7.500,000 for the Americanization of immigrants over fourteen years of age, to be apportioned on the basis of the ratio of the foreign-born to the ~~last~~ total foreign-born population of the United States.

(3) The bill appropriates annually $50,000,000 "to be used in public, elementary and secondary schools for the partial payment of teachers' salaries, for providing better instruction and extended school terms especially in rural schools....and for the extension and adaptation of public libraries for educational purposes."

(4) The bill appropriates $15,000,000 "to encourage the states in the preparation of teachers for public school service."

The bill appropriates $20.000,000 annually for physical education and instruction in the principles of health and sanitation.

TO SECURE APPROPRIATION:

In order to receive apportionment from one or more of the authorized appropriations, a state shall by legislative enactment accept the provisions of the Act and provide for the distribtuion and administration of the fund so apportioned.

No money shall be apportioned to a state unless the state provides a sum at least equally as large.

If a state loses any part of its appropriation it must replace it, or if it fails to expend its entire allotment the unexpended sum shall be deducted from the next annual appropriation.

ANNUAL REPORT:

The bill provides that the chief educational authority designated to represent a state receiving an appropriation shall not later than September of each year make a report to the Secretary of Education showing the work done in said state in carrying out the pro-

visions of the Act, and the receipts and expenditures of the money apportioned to the State.

MANNER IN WHICH STATES MAY DISTRIBUTE AND ADMINISTER FUNDS:

In each section of the bill authorizing an appropriation there is a clause which reads as follows:

> "All funds apportioned to a state for (Here is states the purpose of the appropriation as cited in the section) shall be distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of said state in like manner as the funds provided by state and local authorities for the same purpose."

The italics are ours.

Under section 9, which carries an appropriation of $50,000,000 to equalize educational opportunities, the clause quoted above carries several provisions, which read as follows:

> "Provided, however, the apportionments authorized by this section shall be made only to such states as by law provide: (a) A legal school term of at least twenty-four weeks in each year for the benefit of all children of school age in such state; (b) A compulsory school attendance law requiring all children to attend some school for at least twenty-four weeks in each year; (c) That the English language shall be the basic language of instruction in the common school branches in all schools, public and private; Provided, that apportionment may be made under the provisions of this section to a state prevented by its constitution from full compliance with the foregoing conditions if said conditions are approximated as nearly as constitutional limitations will permit."

COMMENTS.

It may be seen that under the sections carrying the appropriations of $7,500,000 for the removal of illiteracy and $7,500,000 for the Americanization of immigrants, and of $20,000,000 for the promotion of physical education, and of $15,000,000 for the preparation of teachers for public school service, the Negro will be subject absolutely to the present policy of the administration and distribution of public school funds in the Southern States.

It seems clear that these clauses enabling the Southern States to follow their local policies should have a proviso added

insuring against discrimination. Such a proviso should be carefully drawn by someone with expert and legal knowledge.

The clause at the end of Section 9, which carries the appropriation of $50,000, 000 for the equalizing of educational opportunites

30-10c -9

A proviso was added to the clause enabling the state to administer and distribute ~~xxx~~ the fund in like manner as its local funds a are administered and distributed.

It would seem at first glance that provisos (a) and (b) would be some protection to colored children, but the main proviso itself has a subsidiary proviso which says that the apportionment may be made if the state is prevented by its constitution from full compliance with the conditions of the section if the said conditions are approximated as nearly as constitutional limitations will permit. This would make it easy for the Southern States to evade complying with the conditions of the section.

An amendment of this section will require still more expert and legal knowledge than the other sections.

SUGGESTIONS.

It might be best to have a bill drawn, using the Sterling-Reed Bill as a basis and model, with a definite proviso in each section carrying appropriations that the money so appropriated must be used in such manner that no class coming under the head of the section shall be discriminated against, and then this bill introduced as soon as may be practical or wise.

It is quite probable that the present bill will not be passed at this Congress and will have to be re-introduced at the opening of the 69th Congress. The bill drafted by us could be introduced at the same time. Such an action would put us in the position of not opposing federal aid to rural education but of advocating a bill which insured fairness in the distribution of funds.

It is quite obvious that the clauses cited above were put in for the specific purpose of making the Bill ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ palatable to the Southern States. It is perhaps certain that if these clauses are so changed as to make the bill distasteful to the South it will not receive the votes of southern members of Congress.

It appears that the Board and the National Office will have to keep close watch over the situation, because the time may come when it will be more necessary to fight the present bill than to advocate a new bill. It is clear that if would be folly to introduce and stand by a new bill which failed and allow the old bill to go through.

The school incident at Boynton, Oklahoma, which is being followed up by the National Office, offers a new angle to the whole

question of education which ought to be considered by the Board. It may be, perhaps, after all, an angle of approach which we could follow better than any other for practical results.

Since the above was written the Secretary has been to Washington and there he talked with Senator Sterling, who has charge of the Bill in the Senate. The Senator expressed emphatically his conviction that the Negro should be safeguarded against discrimination. He informed the Secretary that at the hearing held on the Bill in January, Dr. Linville, Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, had suggested two amendments. The Senator stated that the amendments would be written into the Bill. The amendments read as follows:

Amending Section 9, which appropriates $50,000,000 to aid in elementary and secondary education: "Provided, however, that in the distribution of funds within the states the principle of equal educational opportunity for all children of such states between the ages of seven to fourteen years shall be carried out."

Amending Sections 7, 8, 10 and 11, which carry, respectively appropriations for $7,500,000 for the removal of illiteracy, $7,500,000 for the Americanization of Immigrants, $15,000,000 for the preparation of public school teachers, and $20,000,000 for physical education: "Provided, however, that the apportionments authorized by this section shall be made only to such states as by law provide that in the distribution of funds within the states the principle of equal educational opportunity for all persons of such states shall be carried out."

The above amendments are, substantially, the amendments which were drafted at the conference in Washington which the Secretary attended in January.

Senator Sterling admitted that he did not believe there was much chance at this time for the passage of the Bill.

47-2-53

(NAACP)

April 9, 1924

Memo to Mr. White:-

I regret to find that I shall be unable to be in Philadelphia during the annual conference. Please therefore, take my name from the preliminary announcements.

Minister Hood of Liberia will sail for America about April 1. He will be in this country I think, through the months of May and June. You aught by all means to secure him. He is a good speaker and well-known. You might cable to Liberia or get his home address from Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City.

WEBD/KF

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois

[NAACP]

21-1-88

April 15, 1924.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have decided not to attend the Philadelphia conference, and that decision is unalterable. I had thought at first to say that I had another engagement. But that would simply be a subterfuge and I am going to be frank.

From 1909 to 1922 I do not think I have missed a single N.A.A.C.P. annual conference or failed to take part on its program. I have deemed this service to the N.A.A.C.P. as one of my chief duties to the Association. In the last two or three years I seemed to sense on the part of you, Miss Ovington and Mr. White a feeling that I was not needed longer in this capacity and that my gradual elimination as a speaker on the platform of the N.A.A.C.P. was desirable. Last year matters came to a head. Nothing was said of my participation on the Kansas City program until at the last moment I, myself, suggested that my presence was not necessary. The reply made from the executive office was prompt and agreed with me except that the reason was based on possible lack of funds, a contingency which, in fact, never arose.

21-1-89

I was, I confess, surprised and hurt, but I took my medicine as a gentleman should. I did not complain. I did not appeal. I did not explain. Casually I mentioned the matter to Arthur Spingarn in order that he would know why I was not present. But I think the best comment on my attitude is that scarcely a soul in the United States has suspected my real chagrin unto this day.

I did not for a moment then and do not now, question your judgment in this matter. On the contrary the notable success of the Kansas City meeting rather proves its soundness. But I do maintain that that judgment once expressed must be maintained and lived up to. If my services were unnecessary at Kansas City, no amount of argument can make me believe they are indispensable at Philadelphia. Moreover your judgment relieves me of responsibility. I was dispensed with last year and this gives me the right to use my own judgment as to my services as a speaker in the future.

If I should see a time when I was convinced that only my presence would save an N.A.A.C.P. meeting from harm I should, of course, come. I do not anticipate any such contingency in any future annual conference, - certainly not in Philadelphia. You are going to have a great meeting there, a meeting which will not need me and will not have me. On the other hand anything else I can do to aid this meeting or other meetings I shall do with sincerity and enthusiasm; and I shall always hope in the future as in the past to make the good of the association the highest aim of my work. At the same time you will agree that every man owes a certain respect

21-1-90

to his own soul. If he is kicked once that is not necessarily his fault. But to offer himself for repeated kicking is spiritual suicide.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[NAACP]

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)
TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

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WILLIAM PICKENS,
FIELD SECRETARY

April 17, 1924

21-1-91

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of the 15th in which you state your reasons for not accepting a place on the program of the Philadelphia Conference. These reasons, as I gather them, are: that you have sensed on the part of Miss Ovington, Mr. White and myself a feeling that you were no longer needed at the conferences and that your gradual elimination as a speaker on the platform of the N.A.A.C.P. was desirable; and that you were not taken to the Kansas City Conference.

I can see no good grounds for either of these reasons. You have been assigned a prominent part on the program of every annual conference, with the exception of Kansas City, since I have been with the Association. Since I have been Secretary, at Detroit and Newark, you were asked to take what we considered the choice spot on the program. At both these conferences you were placed on the most important committee, the Committee on Resolutions, because it was felt that with you on the committee the organization and the race would, without any doubt, be properly voiced. The question with us here in the National Office has been that you appeared unwilling to allow us to make fuller use at the conferences of your abilities and prestige.

Without knowing that your feelings were such as they are, we placed you on the program of the Philadelphia Conference, with no thought that you would not serve. When you sent a memo to Mr. White stating that you regretted to find yourself unable to be in Philadelphia during the Conference, I, thinking the matter of lecture dates you might have made was in the way, went to your office to urge you to make it possible to be present and speak. If there was any desire to eliminate you, and if the invitation to go to Philadelphia had been merely perfunctory, we would have quickly seized upon your declination, and certainly I would not have gone to you personally to urge you to reconsider and make it possible to be present. At the same time, I made no argument to convince you that your services would be "indispensable at Philadelphia." I do not believe the services of any single individual are now indispensable to the N.A.A.C.P.

As to a desire to eliminate you from the platform of the

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

N.A.A.C.P., may I recall to you that last spring when we learned that you were making a lecture tour to the Pacific Coast, I went to you and asked if we could not arrange to take advantage of your being in the West and have you address, or at least meet with, as many of the branches as possible. Arrangements were made, and we wrote the branches advising them of your visit to the Coast and urging them to do all in their power to make your meetings a success.

21-1-92

As to the Kansas City Conference: On June 29, 1923, you sent a memo as follows to Miss Ovington:

> "I would like to have as early as possible some information as to whether my presence is needed at the annual conference at Kansas City. Personally I do not think that the presence of all of the executive officers is necessary each year on account of the great expense but on the other hand I realize that anyone who is absent might be criticised."

Ten days later (on July 9, 1923) Miss Ovington replied as follows:

> "I have just read your memorandum asking me to let you know as soon as possible whether your presence is needed at the annual conference. Of course, it would be a great disappointment to us all if you were not able to be present.
> "We had decided that we could not pay the expenses of as many of our own force as formerly, so that criticism may fall upon us.
> "I hope you will feel that it is of sufficient value to The Crisis to meet your expenses and that we may have you with us.
> "I cannot decide any more than you can as to the amount of criticism that might come if you were not with us."

You question the reason, lack of funds, given by Miss Ovington for not bearing your expenses to Kansas City, and say that such a contingency never arose; nevertheless, up to within a few days before the Conference opened we were justified by the financial outlook in making every possible retrenchment. In fact, the only officer of the Association whose total expenses were borne by the National Office was Mr. White, who had the arrangements in charge. The expenses of Mr. Bagnall and myself were partly borne by branches which we addressed either on the way out or back; all of Mr. Pickens' expenses were so borne, except his living expenses while in Kansas City; Mrs. Hunton bore all of her expenses out of her own pocket except her living expenses while in Kansas City.

I must say I cannot follow you when you state that you regard not being taken to the Kansas City Conference as a "kick," and being invited and urged to go to the Philadelphia Conference as another kick.

I regret very much your determination, because of your

21-1-93

absence from the Kansas City Conference, to take part in no other N.A.A.C.P. conference; yet, I presume, it is a matter upon which if there is anything to be said, it should be said between you and the Board of Directors.

Now, Dr. Du Bois, I have written you in reply at such great length both because I consider seriously the things you have said, and because of my regard for you. Perhaps I ought to confess myself surprised and hurt. It may be that I ought to resent the implications that I have conspired against your prestige in the Association. I do not, and perhaps because I could so easily produce proof beyond question that such implications are not only groundless but contrary to the facts.

Yours very sincerely,

James Weldon Johnson.

P. S. - I judged you intended me to show your letter to Miss Ovington and Mr. White.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

MOORFIELD STOREY
President

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Secretary

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Immediate Release April 18, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT INFORMS N.A.A.C.P. OF COMING PAROLE OF ONE HOUSTON MARTYR

The first of the Houston Martyr cases to be acted upon by the War Department in response to the campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is Ben McDaniel, whose sentence has been commuted from life to 19 years and 3 months, and who will be eligible for parole in May of this year. This information is contained in a letter to the N.A.A.C.P. from Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the War Department.

Action on the case of McDaniel was hastened when the N.A.A.C.P. reported to the War Department that McDaniel was suffering in health from his long confinement in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. The N.A.A.C.P. letters brought about a physical examination of McDaniel, in consequence of which the doctors reported that he was "anemic and despondent and further confinement may develop a true psychosis."

On April 5, Secretary of War Weeks wrote to the N.A.A.C.P. as follows:

> "With further reference to your letter of March 15,1924, in behalf of General Prisoner Ben McDaniel, confined at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, I am pleased to inform you that, as the result of a very thorough investigation of this case by the Board of Officers recently appointed to consider the cases of military prisoners in confinement, the sentence of confinement imposed by a general court-martial upon McDaniel has been reduced from life to nineteen years and three months."

As federal prisoners are entitled to parole when they have served one-third their terms, this reduction of sentence makes McDaniel eligible for release in May. McDaniel has written the N.A.A.C.P. he is eligible for parole on May 9th.

AKRON BABIES IN CONTEST BRING IN $794 FOR N.A.A.C.P.

William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has telegraphed to New York that an enormously successful Baby Contest, held in Akron, Ohio, has brought proceeds of $794.00 to be used for the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

Immediate Release April 18, 1924.

UNIQUE TRIBUTE PAID TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

AT BANQUET TENDERED BY LEADING NEW YORKERS

WHITE AND COLORED JOIN IN HAILING HIM ONE OF GREATEST LIVING AMERICANS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of The Crisis, received a unique tribute at a banquet tendered him at the Cafe Savarin, in New York City, on Sunday night, April 12, when 500 persons of both races including leading authors, dramatists, poets, educators, and persons politically and socially prominent hailed him as one of the greatest of living Americans.

Well known writers who were unable to attend the dinner, sent tributes which were read, among them the novelist Zona Gale, whose tribute was ready by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Witter Bynner, who sent a poem which was read by Ridgely Torrence, playwright and poet, and Eugene O'Neill, whose message, read by Jessie Fauset, said in part:

> "It seems to me that to be a Negro writer today must be a tremendously stimulating thing. They have within them an untouched world of deep reality. What greater boon than their rare opportunity can a true artist ask of fate? They are fortunate. And it is to Dr. Du Bois more than any other man that they owe their good fortune, for by the sheer power of his own ability he has played a foremost part in convincing the world that it must await with genuine artistic respect the contribution of the Negro to modern literature."

Miss Gale, in her warm tribute to the genius of the guest of honor, said: "Du Bois is one of the great teachers of democracy in America - of a democracy which we have not practiced nor even visioned."

In Mr. Scudder Middleton's poem occur the following lines:

> Beyond the cotton fields,
> Beyond the creaking tree, the faggot's flame,
> Your eyes have caught the vision of a race
> Rising by greater truths than pity yields.
> And you have made a dream, speak out its name -
> Proud of that ancient ebon of its face!

The speakers at the dinner included George R. Lunn, Lieutenant Governor of New York State; Walter Hampden, leading Shakespearian actor; Mary Austin, novelist and writer about the American Indian; Judge Julian W. Mack, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal and Founder of the Daytona Institute. There were besides Negro spirituals sung by Garfield Warren Tarrant and Charlotte Wallace Murray, with Augustus Granville Dill accompanying; and two poets, Scudder Middleton, winner of this year's Nation poetry prize contest and Countee P. Cullen read their verses.

Dr. Du Bois in his own address told of the Republic of Liberia, which he had visited on his recent African voyage, following the Pan-African Congress, and recited the great difficulties that had confronted the Liberians in maintaining their country's integrity against the encroachment of European powers.

Charles H. Studin, of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Committee, presided and was toastmaster at the dinner. Among the prominent persons present at the dinner were: Dr. Ernest Gruening, former managing editor of "The Nation"; Mark Van Doren; Margaret Wycherley, the well known actress; Emmett Scott; Eugene Kinckle Jones; John B. Nail; John E. Nail; Dr. Charles Fleisher, editorial writer for the New York American; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn; Frank Tannenbaum, Walter Pach, the art critic; Amy Mali Hicks, Leslie Pinckney Hill; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Professor Robert Kerlin, Horace Liveright, the publisher; James Oppenheim, the poet; Mr. and Mrs. Walter White; John Farrar of "The Bookman"; Taraknath Das; Dr. Katharine Bement Davis; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Dr. A. L. Goldwater; Dr. H. G. Alexander; Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Alexander; Paul Kellogg of "The Survey Mary White Ovington; Charles H. Levermore; John Macy; Ferdinand Q. Morton; Herbert Parsons; Hon. Oliver Randolph and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

4/5018

Immediate Release April 18, 1924.

THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL

(From an editorial in the Boston Chronicle of April 12, 1924)

PAUPERISM OF SOUL

* * * * * * * The race shows its greatest lack of self understanding interest when it comes to financing its own civil rights movements. The N.A.A.C.P. has been fighting the equal rights battles of the race with great earnestness and promise of success. The support they receive is niggardly beyond description when measured against the ability of the people vitally concerned and the great task to which it is committed. Even at that a large part of its contributions are from benevolently disposed white men and women. There is no reason whatsoever why white people should contribute to the fund to secure the Negro's citizenship rights, except as they may wish to show their sympathy and good will by such contributions. The Negro is doubly ably to finance his own civil and political struggle. When he fails to do so, the failure indicates lack of interest rather than ability. There is but a handful of Japanese or Chinese in the United States, but when the rights of their group are at stake they produce a fund that is adequate to protect their interests in the fullest measure.

This everlasting dependence on the white race is but the relic of slavery. The most baleful effect of this inhuman institution is not that it imbruted the body but that it enfeebled the soul. Fear not him that has the power to destroy the body, but him that can kill the soul. The race needs a new soul, one that asserts its own manly self expression and self direction. You cannot demand and beg at the same time.

GEORGIA SCHOOL REPORT SHOWS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, today called attention to the discrimination against the Negro in the appropriation of educational funds, revealed by an abstract from Georgia's school reports published in the Atlanta Constitution for April 4.

4/3/19

Although, by the census of 1920, Georgia's Negro population was 282,779, or about 66 percent of the white population of the State, the colored teachers of the State received in 1923 only $1,399,088 as against $8,887,499 spent on the salaries of white teachers. An even greater discrepancy is shown in the new buildings and repairs, for which $3,212,588 was spent on whites and only $988,072 for Negroes.

The figures are attributed by the Atlanta Constitution to Dr. N. H. Ballard, State Superintendent of Schools.

ST. PAUL COLORED MINISTERS CLOSE CHURCHES TO ATTEND N.A.A.C.P. SUNDAY NIGHT MEETING

Unprecedented action was taken recently by the colored ministers of St. Paul, Minn., during the recent visit of Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In order to bring about a full attendance at the N.A.A.C.P. meeting of Sunday night, April 6, writes Mr. Bagnall, "All the colored ministers closed their churches, and attended themselves and urged their congregations to attend the N.A.A.C.P. meeting."

Mr. Bagnall further reported that a Baby Contest backed by 24 clubs had been begun in St. Paul and that 125 club women took part in the initial conference. At three meetings the people of St. Paul have raised and pledged $1429 toward the Association's work.

Immediate Release April 18, 1924.

40 N.A.A.C.P. MEMBERS IN COURT AS WHITE RAPIST GETS 10 TO 30 YEAR SENTENCE

The Jersey City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been active in bringing about the prosecution of William Jeffrey, a white barge captain, who was held for criminal assault upon a nine-year-old colored girl.

Jeffrey, it is alleged, kept the child on his barge all night. She had left her home to buy a quart of ice cream and was enticed on the barge by Jeffrey. She identified Jeffrey, who broke down and confessed and was held without bail in the Second Criminal Court by Police Judge O'Driscoll.

Forty members of the Jersey City Branch, N.A.A.C.P. were in court when Jeffrey received a maximum sentence of from ten to thirty years in State Prison.

N.A.A.C.P. SECRETARY GOES ON SOUTHERN TOUR

New York, April 18 - James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with Headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, leaves on Tuesday, April 22, for a short lecture tour in the South.

Mr. Johnson has appointments to lecture on April 23 in Asheville, N. C., on the 28th in Greensboro and on the 29th in Durham.

N.A.A.C.P. VICTORY AGAINST COFFEYVILLE SEGREGATION OPENS OTHER DOORS IN KANSAS

4/50/18

The victory recently won by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against segregation in the schools of Coffeyville, Kansas, is bearing fruit quickly, according to a letter received in the N.A.A.C.P. National Office from Elisha Scott, of Scott and Vandyne, attorneys active in the case. Mr. Scott writes:

> "Immediately after the publication of that opinion (by the court against segregation) many towns of Kansas threw open their doors to colored pupils, that heretofore have been closed. For instance, they had a condition in Wichita where the colored children were not allowed to go into the swimming pools and some other advantages denied. On the strength of this decision the Board of Education wiped out all discrimination."

NEW COLORED SINGER, JULIUS BLEDSOE GIVES OPENING RECITAL IN NEW YORK

(N.A.A.C.P. PRESS SERVICE)

New York, April 18 - Julius Bledsoe, a colored baritone, is giving his first recital in New York in Aeolian Hall on the night of Easter Sunday, it was announced today. Mr. Bledsoe's program includes songs in four languages and among the songs sung in English are Negro spirituals.

Mr. Bledsoe was born in Texas. He studied singing in this country, and was for a time a student at Columbia University. His present teacher is Lazar Samoiloff. Mr. Bledsoe is being managed by the Concert Bureau which has on its list the famous Russian singer, Fedor Chaliapin, the operatic star, Madame Schumann-Heink, and the dancer, Pavlowa.

Mr. Bledsoe's plans include a continental tour of the United States to be followed in the next year, possibly, by a world tour.

Immediate Release April 18, 1924.

N.A.A.C.P. URGES CONGRESS TO PENSION WIDOW OF LATE COL. CHARLES YOUNG

New York, April 18 - A pension for the widow of Col. Charles Young, during his lifetime ranking colored officer in the United States Army, and at the time of his death U. S. Military Attache to Liberia, is being urged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A letter sent by the N.A.A.C.P. to Congressman Charles Brand of Massachusetts, who introduced a pension bill, and to other Representatives and Senators, urges that the pension be at least $100 a month. The letter continues:

> Col. Charles Young rendered to the United States Government extraordinary and notable services. Not only was he loyal throughout his military career to the United States Government even when his intimate friends were urging him to protest against what appeared to be discrimination on account of his color, but he rendered services which marked him as one of the most valuable officers in the regular army. When he was placed in charge of one of the great forest reservations in California, he performed his services with such ability that he won wide commendation. He was Military Attache in Haiti where his valuable services were continued. He also served as Military Attache in Liberia, performed extraordinary service there of great value to that Republic, and when the call came for him to return to that country, though he knew it would mean grave danger to his health, he went back and served there until his fears proved to be correct when he died in that country.
>
> Mrs. Young is now left in need of financial aid. She not only has herself to support but, as well, two children whom she is educating and her late husband's mother. The colored people of America and a very large number of fair minded white people hold for Colonel Young and his widow a very deep affection and they feel very deeply the circumstances in which Mrs. Young now is placed.

Those interested in obtaining this pension for Mrs. Young, are urged to write to Congressman Charles Brand of Massachusetts, Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, and to their own Representatives and Senators.

4/58/11

N.A.A.C.P. FIGHTS TO PROTECT HONOR STUDENT CHARGED WITH ASSAULT IN NASHVILLE

The Nashville, Tennessee Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is fighting to protect Oswald Durant, an honor student at Meharry Medical College, who is charged with rape of a white telephone girl, and has been indicted. The young man, who protests his innocence of the crime charged, is an honor student of his class and a World War Veteran, with a splendid school record, according to W. C. Orton, President of the Nashville Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Orton writes that the only description given by the telephone girl of her assailant was of "the color of his overcoat and cap" and that when confronted with Durant she was unable to identify the coat or cap but said his voice "sounded like her assailant's." On this evidence the Grand Jury indicted Durant and trial was set for April 7. The N. A. A. C. P. engaged Jeff. McCarn, one of the best criminal lawyers in the State and paid him a retainer fee of $250. He had the trial put off to enable him to prepare the case.

Durant is now in State Prison for safe keeping. According to Mr. Orton, "some good white people say it is a put up job" to protect a white man involved with the telephone girl.

N 1062

[NAACP] 4/30/82

April 23, 1924.

Mr. A. G. Dill,

827 South Preston Street,

Louisville, Kentucky.

Calloway wants one hundred dollars to represent us at General Conference. I think this is too much. Would recommend that you arrange with some one in Louisville to represent us. Have attractive booth made and some bright girls to solicit subscriptions. We could afford to spend fifty dollars I should think.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

April 25, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS:

I attach further correspondence with Brand which is self-explanatory. It does not seem to me that we can bring much more pressure from here but that we can wake him up if we can get some real pressure from his constituents. I therefore am sending Harry Davis today copy of the same correspondence and asking him to "put the screws" on Brand.

Walter White
Assistant Secretary

WFW:O

4/32/20

[ENCLOSURE]

April 17, 1924.

Hon. Charles Brand,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brand:

On behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with a membership of 110,000 persons of both races distributed among 361 Branches of which 32 are in the State of Ohio, I am writing to request that you use your influence and efforts to the utmost to secure a pension for the widow of the late Colonel Charles Young, U.S.A., of at least One Hundred Dollars per month.

Colonel Young rendered to the United States Government extraordinary and notable services. Not only was he loyal throughout his military career to the United States Government even when his intimate friends were urging him to protest against what appeared to be a discrimination on account of his color, but he rendered services which marked him as one of the most valuable officers in the regular Army. When he was placed in charge of one of the great forest reservations, in California, he performed his services with such ability that he won wide commendation. He was Military Attache in Haiti, where his valuable services were continued. He also served as Military Attache in Liberia, performed extraordinary service there of great value to that Republic, and when the call came for him to return to that country, though he knew it would mean grave danger to his health, he went back and served there until his fears proved to be correct when he died in that country.

Mrs. Young is now left in need of financial aid. She not only has herself to support but, as well, two children whom she is educating and her late husband's mother. The colored people hold for Colonel Young and his widow a very deep affection and they feel very deeply the circumstances in which Mrs. Young is now placed. Naturally, they will feel deeply grateful to those who will act towards helping her.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Walter F. White,

Assistant Secretary.

WFW:O

4/22/24

[ENCLOSURE]

Chas. Brand
7th District Ohio

Washington Address
House Office Building
Room 424

Home Address:
Urbana, Ohio

Telephone:
Capitol 725

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1924.

Mr. Walter White,
Asst. Secy., Nat. Association for
the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

4/32/23

My dear White:

I have your favor of April 17th, and I very strenuously advocated a One Hundred Dollar pension for Colonel Young's widow, but the House allowed her Fifty-eight Dollars a month, and the Bill is now before the Senate. No colonel has been allowed more and the only way you could secure more would be on the grounds that he was the outstanding character in the army among the colored race, and this would have been making an exception in favor of Colonel Young simply because he was colored. I don't have any evidence that warranted paying his widow more than any other colonel has ever received and hence had to be satisfied with the result achieved.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Chas. Brand

CB/VB

[ENCLOSURE]

April 21, 1924.

Hon. Charles Brand,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brand:

Thank you for your letter of April 18th. We do appreciate your disinclination to make an exception in favor of Colonel Young's widow solely on the ground that he is colored, and we are gratified that you feel that way about it.

May I, however, point out one or two facts which ought to justify a larger pension for Mrs. Young, irrespective of the question of color. As you no doubt know, Colonel Young at the time of America's entry into the World War, was directly in line for promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. As one of the best trained officers in the Regular Army, Colonel Young would have doubtless achieved distinction through services which he was well fitted to render to his government had not he been deprived of promotion which he so well merited. There are many people who feel that he was not promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General because of his color, so that there would not have been the question of a colonelcy pension had there been shown disinclination during Colonel Young's life towards discrimination on account of color. His widow would be getting the pension which is given to widows of brigadier-generals.

For this reason and the added one that Colonel Young rendered extraordinary service to his government, I do sincerely hope that you will exert every effort towards securing for his widow the pension of at least $100.00 per month.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Walter F. White,

Assistant Secretary.

WFW:O

4/32/21

[ENCLOSURE]

Chas. Brand
7th District, Ohio

Washington Address:
House Office Bldg.
Room 424

Home Address:
Urbana, Ohio

Telephone:
Capitol, 725

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

April 24th, 1924.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. White:

Yours of the 21st has my attention.

The matter you refer to was used as far as it was possible to use it. But how could we publicly grant a pension on such ground with the case unproven? And I found no evidence supporting the contention. We can all think and conjecture on this matter but that is as far as it is possible to go.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Chas. Brand

CB-eh

4/30/64 [illegible]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

1924 APR 26 AM 11 03

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at
SD 832 BROADWAY
VEA64 10

1924 APR 26 AM 10 49

LOUISVILLE KY 26 944A

DR W E B DUBOIS

110 69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

HAVE ARRANGED SATISFACTORY REPRESENTATIVE FOR US DURING

CONFERENCE CANCEL CALLOWAY

A G DILL.

Telegram too late Blank engaged Calloway

4/30/65 [NAACP]

April 26, 1924.

Mr. A. C. Dill,
827 South Preston Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Telegram too late. Have engaged Calloway.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

May 13, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
care of Professor Towns,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

4/37/32

Have received a total of ninety seven dollars and thirty four cents in checks from the Fabre Line for your eighteen hundred twelve francs. Is this satisfactory.

Jessie Fauset.

Charge to Crisis.

[NAACP]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
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ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
FIELD SECRETARY

4/31/41

June 4, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hand you herewith digest of the recommendations for the 1923 Spingarn Medal.

Bishop Hurst has asked me to inquire of you if it will be possible for you to attend the meeting of the Committee on Thursday, June 19th, at 2:00 P. M. at this office. Please let me know as soon as possible if the time and place are agreeable. In the event it is not possible for you to be present, will you go over the enclosed digest and indicate first, second, and third choices for the Medal?

Sincerely yours,

Walter White

Secretary Spingarn Medal
Award Committee.

Enclosure
WFW:O

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

N. A. A. C. P. (NAACP)

DATE June 9, 1924

MEMORANDUM

FROM: JWJ

To: WFW

SUBJECT:

Dr. Du Bois is back now and I suppose he will answer Dr. Holly

4/42/13

June 18, 1924.

4/31/1

Mr. Charles Studin,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Studin:

Enclosed is a proposed report. Please return it as soon as possible with corrections and additions. I shall incorporate your and Mr. Kennaday's suggestions and send you each a second edition.

I also enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Johnson on the Philadelphia meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

June 18, 1924.

TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 10317

LAW OFFICES OF
CHARLES H. STUDIN
19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

June 20th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 18th, with enclosures as stated, for which please accept my thanks.

I expect to discuss with Mr. Kennaday at an early date the subject of our proposed report and will then take the matter up with you again.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Studin

Enclosure.

4/31/4

4131/3

June 23, 1924.

Messrs. Studin and Kennaday,

Gentlemen:

Mr. Spingarn came to my office today and said that in his opinion and in the opinion of Mr. Harry Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, the Association would suffer harm if I did not speak in Philadelphia. I told him that if the Executive office shared this opinion that I would speak. Later I received the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Johnson and answered with another memorandum which I also enclose.

With regard to a conversation which I just had with Mr. Studin I shall be very glad indeed to meet Mr. Johnson, Mr. Studin, and Mr. Kennaday once or twice a month regularly and talk over policies and the situation of The Crisis and receive suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

LNAACP

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DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
FIELD SECRETARY

July 7, 1924. Cleveland, O.

My dear Dr. DuBois:--

It occurs to me that you might like to see the enclosed copies.

Kindly have Miss Fauset to save them for me, and I will call for them when I am back.

Yours truly,

W. Pickens

4/35/92

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

[NAACP, 1924]

"RIVERBANK"
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
R. F. D. 1

July 9.

5/2/22

DEar Dr Du Bois,

As a matter of accuracy, Debs er has run on a stronger platform than La Folette and a platform that has come out on the matter of race prejudice.

It seems to me that the history of the progressive is one of dodging the race issue whenever possible.

Yours, Mary W. Ovington

You native town can be very hot.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

4/31/37

July 9,1924

Memo to Mr. White:

Will you kindly answer the enclosed letters?

WEBD/KF

Re: Mrs. Jos. P. Kroll
&
Mr. William Lyons

July 10, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS:

I have gone over the Minutes of the 1920 meetings of the Conference of Executives and I do not find any record of the adoption of colors for the Spingarn Medal nor does any one here seem to remember any action having been taken upon the matter. However, if you wish it, I shall be glad to send your memorandum to the members of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee and get an official expression of opinion. Shall I do this?

Walter F. White
Secretary Spingarn Medal
Award Committee

WFW:O

47-2-54

July 17,1924

MEMORANDUM TO BISHOP HURST; MR. VILLARD: PRESIDENT HOPE; MISS FISHER; MR. DILLARD; MR. ROOSEVELT.

In 1920 at the suggestion of several of the executive officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, colors were adopted to be worn with the Spingarn Medal. There has, however, been no public statement of this and it seems to me that a statement like the following should be adopted by the committee. Are you willing this should be done?

> "The colors to be worn with the Spingarn Medal are black and red with a strip of gold between to typify precious accomplishment through the red blood of all humanity and under a black skin. These colors may be worn on the lapel of the coat or on a ribbon suspending a miniature medal or in full dress on a sash depending from the right shoulder and suspending the medal at the left side of the waist."

I should be glad to have your consent to this if you see no objection.

~~W. E. B. DuBois~~

WEBD/KF

47-2-55

[N.A.A.C.P.]

4/31/36

July 17,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE:

In view of the Hayes Dinner I should be glad to have you send the enclosed memorandum to all members of the Spingarn Committee.

WEBD/HF

[WIRED]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
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ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
FIELD SECRETARY

July 26, 1924.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

Not catching you at home over phone, I took the risk of placing conference at our office at 1 P. M. Wednesday,— to have conference with those who want a Congressional candidate.— I told them to come down & let us all talk frankly & freely on the matter.

Fraternally yours,
W. Pickens.

4/135/93

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

4/35/89

[WHACN]

July 29,1924

Memorandum to Mr. Pickens:-

I shall be glad to attend the conference Wednesday at One o'clock.

WEBD/KF

[NAACP]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

July 30, 1924.

To Messrs. J. V. Smith and U. S. Poston,
The Colored Political Coalition,
258 West 135th Street,
and
Mr. A. M. Willis,
The National Negro Non-Partisan Association,
118 West 135th Street, New York City.

Dear Sirs:--

I have tried to consider every angle of your request that I run for the Nomination as New York Congressman from the 21st Congressional District,-- and that I do so on the backing of your two organizations and those in sympathy with you, and without waiting upon the endorsement of the leaders or the machinery of the Republican Party, in whose primaries we would stage our race.

I have decided that it would be better to seek some regular party backing, offering your cooperation, and support, if said party will nominate me,-- or some other competent colored candidate. I understand that you do not believe the Republicans will nominate a colored man. And that brings the following suggestion:

That you place an appeal and a proposition before the Progressives, and ask them to nominate me, as a friendly Republican, but as their candidate,-- and then say to the Republicans that they must either back your man or risk certain failure at the polls, as both the Progressive and the independed group-loving Negro vote will be cast for your man.

If you are interested in these tactics, I will go with you at once to see J.A.H.Hopkins, of the Committee of 48, and Mrs. Marie MacDonald,-- and we can also see Morris Hillquit.

I understand that the Progressives are having meetings at once, either this week or next week. If some of their leaders agree, they will doubtless back a colored man in Harlem, and then we would have some regular machinery behind both the petition and the campaign.

Finally, let me say that I do not desire by this to delay your choice of any other candidate, whose consent you mg might secure at once,-- as

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time presses. But this is the only hopeful line of action I can see for myself. For we should want either complete success or a very respectable showing,-- we would want either to get the Republicans to help elect us, or to decisively defeat them. Therefore, we must start with something influential,-- either the Republican machine or the Progressive organization.

Do not allow this to delay you in seeking any other candidate, unless you are willing to risk this line of action. If the Progressives did not name us, we would be out of the running for <u>this</u> time.

Very sincerely yours,

W Pickens

4/25/24

[N.A.A.C.P.]

August 4, 1924.

Memo to Mr. White:

As you will see by the accompanying list the Spingarn Medal Committee as assented to the proposition which I sent them. I am going therefore to publish in the September Crisis the following note:

> The colors to be worn with the Spingarn Medal are black and red with a strip of gold between to typify precious accomplishment through the red blood of all humanity and under a black skin. These colors may be worn on the lapel of the coat or on a ribbon suspending a miniature medal or in full dress on a sash depending from the right shoulder and suspending the medal at the left side of the waist.

Bishop John Hurst, Chairman
Osward Garrison Villard
President John Hope
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
James H. Dillard
Theodore Roosevelt
W. E. B. DuBois

4/4/31

[COPY FROM PICKENS]

August 20, 1924.

Mr. Joseph Cannon,
c/o Rand School,
7 East 15th Street,
New York City.

(Copy to Frank Crosthwaite)

My dear Mr. Cannon:

After talking with you and Mr. Crosthwaite this morning I had a talk with the other officials in our office. It is our best judgment that I should stick to the proposition which I made all along: Namely that I will not be a candidate for Congress this year, unless the Progressive Party chooses to get squarely back of a colored candidate in Harlem. Otherwise the whole business would be construed by the enemy as a sort of double-crossing of the colored voters and might do more harm for the Liberal cause than it would do good in the end.

I do not wish to cause any further delay, in addition to the incidental delay that might have already happened in the procedure of the Socialists and other interested groups. I, therefore, wish to say that my name should be dropped as a candidate, but I will be glad to speak for the other candidates anywhere, at my leisure, and without any consideration except the opportunity to serve the Liberal cause in which I believe. I believe in the candidates that have been put forward by all of these Liberal groups, and can afford to support any of them so far as I have seen their lists already.

As I have said, I do not want you to delay your plans one minute to consider any further suggestions with reference to my candidacy, but may I make the following suggestion, which you and others may consider at its merits?--That if the Republicans defeat their colored candidate in the primaries, it would not be a bad idea for the Liberals then to push a colored man in that district for candidate, although the Liberal cause could be served by simply exposing the treachery of the Grand Old Party on the platform, even if the Liberals do not have a candidate of their own. It may be however that it is not politically practicable for any party to wait until September 12th to decide on such a candidacy, In any case, I must personally decline and refuse to be a candidate this year, unless the Progressives, from La Follette down, are squarely behind the candidate.

I would much prefer to run on the Socialist ticket in a year when they are not supposed to be co-operating with the general Progressive Movement than to run on such a ticket in this year when they are supposed to be a part of the Liberal movement, and yet not have the square and full backing and support of the Liberal leaders. A simple endorsement by Progressive leaders I would not accept. I would only run on their square and full backing, which I understand, they are not giving to Congressional candidates in New York City, and not in Harlem this year.

(Copy to Mr. Crosfhwaite)

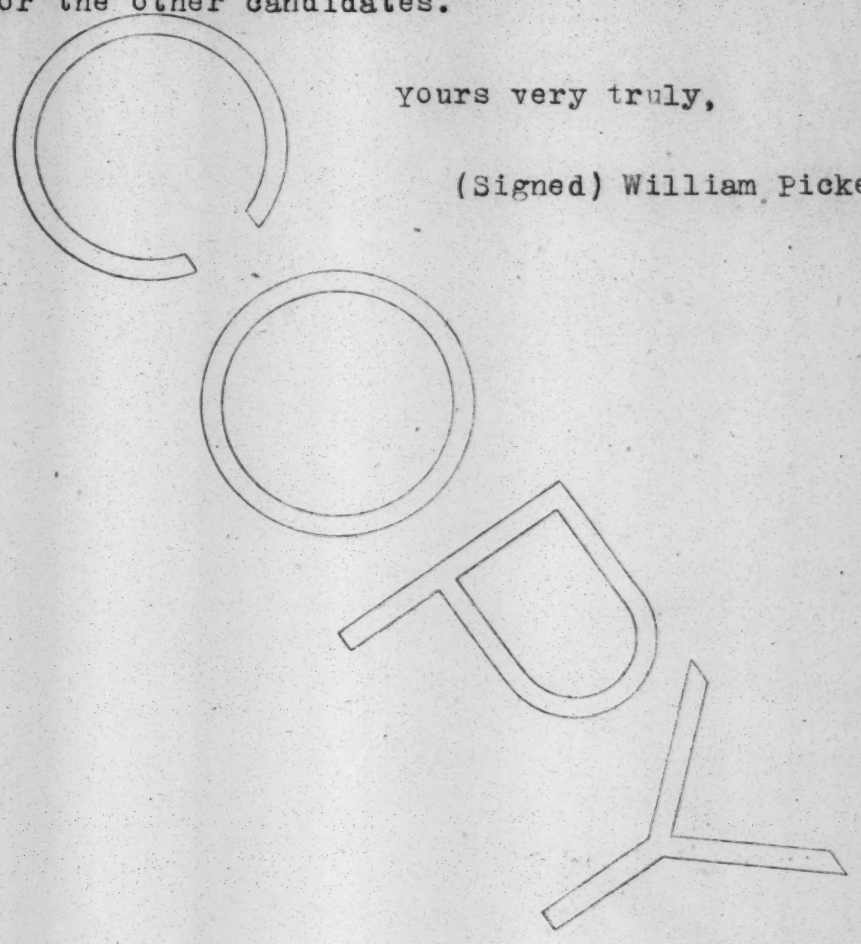
I trust this will cause no inconvenience, and I know it will not do any harm if we are minus this particular candidacy, providing we can work together for the other candidates.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William Pickens

WP/WLW

4/35/68



[N.A.A.C.P.]

4/31/39

August 21,1924

MEMO TO MR WHITE:--

I have told Mr. Johnson that I have asked you if you can furnish him the photograph which he wishes.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Copy for information of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

August 22, 1924.

Mr. Wm. Stanley Braithwaite,
384 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Stanley:

I have today written Mr. Benjamin Tanner Johnson of 107 Howland Street, Boston, giving him permission to get from you the photographs of the Spingarn Medal when you shall have finished with them.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WFW:O

Assistant Secretary.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

4/31/38

August 22, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS:

I have sent you an autographed copy of "The Fire in the Flint". If it is not asking too much and, with the further "if" you find sufficient merit in it, I wonder if you would review it for The Literary Review of The Evening Post.

Walter White

c/7-2-78 August 25,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE:

Prince Tovalou seems to be hobnobbing considerably with Garvey. His picture is in the NEGRO WORLD and he is counted as one of the delegates. This morning I called him up and was told that he had gone over to Mr. Garvey. I think until we find out just what his connection with the Garvey movement is or is going to be, that we had better go slow in trying to help his lecture trip.

WEBD/KF

[N.A.A.C.P.]

4/31/45

August 26,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE:-

I thank you very much indeed for the autographed copy of "The Fire in the Flint". I shall be glad to read it as soon as possible.

I am sending herewith the letter from Mr. Maran. Please read and return it.

WEBD/KF

[NAACP]

TROUTBECK

AMENIA

NEW YORK

August 29, 1924.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Since our talk yesterday, my wife has decided to increase the amount of her literary and artistic prizes to be offered through the Crisis, and I am accordingly enclosing a check for $300.00 which is to be added to the $300.00 already sent and to be used for the same purpose. Please do not make any separate public announcement of this fact, but when the conditions of the prizes are made public, simply state that they aggregate $600 instead of $300. It might also be worth noting at that time that these prizes antedate the prizes since offered by "Opportunity". I shall be glad to hear any further news you may learn in regard to the way our thunder was stolen.

It was very pleasant to see you and Mrs. Johnson at Troutbeck; I enjoyed our talk very much.

Always cordially yours,

(Signed) J. E. Spingarn

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

[N.A.A.C.P.]
[J.W. JOHNSON]

September 2, 1924.

Dear Roland:

Thank you for your letter of August 30th which I have just received. You may be sure that the incident has been as embarrassing to me as to you. I am enclosing copy of further information from Dr. DuBois:

1. Memorandum from him to me dated August 30th;
2. Letter of August 19th from Maran to Dr. DuBois;
3. Letter dated August 29th from Dr. DuBois to Prince Tovalou.

These will give you the present situation and the very difficult position in which I am placed. Frankly, I am, so to speak, "up a tree". Without the cooperation and interest of Dr. DuBois I frankly hesitate to undertake the arrangement of a tour for the Prince, and my own time for the next six or eight months is going to be terribly limited. I have a great deal of work to do in connection with the novel; I am negotiating now with a view towards dramatizing the novel with the possibility of production on Broadway later; my publishers are after me to start on my next novel which I must write between now and the early part of the year; and, to top it off, in addition to my work here at the office, I have been asked to come to California this fall on a speaking trip.

I am terribly sorry that things have turned out as they have for, if for no other reason than because you ask it, I should like to do all I can to help the Prince but you see how I am situated. Perhaps you can suggest some way out.

In the same mail with your letter came one from Mr. Judd suggesting Saturday evening, October 25th, as a good date for the dinner. I think that will be almost as good a one as a Sunday night affair and we are setting to work with an eye towards that date. I asked Mr. Brennan and Mr. Judd to suggest names of persons who ought to be asked to serve on the dinner committee. They have suggested Miss Brooks and Mr. Hubbard. Do you think of any others?

With warmest regards in which Gladys and Jane join with me, I am

Ever sincerely your friend,

Roland Hayes, Esq.,
Symphony Hall,
Boston, Mass.

(Invited)

Seal Harbor, Maine
Sept. 6.

My dear Dr Du Bois,

I cannot be at the Board meeting Monday and I am writing to ask if we may not have the Amy Spingarn prize awards referred to the committee of executives that we may study the methods used by other magazines. This will give us a good chance to enlist prominent writers by putting them on different committees.

Yours,

M. W. Ovington

5/2/17

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

Sept. 16, 1924.

To Miss Ovington & Others

(To Board of Directors)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hate to raise the question of PAY for my work with the N.A.A.C.P. but since I have no independent income,- there is nothing for me to do but to make my regular occupation pay the current expenses of my family of five, with a little margin against the time when I cannot work any longer. The salary paid me since I have been devoting all my time to the work of the Association has not met all of the necessary expenses of my family, and other slight sources of income have had to be depended upon. The close of my present year will mark my five years of service with the Association. In that time my salary was raised once, from $3500 to $3600, which better accommodated the book-keeping in the office.

During 1924, Mr. Bagnall and I are carrying the work which was done in the previous year by Bagnall, Pickens, Hunton, Berry, and at least one "regional secretary," whose salary was paid in part by the National Office. I do not know the exact figure, but this has saved the Association at least six thousand ($6000) dollars in salaries and rents and other expenses.

Mr. Bagnall and I can carry the work, without the burden of the former salaried help, and with encouragement, and such assistance as the other executives may find time to give to Branch and Field Work, as has been their custom. It might prove as economical as it certainly would be just, for the Association to add the few hundred dollars to our salaries, making them more adequate to the needs of our life and work.

Four hundred ($400) added to my present salary would make it just four thousand a year. And I am sure it will not be misinterpreted if I merely mention the fact that in the last few months I have passed by an opportunity to get at least $600 more in salary than the Association now pays me, and at perfectly honorable and good work, similar to my present services. We prefer to carry on, if possible, in the work of this Association.

It might be considered that even the Y.M.C.A. pays its stationary

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secretaries in many cases, at least 25% more than the N.A.A.C.P. has ever paid its Director of Branches, or its Field Secretary. The Urban League started its Field Secretary on $4000, and nearly all of the organizations on a par with ours pay more adequately.

If Mr. Bagnall and I, co-operating together can continue, in the present state of the Association work, to carry the whole taks, it might pay to raise our salaries the few hundred dollars that would make it easier for us to support our life and do it.

Respectfully submitted by

WLW

Field Secretary.

4/35/01

4/30/14

[illegible]

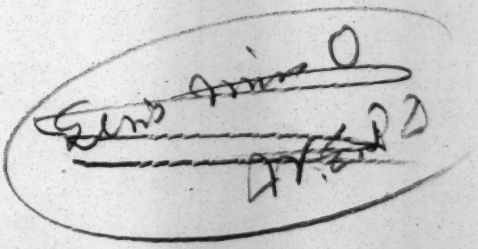
File

September 26, 1924.

Memo to Miss Ovington:

Would it not be possible to make the salaries of Mr. White, Mr. Pickens and Mr. Bagnall $4000 a year each and to do it by quiet communication with the Board so that in open meeting it would go through practically without comment or debate? It seems to me that the Association can afford this and that the men's work deserve it.

WEBD/PF



4/30/71

October 7, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

I think I shall have to have some more of my posters printed from my plate for the winter's lecture season.

WEBD/PF

[NAACP]

21-1-111

October 11, 1924.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

This will introduce to you Mr. Lambert Terry who is very much interested in our situation and outlook and who wants the chance to talk with you about it. I trust you will be able to make an appointment with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(Canada)

21-1-112

October 11, 1924.

Mr. A. C. Dill,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Dill:

This will introduce to you Mr. Lambert Ferry who is very much interested in our situation and outlook and who wants the chance to talk to you about it. I trust you will be able to make an appointment with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

21-1-114

October 11, 1924.

Mr. William Pickens,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pickens:

This will introduce to you Mr. Lambert Terry who is very much interested in our situation and outlook and who wants the chance to talk with you about it. I trust you will be able to make an appointment with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

21-1-113

October 11, 1924.

Mr. Walter F. White,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

This will introduce to you Mr. Lambert Ferry who is very much interested in our situation and outlook and who wants the chance to talk with you about it. I trust you will be able to make an appointment with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[illegible]

4/30/15

October 16,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MISS OVINGTON AND MR. JOHNSON:

We have added Rene Maran, H. O. Tanner, and Glenn Frank to our judges. Miss Jonas has not replied.

WEBD/KF

File Johnson

October 21, 1924

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. JOHNSON TO DR. DU BOIS:

I have carefully gone over the statement re segregation and "Jim Crow" legislation.

I do not think the statement in its present form should be put forth as a public announcement of the Association's policy on these matters. The statement is well-balanced, but I fear it is too well-balanced to serve as a statement of policy on the part of a militant organization like the N.A.A.C.P., one of the cardinal principles of which is to fight segregation.

I admit that many phases of this question present a dilemma, but I do not believe that the N.A.A.C.P. is called upon or needs to put itself upon the horns of this dilemma. To do so would weaken our fight and confuse our followers. It seems to me that for the purposes of practical policy we can hew straight to the line of opposing unremittingly all segregation and Jim-Crowism in those states where they form an encroachment upon constitutional, legal, and common citizenship rights of the Negro. For example, in New York State "Jim-Crow" public schools are against the law. Therefore, we ought ro fight, and indeed never submit to the establishment of the Jim-Crow principle in the public school system of New York State. Of course, we are faced with the fact that in certain states, especially in the Southern States, we are segregated and"Jim-Crowed" both by the force of law, custom and public sentiment. These form a combination too strong for any opposition that we are able to make at the present time. Nevertheless, I feel

it is our ultimate aim to overthrow even those conditions. It would, indeed, be quixotic for us to launch a fight against separate schools in Atlanta or even in Washington. That, to my mind, gives no basis for an attitude of acquiescence in the establishment of the system in Ohio or in Indiana.

Of course, there are phases of segregation and "Jim-Crowism" from which we can see some benefits, that are at least immediate, which have accrued to the race; but I think our Association would be on rather thin ice in attempting to balance the benefits of segregation and "Jim-Crowism" against their drawbacks.

28-2, 188

There is a very fine line between what we as colored people often refer to as voluntary segregation, such as we have in our churches, for example, and segregation enforced by custom or public opinion. How much this "voluntary segregation" is increased by outside pressure is an interesting question, but I do think there is in each group a certain proclivity to segregation. Yet, although we have our separate churches - and unquestionably the benefits we derive from them as separate churches are greater than any drawbacks we might suffer from the separation - still we would be called upon to oppose any law in New York which prohibited colored people from joining white churches.

Negro banks offer a slightly different illustration. They are the result of the assertion of group consciousness and pride as well as the natural desire on the part of individual colored men to become factors and figures in the financial world. We ought to encourage the establishment of such institutions and we can do so without reservation, for indeed they circumscribe in no way the Negro's common rights as a citizen. On the contrary,

they enlarge them.

I think that what we may call voluntary segregation, whether it be purely voluntary or largely due to outside influence, needs no consideration from us either as to its inevitability or its benefits. Such segregation will perhaps increase fast enough.

I think we should keep a solid front against such segregation as ought to be fought, such as falls over on the left side of the line which I have roughly drawn, and we should leave the other questions to other agencies.

We are now about to enter upon one of the greatest fights against the principle of public segregation we have yet had to face, the Washington (D.C.) Segregation Cases. I do not believe we can bring the solid front to this fight that we ought to bring if we dally with the other phases of the question.

I see your point in deploring the attack upon colored educational institutions and teachers where such public institutions have long been established in states where there are no separate school laws and where these institutions were not established as the result of sordid reasons on the part of certain colored people and the teachers employed in them. But after all, there are very few of such institutions, and I do not think we should attempt to adapt a statement of policy and principle on this matter to fit these particular cases. I think we should confine ourselves, if we do make a statement, to a very brief one setting forth that this organization is opposed to public segregation and "Jim-Crowism"; that we will fight against their encroachment in states where the practice is not sanctioned by law, and that we are opposed to the laws in those states where they are

so sanctioned, in the hope of some day having these laws changed.

I have thus drawn up my general impression regarding the memorandum which you sent me. I have done this rather than take up the memorandum section by section. Had I done that, there are several sentences to which I would particularly point. For example:

In number 4, on page 1, you say "If we say that we will never accept racial segregation as a policy we face the fact that we have to accept it both in law and custom."

I think the word "accept" here would be unfortunate. I should rather say "submit to."

In number 4, page 2, you suggest that "Jim-Crow theatres should be boycotted.

The use of the word "boycott" would of course render us legally liable.

It occurs to me that you may be thinking of publishing a statement of policy of the Association in The Crisis re this matter. I do not think that ought to be done until the principles and wording of such a statement are gone over carefully by a committee.

Dyer Bill

November 6, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS:

It is rather difficult to try to divide the sheep from the goats in the House of Representatives for we do not know much about most of the new members. I send you herewith press story giving votes on the Dyer Bill when it was passed by the House in January, 1922 from which some idea can be gained of friends re-elected and enemies defeated on Tuesday.

With regard to the Senate, more definite information can be given. Among friends of the Association who have been re-elected are Phipps of Colorado and Capper of Kansas, and a new senator, Guy D. Goff from West Virginia who, you will remember, argued the constitutionality of the Dyer Bill so effectively at the hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary. Deneen of Illinois who succeeds McCormick, is certainly an improvement over his predecessor.

Gillett of Massachusetts as Speaker of the House was favorable to the Dyer Bill though, personally, I don't think he is as good a friend as David Walsh who was defeated by him.

Of the enemies of the Negro, I need not say anything about Heflin, Robinson, Harris, Pat Harrison, and Carter Glass. Cole Blease of South Carolina will undoubtedly do the Negro good by his asininities.

28-2-10

Among the governors, Clarence T. Morley of Colorado is, according to today's World, a klansman and klaliff, I believe, of Klan No. 1 of Colorado.

Ed. Jackson of Indiana is, as you know, supported by the Klan and his election was a victory for the Klan.

Alexander J. Groesbeck, re-elected Governor of Michigan, has been a friend, refusing to return a Negro to Georgia where he was accused of murdering a white man, even after the courts of Michigan had ordered the man returned, because Governor Groesbeck felt that he would not be given a fair trial.

In Texas, Negroes voted almost solidly for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for Governor against her Republican opponent who was supported by the Klan.

In Indiana, though Jackson won, news reports state that 75 to 80% of Negroes in Indianapolis voted the straight Democratic ticket.

You doubtless have seen that Roberts polled 35,900 votes in the 21st Congressional District of New York. Randolph polled 2,590 against Weller's 43,792.

The above is sketchy but it is as close to answering your question as I can get without going exhaustively into the record of each man.

WFW:O

Assistant Secretary.

[NAACP]

November 17,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

I sent Saturday a night letter to Nashville of which this is a transcript: "New York members Fisk Alumni Committee have not been invited to celebration or notified of any investigation. Therefore will not come. But fight will continue."

WEBD/KF

4/4/14

November 17,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE:

The Crisis has a record of the following Negroes elected to office: Billups, New York; King, Turner, Douglas, George and Roberts, Chicago. Do you know of any others? We want a page picture of these officials in the next Crisis.

WEBD/KF

M E M O R A N D U M

November 19, 1924.

From: Mr. Pickens

To: The Crisis

Subject:

I have an inquiry about some Mohammedan Missionaries, who are supposed to have come to the United States a little while ago for the purpose of doing Missionary Work among colored people, or proselyting them to the Mohammedan Religion. If your office has any information which you could lend me, will you please do so? Or, can you point me to any source of information about it?

* * * * * * * * * *

WLW

4/35/97

November 24,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. PICKENS:

I have no information of any Mohammedan missionaries working among American colored people.

WEBD/KF

4/35/95

Memo to Mr. Dill

4/30/81

Will Mr. Dill please attend to the following matters for me:

1. Please pay bills sent in by Knabe with check #2867 on or before May 16.
2. Please pay telephone bill which Mrs. DuBois will send you with check 2868.
3. There will be two electric light bills and two Consolidated Gas Co. bills. Please pay them with checks 2869 and 2870.
4. Please mail accompanying letter to Mrs. Alexander May 23rd.
5. Please pay Standard Life Insurance Co. with check 2866 so as to reach them on or before June 2nd. Their bill ought to reach me before that time.
6. Please deposit my salary checks for April 30th and May 15th. I also expect the following checks: from Martha Gruening on or before June 1st, $250; from the Jewish Synagogue, $25; from the Y. M. C. A. $25; and from the Fabre Line about $100. Please deposit these.

If any notice comes to me from the Income Tax people please let them know immediately that I am out of town and that I will respond as soon as I return.

WEBD/KF

[1924?]

COMPAGNIE DES CABLES SUD-AMÉRICAINS.

5 K.

RECEIVED FORM. **MONROVIA STATION.**

TELEGRAM FROM New York

LOCAL No. 3

Nr. 3

Words 10

Date 10 a.m. 12.20 p.m.

Supplementary Indications Nfy

Received from CR

at L

Telegraphist Sr

Despatched to

at

Telegraphist

30-22-12

Dubois American
Minister Hood

Monrovia Liberia.

Greetings everything
favorable here Dill

N. A. A. C. P.

DATE_____

MEMORANDUM

FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT:

4-5.1924.4

4131

Copy for information of Dr. DuBois.

[1924 NAACP]
[JAMES WELDON JOHNSON]

Memo to
Mr. Johnson

Please read &
return. Good
chance for a scrap.

O.V.E.A.

Will see if facts
can be investigated

4/35/100

N. A. A. C. P. [James Weldon Johnson]

DATE _____

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Dwg

TO: WEB DuB

SUBJECT:

Here is the copy of my memo to the Garland Fund.

825/8414

La Follette

Cleveland Conf for some political action]
1924 (?)

To the Cleveland Conference for
Progressive Political Action

Gentlemen:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Fifteenth Annual Conference, speaking for a large portion of the thinking Negroes of America, takes this opportunity to lay before your Conference certain considerations touching the Negro race.

The political power of Negroes has greatly increased owing to the continuous migration of black working people from the disfranchising South to the industrial centers of the North.

Any political party which aims to attract the votes of Negroes today must first convince them of its determination and ability to forward their industrial and political and social emancipation.

This emancipation involves the same problems of labor and wage, of monopoly and privilege, of effective industrial democracy, which face all laboring classes the world over.

But the American Negro has in addition to these another and more subtle and more dangerous problem, that of discrimination against him within the very ranks of labor itself: discrimination to keep him out of the unions; discrimination in the unions after he has joined; discriminations of all sorts to deprive him of earning a decent livelihood.

It is this widespread and determined race discrimination that is alienating the Negro vote from the progressive liberal and labor vote, and is furnishing the capitalists free of charge not only cheap and increasingly efficient and non-union and union-hating labor, but also a large and growing vote in the main industrial centers of the country.

We appeal to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action to take such enlightened and far-sighted steps against race and color discrimination as will enable us to appeal to our people in behalf of the liberal and labor parties of the nation, without being faced by the present incontrovertable fact that these very persons are today greater enemies of our right tomearn decent bread and butter than the captains of Monopoly and Privilege.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

30-23-17

[1924?]

SPINGARN MEDAL COMMITTEE

Bishop John Hurst, Chairman - 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore

Dr. James H. Dillard - Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vt.

President John Hope - Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, New York

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, 20 Vesey Street, New York City

[NAACP - DIST. OF COL.]

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70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

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MR. MOORFIELD STOREY
Vice-Presidents:
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OFFICIAL ORGAN:
THE CRISIS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

1333 R STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE: NORTH 9892

SHELBY JEAMES DAVIDSON,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

LOCAL OFFICERS
President:
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE
1415 Corcoran Street, N. W.
Phone North 5862
Secretary:
A. S. PINKETT
748 Harvard Street, N. W.
Phone Columbia 9461-W
Treasurer:
GARNET C. WILKINSON
406 You Street, N. W.
Phone North 8673
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L. M. HERSHAW, Chairman
EMMA F. G. MERRITT
NEVAL H. THOMAS
JOHN S. QUANDER
ELLA M. LYNCH
GEORGE W. COOK

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Anti-Lynching: John A. Davis
Charities and Welfare: Laura Bruce Glenn
Civil Service: A. H. Grimke
Co-Ordination: Wm. A. Ryles
Legal: James A. Cobb
Membership: Shelby J. Davidson
Police and Fire Department and Housing
Whitefield McKinlay
Press: H. E. Barnett
Propaganda: Emma Lee Williams
Schools and Legislation: Neval H. Thomas

5/1/69

June 23, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor of the Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been trying to drop you a line since your appearance at Fiske and in my preparations for Philadelphia, Wednesday, I am going to stop lone enough to say how much I have enjoyed the reports of your address and the many comments, favorable of course, which I have heard.

I congratulate you on the stand which you took and the convictions which you express and the impress which you have made. My only regret is that I was not there to hear you.

Very sincerely yours,

Shelby Davidson

SJD/T

Executive Secretary.

CONVENTION

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 3 TO 8, 1924
WENDELL PHILLIPS HIGH SCHOOL
THIRTY-NINTH ST. AT PRAIRIE AVE.

NATIONAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE

JOANNA SNOWDEN-PORTER, CHAIRMAN
4131 CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO
MRS. M. C. LAWTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MISS GEORGIA NUGENT, LOUISVILLE, KY.
MRS. ADDIE W. HUNTER FLOYD, NEW YORK CITY
MRS. MYRTLE FOSTER COOK, MISSOURI

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN

"LIFTING AS WE CLIMB"

MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN, PRESIDENT

4/15/19

Chicago, Ill. July 25, 1924

Dear Interested Ones in the
Success of the National Program
August 3 to 8, 1924.

The Program Committee is pleased to send to you advance sheets of the Program of the Convention, asking your perusal of the same and your heartiest co-operation in their efforts to "carry on" to a very successful termination, this 1924 schedule. There is nothing superfluous in its make-up and all is too important to leave out one single item.

Will you not give us your support to the fullest measure by being on time, papers, speeches, discussions, limited to the time specified, and let nothing interfere with the procedure of the business of this convention. We in turn, promise to convene on time, adjourn on time and leave you ample time to enjoy the hospitality of the city to the fullest.

Note the time and place of your part on the program: Wed. P. M.
Note the time limit for your contribution to the Program: 15 minutes.

Thanking you in advance for the consideration, we are

Cordially yours, the Program Committee.
Miss Georgia Nugent, Ky.
Mrs. M. C. Lawton, New York.
Mrs. Minnie M. Waters, Ohio
Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, Mo.
Joanna Snowden-Porter, Chairman.

1. [ENCLOSURE]

National Association of Colored Women
Program
Sunday, August 3rd, 1924.
Women's Mass Meeting.
Wendell Phillips High School.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Presiding.
Program.

Treble Clef Club, Eudora Fisher Burton, Director Chicago.

Invocation Rev. N.D.Shamborguer, South Park M.E.Church Chicago.

C. Frierson Moor Soprano Chicago.
Cleo Mae Dickerson at the piano Chicago.

Greetings from Northeastern Presidents (1 Minute Each)
Greetings from Africa. Rev. Florence Randolph, New Jersey
Chaminade Quartette. Winnona Brown, Director Chicago, Ill.
Greetings from Southeastern Federation Presidents (1 Minute Each)
Greetings from Northwestern Federation Presidents (1 Minute Each)
Mme. Annette Broadus-White Soprano Chicago, Ill.
Greetings from Sectional Presidents. (1 Minute Each)
Greetings from Across the Sea. Mrs. Fannie R. Givens, Kentucky
Treble Clef Club, Eudora Fisher Burton, Director Chicago.
Benediction.

All Sessions will be held in the Assembly Hall of the School.
Please be in your seats on time.

Monday Morning, August 4th, 1924.

8 A.M. Registration. Wendell Phillips.
9 A.M. Executive Board Meeting. Mrs. Sallie Stewart Ch. Presiding.
12 Noon. Luncheon. School Cafeteria.
1 P.M. Council of Sectional and State Presidents.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown, National President, Presiding.
3:30 P.M. Adjournment.
6 to 7:30 P.M. Acquaintance Meeting. Assembly Hall.

Monday, August 4th, 1924.
Local Night.
Mrs. Sadie L. Adams, Presiding,

National Anthem Congregational Singing. James Weldon Johnson
Invocation, Dr. W. D. Cook, Pastor Metropolitan Community Center.
Ladies' Pioneer Band and Orchestra, Mrs. Hattie Hargrow, Director, Chicago, Ill.
Welcome, behalf Chicago and Northern District C.W.C.
Mrs. Carrie S. Horton, President.
Welcome, behalf of Illinois Federation of C. W. C.
Mrs. Edith Tiffin Stewart, President.
Soprano. Odell Stone, Chicago, Ill.
Welcome, behalf of Chicago. William E. Dever, Mayor.
Welcome, behalf of the Men. Hon. Oscar DePriest, Chicago.
Whistler. Evelyn Hardin, Chicago.
Welcome, behalf of the Women, Miss Julia Lathrop, Illinois. Former Head of Federal Children's Bureau
Welcome, behalf Legislative Body, Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.
Soprano. Florence Cole Talbert, Chicago, Ill.
Response, Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, Past Pres. N.A.C.W. Massachusetts.
Greetings from the Children of Chicago. Erma Collins.
Presentation of the Key to the City, Mrs. Sadie L. Adams, Local Chairman.
Acceptance, Miss Hallie Q. Brown.
Music.
Announcements.
Benediction, Rev. John Wesley Burton, Pastor Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church.

You Will Want the Service of " Your Cab". Call Victory 3804.

Committee.
Joanna Snowden-Porter Chairman
Mrs. Minnie M. Waters, Ohio.
Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook, Mo.
Miss Georgia Nugent, Ky.
Mrs. M. C. Lawton, N. Y.

4/45/80

1924 N

Tuesday, August 5th, 1924.

8:45 A. M. Devotionals. Mrs. E.N.J. Sims (Wash.) Chaplain Conducting.
9:00 A. M. Opening of the Business of the Convention.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown, President, Presiding.
Reading of Minutes of Executive Board Meeting.
9:45 A.M. Reports of Officers. Vice President-at-Large, Chairman Executive Board, Secretary, Statistician, Chairman Ways and Means, Editor "Notes", Organizer, Treasurer, Custodian Douglas Home Fund,
Music.
Reports of Sectional Presidents.
- In memory of our Departed Sisters -
Appointments of Committees.
12:00 Noon. Luncheon, School Cafeteria.

4/15/81

Tuesday August 5th, 1924.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Rev. Florence Randolph, Presiding.
1:00 P.M. Opening Song. Report of Secretary. Business.
Reports continued. State Presidents.
Official Report of the President.
Miscellaneous.
Announcements. Benediction.
4:00 P.M. Adjournment.

Tuesday Night August 5th, 1924.
Mrs. Mary Terrell, First President of the National
Presiding.

7:45 P.M. Ladies' Saxaphone Band, Sadie Barker, Director.
Invocation. Rev. Geo. E. Peters, Pastor Prairie Av. S.D.A. Church
Soprano. Etta Jones, Chicago.
The National Association and its growth.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, National Historian.
The Newspaper and the Public. Hon. Robt. S. Abbott
Editor of the Chicago Defender.
Soprano. Song Selected. Cynthia Holmes McCabe,
Tacoma, Washington.
Financing A Club Paper, Mrs. Augusta D. Zuber, Mississippi.
Soprano. Mrs. Garner Grayson, Portland, Ore.
The National Notes an Association Asset.
Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, National Editor.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.
Reception of the Local Committee, Mrs. Jeannette Smith, Chairman, Unity Club, 3140 Indiana Ave., immediately after this Session.

You Will Want the Service of "Your Cab". Call Victory 3804.

Wednesday, August 6th, 1924
Educational Institute of the
National Association of Colored Women.

8:45 A. M. Devotionals. Mrs. E.N.J.Sims, Wash. Chaplain, Conducting.
9:00 A. M. Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, presiding.
Report of Secretary. General Business. Nominations.
10:00 A.M. Educational Institute.
Miss S. Ella Wilson (Mass) and Mrs.H.L.McCrory(N.C.) presiding.

Public Schools:
Problems of Separate School Systems. Mrs. Nellie Weaver Green, Oklahoma.
School situation in Northern States, Mrs.Estelle R.Davis Ohio
Colored Child in Mixed Schools Miss Roberta Dunbar, R. I.
Music.
Endowment Funds: Rosenwald, Slater, Jeannes, Etc.
Mrs. W.T.B.Williams, Tuskegee
Industrial Education:
Industrial Training, an Economic Asset.
Mrs. Laurence C. Jones, Miss.
Encouraging (Stimulating) School Attendance:
Student Aid and Employment, Dr. Mary F. Waring, (Illinois)
Scholarships, Miss Lizzie B. Fouse, Kentucky
Contests, Miss Minnie L. Bradley, (Conn.)
Negro Schools and Colleges, their place in the education of the race. Mrs. Florence Hunt, Georgia.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.
12:00 Noon. Luncheon, School Cafeteria.

1:00 P. M. Miss Wilson, Chairman of Scholarship Loan Fund and Mrs. Beatrice L. Childs, Kas. Presiding.
Federal Legislation, passed and pending.
Educational. Mrs. M.M.Bethune, Vice Pres. at Large,(Fla)
Education vs Charity as a Constructive Program:
How Clubs can co-operate with Religious-Educational Programs, Miss Arsenia Williams, Missouri.
Recitation, Mrs. Nellie Stone Lane, Wisconsin.
Scholarship Funds: Miss S. Ella Wilson, Mrs.Minnie Scott,Ohio
Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois, Editor of Crisis, New York.
Music:

4:00 P.M. Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

7:45 P.M. Miss Elizabeth C. Carter (Mass) and Mrs.Jessie James(Arizona) Presiding.
Home Nurses' Band. Maj. N. Clark Smith,Director
Invocation. Rev. John B. Redmond, St. Mark M.E.Church.
Violin. Harrison Emanuel, Chicago.
An Educational Awakening, Miss Hallie Q. Brown.
Soprano. Mae Black Mason, Minnesota.
Our Educational Campaign, Mrs. M. M. Bethune, Florida.
Piano. Miss C. Mae Brooks, Delaware
Chairman State Music Dept. and Member of State Music Commission.
Grand Rally and Reports by States. Watch the Roll Call.
Presentation of Pennant, By the President.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

You will want the Service of "your cab". Call Victory 3804.

Thursday, August 7th, 1924.

Department Work Continued. Miss Hallie Q. Brown,
8:45 A.M. Devotionals. Presiding.
9:00 A.M. Report of Secretary. Committees. Business.
9:30 A.M. Religious Welfare, Rev. M.G. Evans. Temperance,
Mrs. M. Peck Hill,(Maryland)
Anti-Narcotics. Mary V. Parrish (Ky.)
Neighborhood Welfare, Mrs. John Hope,(Ga.)
Fine Arts, Mrs. Fannie R. Givens,(Ky.)
Arts and Crafts, Mrs. Minne L. Patterson,(Ill.)
Each Depart. 15 Minutes, including discussions.
Music.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

12:00 Noon. Luncheon, School Cafeteria.

Thursday, August 7th, 1924.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Mrs. M. M. Bethune, Vice Pres.
1:00 P.M. Opening Song. Presiding.
Juvenile Welfare, Sadie Black Hamilton (Penn.)
Juvenile Federations:
Kansas, Penn., Ohio.
Solo, Miss Felicia Hemans Riley, Pa.
Health and Hygiene, Dr. Mary F. Waring, conducting.
Oral Hygiene, Dr. Fannie Emanuel (Chicago)
Preventive Medicine, Dr. Sara Brown, Washington.
Franklin H. Nichols of the American Hygiene Ass'n.
Moving Pictures, Infectious Diseases.
Election of Officers. Announcement of Result.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

4/45/83

Thursday, August 7th, 1924.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Mrs. M. M. Bethune, Presiding.

7:45 P.M. Inter-Racial Co-operation--- Peace and Foreigr Relations.
Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee.
Mrs. Luke Johnson, Goergia.
Mrs. Addie Hunton-Floyd, New York.

Thursday, August 7th, 1924.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Mrs. M.M. Bethune, Presiding.
Inter-Racial Co-operation -- Peace and Roreign Relations.
7:45 P.M. Triangle Band. Maj. N. Clark Smith, Director.
Invocation. Rev. B. U. Taylor, Pastor Quinn Chapel
A.M.E. Church.
Contralto. Jessie Jones, Chicago, Ill.
Inter-Racial Co-operation. -- Peace and Foreign
Relations.
Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee.
Mrs. Luke Johnson, Georgia.
Piano. Goldie Guy.
Mrs. Addie Hunton-Floyd, New York.
Violin Electra Murphy, Chicago, Ill.
Announcements. Benediction . Adjournment.

You Will Want The Service of "Your Cab". Call Victory 3804.

Friday, August 8th, 1924.
Departments continued.
Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Presiding.

8:45 A.M. Devotionals.
9:00 A.M. Report of Secretary. Business.
Reports of Delegates to allied National Organization Meetings.
Reports of Committees. Time and Place; resolutions, Etc.
10:00 A.M. Citizenship, Bessie C. Jones (Indiana)
The Proof of our Citizenship, James Hale Porter.
My Stewardship Mrs. M.E.Burrell, New Jersey.
Round Table Discussion Led by Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Iowa.
Estelle R. Davis, Ohio.
Broadcasting. The Preamble of the United States.
Bessie C. Jones, Indiana.
11:00 A.M. Social Service, Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, Virginia.
Legislation, Mrs. Mazie M. Griffin, Penn.

Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

Friday, August 8th, 1924.

Departments continued. Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Presiding.

4/15/84

1:00 P.M. Opening Song. Prayer.
Committees. Business.
2:00 P.M. Home Economics. Mrs. T. L.Anderson, Kentucky.
Symposium.
Purposes of Home Economics Instruction
by Mrs. T. L. Anderson.
The Child, Health and Home Betterment,
Mrs. Cora Brown, Chicago.
Better Clothing and Family betterment,
Mrs. Maud B. Lanier, Kentucky.
Community Betterment. Mrs. Florence Young, Ky.
Demonstrations by Mrs. Emma J. Andrews, Chicago.
Young, Anderson and Lanier.
Light Lunch will be served.
Music.
The Big Sister Movement. Cora Calhoun Horne, Member of
National Board of Big Sisters.
Southeastern -- Mrs. Florence Hunt, Georgia.
Northeastern -- Miss Roberta Dunbar
Northwestern -- Mrs. Katherine B. Slayton, Chicago.
Music.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

Friday,August 8th, 1924.

Departments continued. Miss Hallie Q. Brown
7:45 P.M. Calumet Pullman Band. Thomas Director, Presiding.
Invocation. Rev. W. Edward Williams.
Hope Presbyterian Church.
Soprano. Louise Bass. Ark.
Industrial Legislation, Augusta D. Zuber, Mississippi.
Business Welfare, Frances Bolling, Pennsylvania.
The Scope of our Department, Mrs. Frances Bolling.
Life Insurance, Miss Infelice B. Thompson, Chicago.
What Women have accomplished in Business,
Mme. Ezella M. Carter, Chicago.
Mrs. Cora Allen, Louisiana.
His Honor, Secretary of Labor Davis of the
United States Cabinet.
Soprano Amelia Todd, Arkansas.
God be with us 'til we meet again.
Announcements. Benediction. Adjournment.

Sight Seeing Trip Saturday 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Register with the Chairman, Mrs. Nannie Reed.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA
OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
70 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Nov. 18, 1924.

Prof. Wm. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,

Dear Sir:

The biography which we sent you last September for your revision has not yet been returned. I am writing to you personally about this matter, because the volume of the Cyclopedia which contains this article is now being brought up to date.

4/42/8

As this biography was published over twenty years ago there are, no doubt, many important facts to be added to it. The latter part of an individual's career is usually the most important of the life story, and you will doubtless agree with me that this biography, as it now stands, should not appear in the revised edition.

It is not necessary to limit the new article to the length of the old, therefore, as full details as possible should be given in the enclosed questionnaire, particularly under paragraph 15, which relates to the subject's life work, and to what he has accomplished in his special line.

In undertaking the work of bringing each of these biographies up to date, you can understand that it involves a great deal of research work on our part, and for whatever assistance we receive in this matter I wish to express my sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,

George Derby
Managing Editor

GD.GF

[NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY]

November 20, 1924.

Mr. George Derby,
Managing Editor
National Encyclopedia Biography,
c/o James T. White & Company,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

4/42/67

My dear Sir:

Answering your circular letter of November 13th I beg to say that my biography was corrected and sent to your office some time ago. A few days after its receipt a young man called here with the proof of the biography in print and wanted to interest me in paying one hundred dollars or more to have my photograph accompany it. I have no funds for such purposes and told him so. If the conditions for printing the biography are such a payment it need not be printed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[NATIONAL ETHIOPIAN ART THEATRE]

Studio of Anne Wolter

One Thirty-Four Carnegie Hall, New York

December
twenty seventh
1 9 2 4

Dr. W. E. B DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

4/24/35

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

As you know, the National Ethiopian Art Theatre School opened March 1, 1924, since which time much has been accomplished in the way of instruction.

Our aim is to make the School a lasting National Institution. This necessitates placing it on a firm financial basis, which we hope to do through our regular performances. To make these performances a financial success, the aid of the Press is primarily needed.

We are, therefore, asking editors and representatives of the various papers and magazines to meet at my studio, 135 Carnegie Hall, on Tuesday, December 30th, at 7:30 P.M.

We beg their interest and advice in furthering the welfare of this Institution.

We realize it is asking much from such a busy man, as you, but the continued evidence of your desire to help the people, prompts us to make this request.

May we count on your presence? It is earnestly sought, and we assure you it will be deeply appreciated.

Most cordially yours,

AW:MAT

Anne Wolter

4/34/34

December 30,1924

Miss Anne Wolter
134 Carnegie Hall
New York N. Y.

My dear Miss Wolter:

I regret to say that I have an engagement on the evening of December 30 so that it would be impossible for me to attend the meeting which you mention in your letter of December 27. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, CHAIRMAN
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JESSE O. THOMAS
FIELD SECRETARY

January 5, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask if you will be kind enough to send me such information as you may have as to the educational, business, religious and commercial progress of the Negro in 1923.

Mr. N. A. G. LuValle of the Washington Tribune published an article on the front page of his paper in which he indicts the race for having made no religious, business, commercial or educational progress during 1923.

The purpose of this information is to reply to this article by giving concrete facts.

Yours truly,

Jesse O. Thomas,
Field Secretary.

T/g

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but TOGETHER as Americans for the common good of our common city, our common country."

MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

What we do toward this end

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers (for) (to) work.
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

New York,November 18th,1924.

Mr.W.E.Du Bois,

Dear sir,

I want to see started here in New York,an interracial magazine.Also an interracial club.I hope that both the club and magazine will be the greatest of their kind the world has ever known,so far.I would like to be one of these who start these enterprises,and I wish,if possible,to secure several other 'founders',who shall represent the various races.

By this time you have guessed I have an axe to grind.Yes.I write to ask you if you will think over the list of your friends or acquaintances,and see if any one,or even any two,either man or woman,would be interested,and even enthusiastic about these projects.

4/45/88

I want the 'founders' to represent both sexes,and if possible,to represent also,the Hindu,the Chinese,the Japanese,the negro,and white races.I have thought it would be very good to have twelve people,the usual jury number,--perhaps six men and six women,,--these twelve to divide the labor of getting the things started,and to do,each his or her share in getting funds,in the way of subscriptions and advertising.

The ways and means of course,must be discussed by the whole group,and not be merely my own ideas.I have plenty of ideas about the material for the magazine,and about the purposes back of the club,but I do not wish to elaborate these too much, because,much as I may love myself,I really DO see that a group may have better balanced plans,and fuller talents and powers.

I hope I shall not appear too cynical if I dare to write that I wish the group might all be unmarried people;I feel that the unmarried are usually freer to dedicate themselves to a purpose.Maybe this looks as if I really considered marriage demoralizing,but you will forigve me,I think,and put down my false ideas,if they ARE false,to a lack of experience.

If you could find,in the highways or byways,a negro,or a negress,who is proud of the negro race,who is certain it is equal in every way to any other race, yet--who does not hate other races,--and if this 'find' also writes,especially either

fiction,folk-lore,biography,or poetry,expressing the racial genius,--LORD--how grateful I shall be if you will give me the address of this paragon.Maybe I am describing a rare bird--a bird of Paradise.But I have faith in finding just such people, very soon.

I ought to make it clear,that I do not expect anyone who comes into this to devote whole days to it,at the beginning.I must earn my own living,and those who help me,as well as myself will be free to choose their own ways of getting subscribers,or advertisers,subject of course to the will of the majority,when we shall have a majority.

4/4/09

The purpose of the magazine is of course,unity and amity,and we shall probably have to take vows or something like that,not to engage in religious or racial controversy in the pages of the magazine,though outside we shall be free to fight as much as we please,with or without reason.

The purpose is also,to make it as soon as possible ,international;for ninternational unity,and interclass unity must be kept in mind.My impression is that we shall probably gain more by presenting the genius of the races through art,than by argument or comparison or dust-dry facts.

The purpose of the club is to add the personal element rather more intimately to interracial contacts.I have thought that applied psychology might be a good idea for classes or meetings connected with the club,but naturally a class subject would not make a real club any more than it makes a magazine.

For the social elements however,I wait for the opinions of the unknown eleven,or whatever the number will be.I forget to mention,and maybe it is not necessary,that any member of the committee of contributing editors,founders,---must have NO racial prejudices,I mean no violent ones;but then,I'm hoping that even if any of us HAVE such prejudices,we shall find such charming people on our committee,that we we shall be at their feet metaphorically,at first sight.

Please find me a couple of geniuses;for which I shall offer you my thanks for life.Send me the addresses of the prospects,and if you wish,I shall not mention your name.Once I have the addresses,I'll do the REST.If they're the right ones,

they'll respond immediately to my letter.That is the only test necessary.

Perhaps I ought to add that no one will be required to give any money though all will be expected to RAISE some.I have myself acquired some of the nerve of the successful confidence man,which I had long admired;finally I discovered how to go and do likewise,only stepping with serpentine wisdom just this side of crime.Before we attempt to raise any funds we should have our personnel,and get a 'line' on one another.

We should have too,I suppose,the general themes of the magazine articles, stories,etc.,arranged for some few months ahead.

I believe this club and this magazine will lead to some of the most interesting and charming collaborations,interracial collaboration,in the various arts, that society has yet known.I believe that this club will lead to a far more interesting social order,social system,than we know now.Anyone with common sense must know that several races are more interesting in social communion,and artistic expression, than one.I hope that some of the collaboration will be intersexual too.

It is a very long letter,but then,it is a very long trail I am pioneering and one all too much overgrown from primitive times.I see so many wonderful things ahead that I am impatient to begin.With just ONE more sanguine temperament like my own, and just TEN sensible people who can keep their feet firmly planted on the ground-- the world is ours.

It is a world we must create;and godly gifts are needed for the creation.Help us,if you can.Already,I keep saying WE and US,for I cannot believe I stand alone.

Sincerely,

Jean O'Brien.

271 West 114th Street.NYC.

41/45/90

November 20, 1924.

L8/94/4

Miss Jean O'Brien.
271 West 114th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

Your idea is excellent. In France or Germany it would be very easy to realize it. In the United States it is not impossible but difficult and the first difficulty is the enormous cost of printing and postage. As small a magazine as The Crisis costs $50,000 a year to print and distribute. Nevertheless co-operation between a dozen people who had other means of livlihood and who were built for service might accomplish the almost unheard of in America. I suggest two persons who might be interested and you are quite at liberty to say that I suggested them. One is Miss Mable Byrd, 34 West 129th Street, New York, and the other is Mr. Harold Jackman, 7 West 134th Street, New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

4/50/5

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CHAIRMAN OF DR DUBOIS DINNER

270

CAFE SAVARIN ONE PERSHING SQUARE 42 ST & PARK AVE NEWYORK NY

ON ACCOUNT ILLNESS MRS ONEILL IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO BE

PRESENT TONIGHT MY DEEPEST REGRETS AND BEST WISHES TO DOCTOR DUBOIS

EUGENE ONEILL..

[Open Forum Speakers Bureau]

March 21, 1924.

Miss Mildred C. Smith,
Little Building, Room 1243,
80 Boylston Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

4/35/52

My dear Miss Smith:

I presume that I have caused you a great deal of trouble and difficulty in the breaking of my lecture dates.

I sailed from New York October 28th with the intention of returning in two months unless I visited Africa and if I did go to Africa to be back here in three months. This would have given me time to have fulfilled all my engagements. But after reaching Africa, as perhaps you know, I received a diplomatic appointment from the United States government and was held there a month. That combined with the difficulty of getting ships for the return trip did not permit me to land in the United States until March 19th.

I am now working out another schedule

of lectures as I have had a good many demands. I shall be lecturing in the middle west and south during the month of May and just as soon as I get my itinerary somewhat definitely in mind I shall be glad to let you know just what it is. Meantime if you have any possibilities in that month and in that territory, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/25/53

[Open Forum Speakers Bureau]

September 6, 1924.

4/35/51

Miss Mildred C. Smith,
80 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Smith:

I have your letter of September 4th. I had already written you yesterday. I could take engagements as follows: St. Louis, January 19 or 26; Milwaukee, January 15 or 20; Buffalo, December 3 provided this will not interfere in any way with my engagement in Buffalo January 11. With many thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ZP

there he has a word, a sentence or a paragraph which shows that he realizes more than he always says:

"As never before in his history the Negro is finding slef

P.L.

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 6, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

The Temple Israel forum, in Boston, is arranging a series of monthly forum meetings the coming season. They want one meeting to deal with the Race Problem, and are anxious to have you handle that subject for them. Could you be with them on Wednesday evening February 18th or April 15th at seventy-five flat? An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C Smith

Executive Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/38/67

Wld sent Feb 18

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 7, 1924

4/38/68

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

The Temple Israel forum leader telephoned me this morning that he had made a mistake in their list of meeting dates. They are to meet the second Wednesday in the month - not the third. Will you, therefore, disregard my yesterday's letter and let me know instead in you could come to Boston on one of the following dates, which I list in our order of preference.

February 11th March 11th January 14th May 13th perhaps
April 8th December 10th November 12th

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

P.L.

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 17, 1924

4/38/66

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Please hold March 11th for the Temple Israel forum in Boston. Their committee meets next Tuesday to make definite decisions on speakers, and I shall plan to write you on Wednesday whether the engagement is definite or not.

I will see if the forum in Colorado Springs would like to set a tentative date for you while an attempt is made to secure additional engagements.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Open Forum Speakers Bureau]

November 18,1924

Miss Mildred C. Smith
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Smith:

I have an engagement to speak in Cleveland, December 1 and in Akron, Ohio, November 28. I write to ask if you know of any Sunday forums at this late date, in that vicinity that may be in need of a speaker.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/3/21

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE OPEN FORUM NATIONAL COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS

November 21, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Our Cleveland forum is requesting a photograph of you for publicity purposes. I find we have none. Can you send me one immediately that I may forward to them.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Open Forum Speakers Bureau]

5/3/20

November 22, 1924

Miss Mildred C. Smith
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Madam:

I am sending herewith a photograph. I should like to have it returned after you have used it if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Open Forum Speakers Bureau]

December 30,1924

Miss Mildred C. Smith
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Smith:

I spoke December 28 in Cleveland at 11 A.M. before the Jewish Center to an audience of about a thousand, and at 3 P.M. at Elyria to what I am told is the largest audience they ever had at their forum. Both audiences seemed interested. For these two lectures you are indebted to me, I believe, $108.00.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

1/25/55

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
Chairman
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
Executive Secretary

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Editor

OPPORTUNITY

PUBLISHED BY
The Department of Research and Investigations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
127 EAST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Gramercy : 3978

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
Secretary
A. S. FRISSELL
Treasurer

March 26, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

4/45/3

Your talk Friday evening, to and concerning the younger Negro writers, was stimulating and unique. We made an effort to get the substance of it through a stenographer, but we were not measurably rewarded here.

It was the kind of talk that these young people should like to have and to keep before them. I wonder if it would be drawing too heavily upon your good disposition to ask you if at some such time as you might find leisure during the next two weeks, you would dictate for us a memorandum or statement or article or anything you care to call it, covering the principal points of your speech.

The effect of your talk has shown itself in frequent quotation since the night of the affair, and it would be an excellent thing I believe if others representing the same aspirations and interests of those present could also benefit.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson,
Editor

CSJ:IE

April 3, 1924

Mr. Charles S. Johnson, Editor
OPPORTUNITY
127 E. 23rd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

You can imagine the mess that I am in after five months absence from my office. It is impossible for me to furnish you with an abstract of my speech. In the first place, I do not know what I said and in the second place, every stenographer in the establishment has got enough to keep her busy for the next month. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

OPPORTUNITY
JOURNAL OF NEGRO LIFE
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
127 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
EDITOR

December 8th
1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/45/1

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This letter, it appears, is intended for you although it was sent to our address.

Sincerely yours,

C. S. Johnson

CSJ-R

OFFICERS:
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SUPERVISOR OF
NEGRO SCHOOLS

PHONE MAIN 2409

NEW ORLEANS

April 11, 1924

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/38/116

Dear Doctor Dubois:

The New Orleans Summer Normal for Colored Teachers which opens June 16, 1924, and continues for six weeks thereafter will be in need of a good teacher of Primary Methods and an instructor who is strong in the subject of Education.

Last year Miss Fannie Williams, a graduate of Ypsilanti, did the Primary work acceptably, and Mr. George A. Johnson, the Supervising Principal of the schools at Fortsmith, Arkansas, did acceptable work in Supervision and Educational Psychology.

The salary for these two positions will be about $200 for the primary instructor and $250 for the instructor in Education. As you are probably acquainted with young and progressive teachers in many places, you can possibly recommend some teachers who could render excellent service here. You would favor me if you do so.

It is desirable that the teacher in Primary Methods know something about folk dancing and physical culture direction.

You may possibly remember me in connection with correspondence concerning Straight University and concerning the inter-racial work in Louisiana.

As the first Negro Supervisor in the System here, I am particularly anxious to see all phases of the work successful, and believe that your assistance, in this matter, would be valuable.

Yours most sincerely,

S. S. Taylor

SST:F

Samuel Shinkle Taylor
Supervisor

C.M.WHITE
SUPREME COMMANDER

$60,000,000 OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
MORE THAN $700,000.00 FOR PROTECTION OF POLICY HOLDERS

L.H.LIGHTNER
SUPREME CLERK

The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN
1901

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF COLORADO
JURISDICTION, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.
OPERATING ON ADEQUATE RATES

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BANK NOTE CO.

ARAPAHOE BUILDING

Office

PERSONAL.

Denver, Colo. 5-7-24.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just read your interesting article in the Crisis anent, what is, according to your view, a reluctance or inability on the part of Negroes, to patronize Negro art and literature. I quite agree with you that Negroes do not buy the products of Negro artists and writers, yet I am convinced that the fact is not due to lack of appreciation, lack of ability, or to unwillingness on their part to buy.

4/41/8

I rather believe the meagre sales of such products are due more to the fact that Negro pictures and books are not sold, than to the fact that they are not bought.

And I mean just this:

The works of art, for instance, of other races, are brought to the notice of prospective purchasers through many mediums; the press, art galleries, art exhibitors and dealers joining their forces to sell the productions of their foremost artists. There is a market for these products and the market is organized.

In the field of literature, the machinery for selling the works of foremost authors is much more intensely commercialized; the press, the retail book-store, and above all, a wide-flung force of book-salesmen, being the channels through which publishers reach the buyer.

That the Negro public will buy, wants to buy and can be sold the products of Negro authors, I firmly believe. The market is there, but it is unorganized, there is no systematic effort to reach the buyer, to supply his wants, or to make it convenient for him to buy Negro books.

During the war I secured a year's leave-of-absence from Wilberforce to work for an industrial plant in Dayton, Ohio. The signing of the armistice left me in January 1919 with a portion of the leave unexpired, and without employment, as the plant closed at about that time. I agreed to go into the field for Dr. Carter G. Woodson to sell the publications of the Association for the

Study of Negro Life and History. After three or four weeks of testing out in the field, I found that the Association's best seller was a bound set of three years" issues of the Journal of Negro History. Of these the Association had a limited supply. I urged Dr. Woodson to publish additional sets, but he was unable to finance such a venture, and within two months I had exhausted the entire supply.

During that time I developed a careful sales-plan for this particular set of books. I sold on the average, during the last 6 weeks in the field, 10 sets a day to selected prospects, requiring a payment of $3.00 down and the balance of $9.00 upon delivery of the books by parcels-post or express -- practically a cash transaction as you see.

My experience convinced me of the following:

1st--That Negroes would buy and could be sold Negro books.

2d.--That they were accustomed to buying sets of books from such concerns as Collier's on a deferred payment plan, and preferred that method, although, there being little competition, Negro books could be sold them in small sets on what was practically a cash basis.

3d.-That any attempt to sell <u>single</u> copies of books was unprofitable alike to the publisher and the salesman. I tried it with the Associations other books.

4/41/3

I urged Dr. Woodson to interest other authors and publishers in an effort to produce special editions of their works in uniform binding to constitute a Library of Negro Literature. For reasons of his own Dr. Woodson made it clear that he preferred to confine his efforts to <u>his own</u> works. He may have been perfectly justified in this, but certainly not on the grounds that it was the best means by which Negroes could be induced to buy Negro books -- including his own.

Now, I have this to suggest. You are about to publish your History of the World War. Why not get some of our foremost authors and the publishers of Dunbar's and other named deceased Negro authors' works, to ppol their interests, and get out special editions of the best works of Negro authors, uniform in size and binding, consisting say of 10 or 15 volumes. Organized a sales-company as a clearing house. Let it be known, say, as "The Negro Home Library Association." Let the set be known as the "Library of Negro Literature." Arrange for financing your sales on a deferred payment plan. Secure a good man to promote and manage your sales. I believe you'd then find that Negroes would buy Negro books.

BOND
HAWNEBWIFF

W.E.B.D.
3

Frankly, my motives for offering these suggestions, and for writing this letter are primarily selfish, for in the venture mentioned above, I earned more per diem than ever before or since. I would welcome an opportunity to be associated with a venture of this character, because I know I'd make a much better livelihood than I now make. Not the least of my motives, however, is the vision I have of being instrumental in placing the best in Negro literature in the best of Negro homes.

I have discussed this matter on and off for the last year with a local white publisher, who'd readily undertake to bind (on his own finances) such a set of books, and possibly finance the deferred payments thereon, when sold.

I'd be glad, should you be interested in such an undertaking after having given it some thought, to meet you at some point when you are in the field, or to come to New York to discuss it with you more thoroughly. At any rate, I am sure my having offered the suggestion will do no harm whether you favor the idea or not. In any case write me what you think about it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edmes

4/14/4

BOND
HAWNEBWIFF

May 13, 1924

Mr. J. E. Ormes
The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen
Arapahoe Building
Denver, Colo.

My dear Mr. Ormes:

Dr. DuBois is now in Atlanta on a lecture tour but on his return I shall be glad to call your letter to his attention and I should think it extremely likely that you and he might come to some interesting terms.

Meanwhile I am very much interested in what you have told Dr. DuBois about selling books. I notice that you say that itiis not so easy to get rid of a single work. Nowertheless I am wondering if you would care to consider the distribution of my first novel. The terms which my publishers are offering are so good that I should think you would want to try out the proposition.

My first novel, "There Is Confusion", is now on the market. It has been out since the first week in March and the second edition is now on the press. It is a novel in which I have told the story of the cultivated, less well-known (that

4/4/5

is, to white people) class of colored people. It contains an interesting love story and, I have been assured, really gets some points over, that we want to make.

I, in common with my publishers, want the book to go very big. I see no reason why twenty thousand copies should not be disposed of. The publisher is willing to give the agent, the regular book sellers discount. In this case it is forty percent or eighty cents on the dollar. The book retails for two dollars so you see, that is really doing very well. If you care to handle the proposition, will you get in touch with Horace B. Liveright (my publisher), 61 W. 48th St. New York, and make your contract with him? I shall also be very glad if you would let me know if you are taking up this proposition.

If you do not care to take it up, will you send me the name of someone who you think would be interested or, better still, in order to save time, will you acquaint the person with the facts and have him write directly to Mr. Liveright? I hope to hear from you shortly.

Sincerely

JF/KF

4/4/6

June 20, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Ormes,
Arapahoe Building,
Denver, Colorado.

4/4-1/1

My dear Mr. Ormes:

I have just seen your letter of May seventh. Your proposition is perfectly sound except for two things. First it would be difficult to raise the initial capital to start a set of books such as you have in mind. Publishing is at present very high and the books would have to be well made in order to sell.

Secondly, it would be difficult to lay our hands upon five hundred men like you who have the honest, ability and push to carry a thing like this through. I do not think the thing is at all impossible and I have long been looking to something of this sort. I shall keep the matter in mind and if I see any further light I shall be glad to write you and if you have any further suggestions, let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

4.00
.50
.30
1.60
2.00
.60
1.00
11.10

DR. E. W. D. ABNER
SUPREME COMMANDER

$60,000,000 OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
MORE THAN $1,000,000.00 FOR THE PROTECTION OF POLICY HOLDERS

L. H. LIGHTNER
SUPREME CLERK

The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF COLORADO
JURISDICTION, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE
OPERATING ON ADEQUATE RATES

ARAPAHOE BUILDING

Denver, Colo. 6-25-24.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You've gone unerringly to the weak spots in the book proposition suggested in mine of May 7th. Of these weaknesses I am fully aware, and it is to them I've been giving some attention.

As to financing the proposition, I have considered and discussed with a local publisher the possibility of splitting the burden of financing about three ways, i.e.,

1st.--It could be arranged, let us say, for the original publishers to supply a Denver bindery, on the credit of the bindery, unbound untrimmed copies of works to be included in a set. At the outset, such a supply would be limited, say to what would amount to three month's sales, of a special, high-grade edition, and such supply would be replenished by the publishers as sales progressed. By such a process the bindery would finance, partially, the undertaking, on their own credit, which of course would not be available to a colored concern.

4/41/7

2d. --It could very likely be arranged with the bindery, say with an initial 1,000 to 3,000 sets, to be sold to Negroes with established credit ratings, on the installment plan, installments to extend over not more than 6 months, that the installment notes or agreements of such buyers would be accepted by them in payment for furnishing the sales company with bound sets. These of course, they would discount with their bankers.

3d. --The sales to the class of Negroes mentioned in par. 2, could be a combination sale of "stock" in the sales or publishing company. The price of a "souvenir" or special set could be made sufficiently high to cover the cost of a share of stock at $5.00 or $10.00 per share, and each of from 1,000 to 3,000 subscribers would be given a share of stock when their payments on their subscriptions were completed. The first payment should be sufficient to cover the cost of the stock subscribed for. This would of course supply capital for future editions, as well as for the first "special edition."

4th. --As to a sales force. By mail, and by personal canvass, am sure I could dispose of 1,000 to 2,000 sets the first six months, and in addition select 50 to 100 representatives capable of handling

W.E.B.D.

a second, less expensive edition, made up for wider distribution.

Now, I'm fully awqre that these are "mere paper ideas." Nevertheless, I have discussed, and expect to continue discussion with yourself and several publishers, until the ideas are sufficiently formulated to justify action.

Am now on the question of "costs". Am collecting unbound copies of bo&ks that might be included in such as et as I have in mind, and discussing with the local publisher (who has a first-class "edition" bindery) the probable cost of issue, as well as questions of finance.

It has occurred to me that a well selected set, comprising the fewest possible number of the best works of Negro authors, could well be styled "The Howard Classics", competent individuals on the faculty at Howard, composing a committee to make the selection. I don't know whether that is feasible or not.

Have written at length, that you may know that I'm considering this project in all of its phases, and most naturally, not being a literary man, devoting most of my attention to matters of finance and sales promotion.

Hope you may see further light, as your letter suggests, and that I may hear from you from time to time as suggestions occur to you. In the meantime, I will keep you informed of developments resulting from my efforts at this end.

4/41/8

With best wiwhes,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. Burns

April 15, 1924.

19 Rua Victor Cordon
Lisbon, Portugal.

4/145/100

My dear Mr. Oulman:

I arrived home safely March 19th after a delightful trip through southern Spain and a pleasant, but stormy ocean voyage. Everything here seems in excellent shape.

I want to thank you so much for your kindness to me while I was in Portugal. My best regards to both yourself and Mrs. Oulman.

One thing may I call to your attention. A good sized package of first class mail sent to me in your care has not reached me. Could I trouble you to look in your assistant's desk and see if it is there and if not to enquire at the post office and at the Hotel Internacional? It is valuable mail and I should like to get hold of it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ALBERT OULMAN & CO., LTD.

TELE { GRAMS: "OULMANGRAM,,
PHONE: 4102 - CENTRAL

CODES: BENTLEY'S; A. B. C. 5TH & 6TH ED.

LISBON

19, Rua Victor Cordon

Lisbon-Portugal

Lisbon, May 5th 1924.

4/45/99

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have just received your letter and am very pleased to see that you have had such a pleasant journey.

With regards the mail that did not reach you, nothing has arrived in this office that was not either given to you nor sent on afterwards to you by mail. I have also sent somebody to the Hotel International and they tell me there is nothing for you. If anything is found, you may rely on me to have it send to New York.

Hoping that now that you have appreciated Portugal you shall come there again, I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Esq.,
70, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

AO/Pd

17 Livingston Pl
New York City
July 25,

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I ought to
have begun long ago to
inclose postage stamps.
When I keep asking you
to do things for me.
This time do do [illegible]

27-310-39

if you will advise me
in my reading. I shall
then have a month in
the country and I want
to do some reading on
the negro question. Dissing
has the knack in the
magazine it looks as though
there was just a very few
people black or white who
did not have an opinion
on the negro question and
did not feel bound to
utter it. But they are all
such personal opinions.
One can look (except in Dissing
for facts? I would like
to be intelligent regarding
what the negro has done
is doing in this country and

I would like to know something of the race in Africa - Did you see that little article in the Ethical Record last Spring by Boas on the Negro race in Africa? That seemed very illuminating.

I have just returned

from the Cupboard as
Hampden. It was a privilege
to be there. As I attended all
of the papers were able
and the men - women
seemed to me more deeply
consecrated to the cause
of their people than any other
set of religious - educational
leaders I have ever seen.

27-310-40

I think we white folks sometimes have a way of pitying the negro just because he is a negro, as though we would want to change his color if we could. but you did not feel that way with those ~~good~~ & ~~true~~ men. They made their race great.

But I did not mean to trouble you with a letter, only to ask you about the books.

Very sincerely,

Mary W. Douglas.

November 13, 1924.

4/44/26

Mr. Miles Paige,
Library Columbia Law School,

New York City.

My dear Mr. Paige:

Will you not write out for me in succinct form a statement of your experience at Fisk University putting in, if possible, the exact text of the petition which was sent to the faculty and the exact demand made upon the students by the President? I hope you will do this at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Paige]

Columbia University
in the City of New York

THE LIBRARY of Law

123 W. 142nd St.,
New York City
Nov. 24th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 - 4th Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois.

I regret exceedingly that I have not been able to comply with your request for a written statement of my experiences at this University and I would have written you before had I not been so hopeful of getting to that task before now; but I wish here to assure you sincerely that I will write very soon. My neglect has been due to extreme business, in that my work in the Law Library has temporarily demanded practically all of my time other than that required for my studies toward my Master of Laws degree. Besides I have been elected to membership in the University Band and, of course, have been busy practicing for a concert and playing for all the foot ball games etc. Also I have just been elected to the Organization of the King's Crown of the University which besides an extensive honor carries also a scholarship. Too, my occupation as a member of the Convention Committee for our Fraternity and publicity for the Christmas week of which you are quite aware as an honored brother in Alpha Phi Alpha. Also I am an elected delegate to that Convention; so with all of these duties I am kept continually busy. However I will write the statement at my earliest convenience or sooner if that should be too far off.

Cordially and fraternally yours,
Myles A. Paige.

Note P.S. over

5/11/47

(2)

Columbia University
in the City of New York

THE LIBRARY

P.S.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I would like to state also that I have decided, if you agree to make this statement in the form of a letter to Mrs. Hollingsworth Wood, as a reminder of the contents of the conference which I had with him a few weeks ago, and the result of which I have not been able to you, yet which I feel sure will be of great interest to you. Perhaps Brother Allison told you of the trend of our conversation.

Again I will endeavor to let you have all the information within the next few days.

Very cordially
and fraternally
Myles A. Paige

5/11/48

[Panda]

Bruxelles. Ce 3.7.24

Monsieur W. E. du Bois
à New York.

Monsieur,

4/33/2

Je vous prie de prendre note du fait que refus de la carte ci-annexée L'A.P.A. de Paris „n'existe donc plus", je l'ignorais! — Il est vrai que le Sécrét. gén. Monsieur Béton ne faisait pas très consciencieusement son devoir, dans l'intérêt de ses frères de race —

Comme je lui ai fait remarquer, il doit surtout s'occuper de l'une Coopérative agricole, depuis 2 ans

Bélon ne m'a pas soumis son projet, qui peut présenter un réel danger en ce qui concerne „l'esclavage Indochinois" à la côte africaine, et, c'est pourquoi il ne peut passer inapperçu pour le Congo — Ce document m'a été communiqué par une tierce personne, Tâchez d'avoir des explications à Paris, à ce sujet —

Cordialement

Mfred Vondy

August 27,1924

Mr. Paul Panda
9 Rue St. Georges
Bruxelles, Belgium

My dear Sir:

The Paris office of the Pan-African Congress under Mr. Eaton was closed last year before the third Pan-African Congress was held. Mr. Eaton was not satisfied with the support which he received.

We expect to hold the fourth Pan-African Congress in the West Indies in 1925 and hope we may have your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/32/50

June 20,1924

Miss Adella C. Parks
14th and You Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

4/32/44

My dear Adella:

I have your letter of June 19th. I am out of town for the week end lecturing, but I am sending you a note under another cover which, I am sure, will be what you want. Let me hear from you at the office early next week.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

September 13, 1924.

Mrs. Amy Parks,

1935 Fifteenth Street, Northwest,

Washington, District of Columbia.

Sent important letter to Adella some days ago. Can you reach her and tell her to rush answer.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

4/32/6d

[1924?]

261 Winthrop Ave.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Sunday.

Dear Mr. Rutherford:

In your trips
do you ever get out
this way? If so, I
would be very glad
to have you stop by
and see us.

Jessie and I are
enjoying the quiet
and solitude of this

4/32/57

little town combined
with the attractions
and amusements of
your big city.
We are always glad
to welcome "ole" friends.
So come to see us, if
you have the opportunity.

Very truly
(Mrs.) Jenny B. Parks

Phone
New Rochelle 5334-W.

Dr. & Mrs. R. K. Paschal

request your presence
at the marriage of their daughter

Juanita King

to

Mr. Fred Armon Toomer

Saturday evening, September twentieth
nineteen hundred twenty-four
at eight o'clock

Friendship Baptist Church

At home
after September twenty-seventh
348 Beckwith St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Hum

F. F. PATRICK
5226 RAYMOND AVENUE
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

Mch 2, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

In order to complete my collection of autographs of prominent writers, may I not have yours? I would appreciate it if you would autograph the enclosed card and return it in the enclosed stamped addressed envelop. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

F F Patrick

4/32/40

April 14, 1924

Mr. F. F. Patrick
5226 Raymond Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find autograph of Dr. DuBois which you requested in your letter of March 2. Dr. DuBois did not retxmn from abroad until March 19, hence the delay.

Very sincerely yours,

4/30/39

650 N. 43rd St.
W. Phila; Pa.
6/9/'24.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave; N. Y. C.
Editor of Crisis.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I trust you will pardon the personal natur of this letter, but unless I make my wants known I can't expect any help from those who may be in a position to help me.

To be brief I am asking you

4/32/6K

If there is anything that you can do to help me obtain a position in the pharmaceutical Industry in Brazil

I am a registered pharmacist in the state of Pa., Graduated from Temple University and have been out of school two years.

Now, I am bringing this little problem to your attention because I know of your many travels and experiences in foreign lands. I have read much of the opportunities for Negros in Brazil and would like to cast my lot there. But if you felt that some of the places that you have recently visited in Africa would be better for a young Negro as a druggist then I am willing to take what ever advice you deem necessary. It might be that some of those places need a man in the dispensary department.

As I was once a student of Mr Hill's who is at Cheyney I believe I can depend on him for the best of reference, also Miss Frances B. Bartholomew who is a

of the Board of directors
Member of the Phila. Branch of
N.A.A.C.P. could be relied on for
reference as well as Hampton Inst.
Manassas Ind. School and Semple.

Kindly pardon length of this
and regard the same strictly confi-
dential.

I remain.

Yours Truly,

James H. Patterson PH.G.

June 20, 1924.

Mr. James H. Patterson,
550 N. 43rd Street,
W. Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of May 9th, I beg to say that I have no very definite information that I could give you about pharmacists either in Africa or South America. I think, however, that a well trained pharmacist would have no difficulty in getting work. In West Africa he would have some difficulty with the French and English requirements except he went to Liberia. There there would hardly be an oepneing as yet for a pharmacist although possibily a good drug store in Monrovia might pay.

As to South America, especially Brazil you ought to know the Portuguese language and talk to some Portuguese consul.

I can only give you this very general and vague advise. Possibly a letter to

41/32/66

Mr. R. S. Abbott, of the Chicago Defender, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago Illinois, who has just visited South America, might bring you further information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/22/27

W. RUTHERFORD BANKS
PRESIDENT
RT. REV. J. C. MARTIN, D. D.
PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

W. F. WARREN, M. D.
TREASURER
REV. L. W. WHITMORE
SEC'Y BOARD OF TRUSTEES

TEXAS COLLEGE
TYLER, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dec 23, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor the Crisis,
New York City,
New York.
My dear Dr. DuBois,

Will you kindly give me some information on the following subject: "Influences and Agencies that Prolonged Slavery"?

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of the above, I am

Yours truly,
L. J. Patton

4/32/46

4/32/45

December 29,1924

Mr. L. D. Patton
Texas College
Tyler, Texas

My dear Sir:

I beg to refer you to Woodson's "The Negro in our History"; Brawley's "A Social History of the American Negro"; and the files of the Journal of Negro History which can be had by writing to C.G.Woodson, 1538 Ninth St.,N.W., Washington,D.C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

F-64-8000-10-1-24

Rules for the guidance of friends of inmates:-

Address all letters to Name Mc Kinley Peter Box A 10038

North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Good deportment will entitle each inmate to write two letters monthly at the expense of the institution, subject to the approval of the officer who censors the mail. Inmates in good standing may write additional letters at their own expense and subject to the approval of the censor. Writing material and postage will be furnished at cost price and may be purchased from the inmates' stores. All letters must be devoted to members of immediate family of inmates, or for legitimate business purposes. No books, magazines, or newspapers will be admitted save those sent direct from the publisher. Inmates are allowed a regular visit 30 days after admission and once every two months thereafter. Special visits may be granted upon written application to any member of the Board of Trustees and the Warden or Deputy Warden. No visitors will be admitted on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. Visiting hours, 8:30 to 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 to 4 P. M. No letters will be mailed to General Delivery in large cities.

NOTE:- No fruit shall be delivered by Visitors or sent by Post or Express to inmates. It can be purchased to better advantage by the inmates from the Prisoners' Store. Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or by Express when possible. Apparel including handkerchiefs, hosiery, underwear, shoes, plain stockings, gloves, sweaters, suspenders and belts may be sent to inmates by immediate relatives.

To Mr W. E. B. Du Bois No. 69 Fifth Ave ~~Street~~

Town New York State N. Y. County

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 25 1924.

Mr Du Bois:

Dear Sir:-

I have often wanted an opportunity to write to You and ask your opinion in regards to my studies and my ambition.

I now have this opportunity to write even though I must use a pencil as I cannot have my ink bottle filled until tomorrow.

So will you excuse me for addressing you in this manner, and the quality of my stationery?

Knowing You as I do from your writings and actions, it is with much pleasure that I write these lines to You hoping you will answer and advise me on my future life. I shall treat Your answer with the deepest respect.

I have been incarcerated in this institution for a period of six years and seven months and have yet to remain two years.

Please note dear sir that I am not asking you to help get me out, but instead I am asking Your advise on what I can find to do when I shall again be a free man.

But first I must tell you something about my self so that you can successfully advise me.

During my incarceration here I have learned to speak, to read and write the following

4/32/47

SPECIAL

languages: "Italiano," "Español," "Portoques" and "Frances".
When I say I know these languages I do not mean two or three words, but rather I mean to speak to the natives of these Countries as well as write letters to their families.

I am at present doing quite a bit of translations for business firms for which I receive remittences, and as my time to remain here is getting shorter and shorter every day I would like very much to connect my self to some business prope or some place where I could earn an honest living from the results of my years of study.

I was asked to write you in regards to this intention as I want to be a man a real man and of some benefit to my race and if you will please ask Mr H. H. Willock of the Waverly Oil Works Co, as to my capability etc, I am sure you can suggest some place where I can earn an honest living and help my dear Mother.

Just address your letter to Mr Willock % Waverly Oil Works Co. Butler St. He receivrs your Monthly The Crisis and likes it very much.

Now Mr Du Bois won't you please answer this letter, and also write Mr Willock.

I have many things that I would like to say to you, but I think I have caused you to understand that I have studied hard to be a better man.

Mc Kinley Snider

1035
N. S. Station
Pgh. Pa.

Part (I)

Louisville, Ala.

Dear Crisis

I am a little Southern Negro girl I am 13 yrs. of age. I want to write you the story of Southern life. My Mother was reared in the South, An also My Grand Mother too, I have often heard My grand Mother tell of her mother home in South Carolina, when she was sold and brought here as a slave. how My grand Mother was sold from her Mother. her and her Twin Brother was taken a way from each other when They was Nine years of age. It was 20 years before they ever met again when they met again. She said they went down on bended knees and prayed to gether to never be separated again in life. that they children might grow up to be a successful and My grand mother is dead And all

my great uncle my grand mother has 75 grand Children and great grand Children my uncle family is here in the South, when my mother first started to school she had to go to a white teacher when she begin to learn so fast the teacher begain to find fault of her. And so her brother thomas raised in the house with the white people he had a very good learning he would teach my mother, some time the white people would not want them to have no books but through the help of God there was a way provided for them, and so I believe it was the Lord who has brought us safe this far So I will close this will write more next time, of Southern life, my name is Sue Edda pennington

P. O. Louisville Ala.

Dec 12. 1924 if this Be accepted

OCT 14 1924

2911 Milan St.,
N.O.,La.
Oct. 9,1924.

The Crisis,
69½Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Gentlemen:

I am in search for material on Haiti and Haitian people,their political,social,moral, religious, economic and civic life. I am particularly interested in the folk lore of the people and anything that reveals new sidelights or sidelights leiitle revealed on these people.

I am taking a Master' Degree and have chosen the theme, "The Sociological Life of the Haitian People." I think Miss Jesse Faust , one of the Crisis's able writers brought out something on this subject; and perhaps Mr. J. Weldon Johnson did so too.

If there are any bound volumes or back volumes of the Crisis having anything on Haitai worth while, I should be pleased to purchase them. Meanwhile information as to suitable bibliography and sources where full reading and research may be gotten , will be very helpful.

Hoping to have your early reply.

Yours truly,

A. E. Perkins

Supervising Principal Danneel School
Colored, Contributing Member N.A.A.C.P.

4/32/19

October 14,1924

Mr. A. E. Perkins
2911 Milan Street
NewOrlbans, La.

My dear Sir:

I presume you know Leger's History of Haiti and the one by T. G. Stewart. If you read French it would be best for you to communicate directly with Haiti. Write to Charles Moravia, Corner of the Rue Lamarre & Avenue John Brown, Port au Prince, Haiti and ask him for a bibliography and publications. You might also write M. Dantes Bellegarde, simply directing it to Port au Prince, and get the pamphlet which he has lately published.

There have been several articles in the CRISIS, as follows: February, 1924, December, June, July and September 1922, August and October 1921, April, May, October and September 1920.

I trust these notes will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ALP

4/32/42

Dallas Texas
Mar. 29. 1924.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois.
69. 5th Ave,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois.

In this weeks issue of the Dallas Express I notice that you have returned from Liberia.

I am anxious to know more about Liberia and ask you. Will you give me the address of the proper person in Liberia that I can get a book in which one may get a knowledge of the constitution and political life in Liberia -

4/32/36

Trusting this will not cause you any trouble. If any person pardon me

I am yours truly
John W Perkins
711 Bogel Street
Dallas. Texas.

April 23, 1924.

Mr. John W. Perkins,
911 Bogel Street,
Dallas, Texas.

4/32/34

My dear Sir:

Frederick Starr's "History of Liberia" is the best book for general information. It can be obtained from Professor Starr, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, price $1.10.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

April 14, 1924.

General John Pershing,
War Department,
Washington, D. C. Personal.

4/30/18

My dear Sir:

I am a personal friend of the late Charles Young. I think you know how devoted an officer he was and that he died in service in Africa. He left two partly grown children, now in school, a widow and a mother. They need aid from the government and that aid should not be less than one hundred dollars a month, and ought to be more.

I am asking if you will not interest yourself in this pension bill. It is in the hands of Representative Brandt and Senator Fess. I should be under deep obligations for anything that you could do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of April 14th with reference to the question of a pension for the dependents of the late Colonel Young has been received. I am, of course, well acquainted with the faithful and efficient service which he rendered, but do not feel at liberty to take any action along the lines referred to. I have adopted a policy of not making recommendations in such matters and could not make an exception in this instance.

Regretting that I cannot give you a favorable reply, believe me

Sincerely yours,

John J. Pershing

4/22/24

[1924?]

Dear Friends:

I should be very glad to have you come in and take tea with Miss Jessie Fawcett on Sunday, April sixth at four o' clock.

Very sincerely yours
Dorothy Peterson

388 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

4/11/67

[MAY 5, 1924?]

April 5, 1924.

Mrs. Sadie M. Peterson,
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No.91,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

4/31/37
9

My dear Mrs. Peterson:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city to be away until early in June. On his return your letter of April 25th will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

Sadie M. Peterson
Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.
Tuskegee, Alabama

April , 25 ,1924

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Ave
New York City ,

Dear Dr. Dubois ,

How glad I am that you are back to America ,yet how very glad I was to know of the great Honor placed upon you . I was so sorry I could not have been present at your dinner to have joined with the rest in the joy of your return .

There is so much that I want to tell you and ask that I cannot write . This has been a great experience and now I have a very fine Library 3,000vol. The men seem very interested and I can tell you it takes soul to do the Ward work, that is taking books to the wards , giving book talks and telling stories to the mental patients . When I came they gave me an empty room and two hundred books of very poor class and that is why I am so proud of this Library which seemslike a child .

When I return next year I shall write " The Aftermath " for there is story material , Oh, if I could only express the soul stories from our boys who have suffered inthe great world war.

I shall be very glad of your interest for I am in Alabama . I ordered the Crisis but I have never seen it .

Please let me know when my membership inthe Fiske club is due I have forgotten when I last paid it ,and I gave it to Miss Belle Davis .

4/31/35

Sadie M. Peterson
Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.
Tuskegee, Alabama

How the boys enjoyed Mrs. Curtis , she talked to,them in the Library one afternoon . I was very glad to see her and I hope some day to orgahize a Library in Africa .

Please let me know all that is going on in the Literary world when you have time . Tell Miss Faucet that I am having a " Book Evening at the Nurses home and reviewing her book . We are very proud of her . I am mailing her the money for a copy and I hope she will autograph it. Ah,I almost forgot to tell you how I had the White people reading Souls of BlackFolks and I hope I can soon have Dark Water. You can never realize just what these two books " put over inthe white race .

4/31/36 A

I noticed the no tice of my appointment in the Library Journal of March .

Pardon this long letter ,regards to Mrs. Dubois and all .

Very Sincerely yours

Sadie M. Peterson

Sadie M. Peterson
Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.
Tuskegee, Alabama

June 25th, 1924

Miss Jesse Fawset,
#69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

My dear Miss Fawset,

Monday I spoke to the group of summer teachers at the Institute about your book. I used Negro Literature as my subject to introduce it. A great many of the faculty were there and a number of white people. They manifested a splendid interest and I am sure Captain Darnaby will feel a response in the sale of the books. Have you raed the article in the current issue of the Indenpendent (June 21st) by Arnold Mulder, "Wanted, a Negro Novelist". Prof. Mulder pays a splendid tribute to you and Dr. DuBois.

Enclosed, is a brief history of the organization of this library, which you may read to the writers at our next meeting. Also, some snapshots which you may show them. I shall be glad to have the return of these when you have finished with them. I do feel that you owe me a photograph and even tho you feel that the ones that you showed me at your home one evening were not the kind that you would want displayed in public, yet I know that they would make me and my friends very happy.

Please let me know about the meeting at Vassar, and did you meet Prof. Laura Wyle, my very dear friend. I have always been anxious for you to meet. How can we spare Harold to let him go abroad. But I suppose Langston has inoculated the desire for the sea. My, but David Crab paid a nice compliment to Paul Robeson, in the July Bookman. I am anxious to get back to the group that really appreciate literature. I cannot understand why the " Crisis" has not been sent when I ordered it when I first came. Best regards to everyone and please write me soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Sadie M. Peterson

Sadie M. Peterson
Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.
Tuskegee, Alabama

I am submitting to you a little verse voicing my sentiment as to your book.

Dedicated to Miss Jesse Fawset, author of,

" There is Confusion"

* * * *

Choice

Her words were golden,
That versed the story of a Race
Who lived beyond its barriers,
And found a self made place.

Like drops of morning dew
That glisten on the flowers,
They gave a Race new hope
And fostered unseen powers.

Sadie M. Peterson

4/3/19
A

Sadie M. Peterson
Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.
Tuskegee, Alabama

July, 24, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Crisis Editor
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois,

While you were away I wrote you and I am wondering if you ever recived my letter. I have written to Mrs. Dubois and have had no answer. I am missing every one so and I am anxious to know how every one is.

Enclosed is aphoto of the reading room of the Library I have organized here. I am proud of it as I had no help and nothing but two empty rooms. I sent Miss Fauset the history of organization and I hope she will let you read it as you will have a better idea of the scope of this work. The Reed Johnson Bill has caused a recent influx of patients and now I serve eighthundered people including personnel.

Dr. Ward being in charge has meant so much to every one and we are doing all that we can to support his efforts.

Alabama is not a very interesting place but for Tuskegee and this Hospital and the colleges. The re are many white visitors daily.

Iam very anxious to hear from you and I havemuch to

Sadie M. Peterson
Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.
Tuskegee, Alabama

tell you when I return to New York .

Many of the whites inthis community have read " Soulsof Black Folks " and some of the Books I have on the Negro .

Regards to Mrs. Dubois and Yolande.

Very Sincerely yours

Sadie M. Peterson

4/31/23

July 29,1924

Mrs. Sadie M. Peterson, Librarian
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mrs. Peterson:

I think the reason that you have not heard from your friends is because they have all been expecting you in New York. I know Mrs. DuBois has been expecting you.

I am glad you are having pleasant work and we are all very much pleased at Dr. Ward's appointment.

I shall mention your work in the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/21
A

October 7, 1924.

Mrs. Sadie M. Peterson,
Librarian, United States
Veterans Hospital, 91,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mrs. Peterson:

4/31/20 A

I am still anxious to say something about yourwork at Tuskegee, but I had hoped to see you before mentioning it in The Crisis. Perhaps you can send us a later, more interesting photograph of your reading room than the other and some later data.

Miss Fauset sailed for France October first, to be gone several months. Mrs. DuBois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 29, 1924.

Mrs. Sadie M. Peterson,
Librarian, United States
Veterans' Hospital, 91,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mrs. Peterson:

Miss Wauset has gone to France for six months. Among her papers I find the enclosed on the organization of the hospital library at Tuskegee. I had not seen it before. Will you please bring it up to date and return it to me? I shall be glad to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

I. N. PHELPS STOKES, *Chairman*
FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE, *Treasurer*
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, *Secretary*

CABLES:- STOKESFUND NEWYORK

THOMAS JESSE JONES,
Educational Director
L. A. ROY, *Office Secretary*

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 5025

October 31, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This note will acknowledge the receipt at this office of your communication addressed to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and containing among other things your recent issue of the "Fisk Herald". All of your enclosures will be forwarded to Dr. Jones, who is at present in England.

Yours very truly,

L. A. Roy.

4/4/6/3

[PHELPS-STOKES FUND]

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

I. N. PHELPS STOKES, *Chairman*
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ANSON PHELPS STOKES, *Secretary*
CABLES:- STOKESFUND NEWYORK

THOMAS JESSE JONES, *Educational Director*
L. A. ROY, *Office Secretary*
TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 5025

November 21, 1924

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have thought that you might like to have a copy of the release which I am giving to the press today regarding the annual meeting just held of the Phelps-Stokes Trustees. Several important matters were acted upon in which I believe you will be interested. The only other copy I have given out is to Mr. Walton, who will try to see to its general distribution.

I am attaching to the newspaper statement a copy of some further material issued last spring regarding the Commission to East Africa so that you may have something of the background.

The Commission has been extremely well received everywhere. Dr. Aggrey has made an extraordinary impression and has been able to interpret the Natives to the white people and the white people to the Natives in a most remarkable way.

I am also enclosing for your confidential information a memorandum which I prepared for the Trustees regarding some of Dr. Woodson's statements regarding Dr. Jones. I think you will see that it is written in a spirit of appreciation of Dr. Woodson's important work through the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY and of realization that many pointsof view are necessary if we would wisely aid the cause of the Negro's advance and of interracial peace. I do feel, however, that Dr. Woodson has been most unfair to Dr. Jones and hence thought it advisable to prepare this document for the Trustees. It is not for general distribution; in fact, outside of the Trustees, I have not sent out in all a dozen copies. I hope that the Woodson-Jones controversy will not be revived, but I have thought as one of the leaders of public opinion among your race, it was only right that you should have a copy of this statement.

I am, with kind regards,

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

- continued on next page -

APS:L*
2 enclosures-

P. S.: I would be glad some day when I am in New York to meet with you to discuss these and other matters, as I always feel that frank exchange of points of view and information is helpful.

A.P.J.

4/134/15

Copy for Dr. DuBois from A.P.S.

[ENC.?] File Thomas Jesse Jones

TO BE RELEASED FOR THE PAPERS ON SATURDAY MORNING, November 23, 1924:

The annual meeting of the Phelps-Stokes Fund ~~was~~ just been held at the office of the Fund in New York City ~~on Wednesday afternoon~~. Several actions were taken of large significance in connection with Negro education, both in the United States and in Africa. The Trustees present at the meeting were Dr. Edgar Woolford Brown, Chancellor of New York University, ~~New York~~, Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, of Charlottesville, Va, Major R.R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mr. John Sherman Hoyt, Mr. F. Louis Slade and the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, all of New York City.

The Trustees ~~had written~~ considered reports from Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, ~~its Educational Director~~ Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who is now in England, preparing the Report of the recent Educational Commission to East Africa, of which he was the Chairman. This Commission was made up of representative ~~English~~ British, American and African educators and ~~were~~ was sent out by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, with the cooperation of the British Colonial Office, the Department of Agriculture of the United States, the International Education Board (Rockefeller) and ~~the~~ representative missionary societies of Great Britain. The Trustees decided to print the Report of the Commission which should be ready for distribution in February. It is being prepared by ~~the Educational Director of the Fund~~, Dr. Jones, in cooperation with Major Hanns Vischer, ~~the~~ formerly Director of Education for Northern Nigeria, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Education in Africa of the Colonial Office, who was a member of the Commission. The Commission ~~visited~~ visited Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa ~~and South Africa~~, thus supplementing the work of the first Educational Commission sent out under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund four years ago, which covered West, ~~Central~~ Southern and Equatorial Africa. The Commission has been most cordially received by all the Colonial Governments which have cooperated ~~most~~ heartily in its work, its major objective being to encourage education fitted to meet the needs of the Natives, under both Government and missionary auspices, and to develop a larger degree of cooperation in all educational and interracial matters between Government, missionaries, business

47-1-120

men, settlers and ~~Natives~~ Africans. The Report will advocate much larger expenditures ~~ever~~ than there made in the past in the interest of Native education, more supervision, and emphasis both on education of the masses ~~of natives~~, based on the ideals developped by General Armstrong and put into practice at such schools as Hampton and Tuskegee, and on education of ~~the~~ native leaders ~~of the race~~ at a few carefully chosen centers in Africa, where they should have all the facilities necessary ~~for~~ training ~~the most competent natives as~~ doctors, engineers, ministers, teachers and leaders in the other professions.

The Trustees made an appropriation of $25,000 to the ~~general~~ Hampton and Tuskegee Campaign. This is the largest single appropriation that they have made to any object. It is made both because of the extraordinary service which these two institutions have rendered the Nation through preparing young colored men and women in an atmosphere of idealism and practical training to take their place as useful members of their communities, and because the Board is most eager to help these two institutions carry out their present plans for developing collegiate departments. In recent years, as these schools have only been ranked as secondary ~~or high~~ schools, their graduates have not been eligible under the laws of several States for high school principalships and other important positions in public education, for which a college degree is required. The schools are therefore jointly raising a large Fund to enable them to develop collegiate courses in teacher-training, agriculture and home economics, in addition to maintaining their other departments as in the past.

The Board decided to make a re-survey of the more important Negro colleges. In 1916-17 it published, in cooperation with the United States ~~Department~~ Bureau of Education a two-volume survey of Negro Education in the United States. This has been very largely used and it is believed has helped materially to improve standards of Negro schools and to attract to those that have been well managed more financial support, both from public and private sources. There has, however, been during these past ten years an enormous improvement in the Negro colleges. The Trustees have, therefore, complied

47-1-121

with the request of the American Medical Association and other agencies in agreeing to re-survey about a score of the most important institutions with a view to making new ratings which will be fairer to the colleges themselves and to the professional schools to which their students often go. This survey will be made in the spring under the direction of Dr. Jones.

The Board has also decided to make a survey of Indian education in the United States, similar to its surveys of Negro schools in this country and of Native education in Africa. It is hoped and believed that such a survey will result in still further improving the quality of the education given to the Indian wards of the Nation.

The Board has appointed three foreign representatives: Dr.C.T.Loram will be its representative in South Africa. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, who later studied at Teachers College, Columbia; he is a member of the Native Affairs Commission of South Africa, author of an important work on Native Education, and a progressive member of the Native Affairs Commission appointed by the Government.

Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, a Native of the Gold Coast, who has recently taken his M.A. at Columbia and completed his work for the Ph. D. degree, and has been a member of both of the Phelps-Stokes Fund Educational Commissions to Africa, has been appointed the Board's representative in West Africa. He is Associate Principal of the new Government Training College at Achimota in the Gold Coast.

Dr. J. H. Oldham, Editor of THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS, and Secretary of the International Missionary Council, who is also a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in Africa of the Colonial Office, has been appointed the Board's representative in Great Britain.

Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes of New York City, who has served as President of the Board since its foundation in 1911, has resigned this position, but will continue as Chairman of its Tenement House Committee. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes was elected to succeed him as President and will continue as Chairman of the Educational Committee. Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., was elected Vice-President of the Board.

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Mr. F. Louis Slade, a nephew of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who established the Fund, was re-elected Treasurer.

The Board devotes most of its resources to a few large undertakings such as the African Negro and Indian surveys and the ~~erection of model tenements~~ improvement of housing conditions in New York, but it also aids from time to time movements in the interest of interracial cooperation and the education of the Negro. Small appropriations were consequently made to Fisk and Atlanta Universities, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the National Urban League, the Interracial Commission, the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and a few other organizations.

47-1-123.

[PHELPS-STOKES FUND]

4/30/59

November 29,1924

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Dr. DuBois was just leaving town for a week as your letter arrived. He wishes me to thank you for the enclosure and to say he would be very glad to see you and talk with you frankly when you are in town. He will write you when he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

[December 13th?] [1924]

Anson
Mr. ~~Anderson~~ Phelps Stokes.
297 - Fourth Ave. NYC.
My dear Mr. Stokes:

11-18-29

I have gone over the confidential memorandum on Mr. Woodson and Thomas Jesse Jones and I want to write you frankly concerning my own feeling. You will remember that in October, 1921 I wrote an article on Mr. Jones; some of that material Mr. Woodson has used. I enclose a copy. You do not know, perhaps, that I wrote this article because Mr. Max Yergan, himself, asked me to write it. Mr. Yergan believed and ~~he~~ still believes that Mr. Jones certainly at first worked against him, ~~but~~ Whether that is true or not it certainly is true that both in America and in Africa Mr. Jones has made it his business to decry the influence of educated Negro leaders among their own people and to substitute himself and his ideas for their ideas. He did ~~it~~ this during the World War in the case of Mr. Moreland and others. He did not, to be sure, force Mr. Moreland's retirement but he did make Mr. Moreland's position so difficult and so untenable by his interferance and back-stairs influence that Mr. Moreland, I am sure, was glad to retire. And here again I have this story from Mr. Moreland's own lips. I trust however that in case of both Mr. Moreland and Mr. Yergan my statements will be kept confidential.

I know from a native South African that Mr. Jones' ~~sharp speech~~ while in South Africa ~~he~~ told them, Afrikanders, openly and amid applause that he sympathized with their attitude toward Negroes and on the whole agreed with them. His statement brought deep chagrin to the Negroes and warm commendation from the whites. I note that exactly the same thing is taking place in East Africa. The paper "East Africa" published in London has this statement concerning the Phelps Stokes Commission: "Though the Commission has not yet published its report, the un-

A. P. Stokes, 1931 p. 2

equivocal opinions expressed by several of its members show that they heartily endorse the solution advocated so picturesquely by General Booth. 'Teach the native to work with his hand', declares emphatically Dr. Aggrey, the black member of the Commission, who, born in Gold Coast heathendom, has advanced through Christianity to a professorship in a United States University; while Dr. Jesse Jones, the leader of the group, emphasizes the need for "the gospel of the plough", and urges forcibly that true education must concern itself with hygiene, home-life, industry and recreation, while to uplift the African woman is a first essential. Too much stress, say these investigators, has been placed on literary education, which all too often produces snobs. The hand and the spade have been over-looked."

11-18-30

I now note that again the Phelps Stokes Fund is going to survey Negro education or at least Negro colleges. This means that for ten years to come the word and opinion of Thomas Jesse Jones is going to out-weigh the knowledge and opinion of 12 million Negroes, and that in the evaluation of these schools the intelligent and educated Negroes are to have practically no voice.

You will of course say in answer to this that Mr. Jones has always associated with him a colored man. He has and he has always had the kind of colored man whom he most admires. Mr. Aggrey is what Negroes call a "white folks nigger". He is a good-hearted man with absolutely no back-bone, who does not dare to say his soul is his own in the presence of a white man. With Thomas Jesse Jones he is simply an echo of what Mr. Jones wants said. To call him in any way a representative American Negro is nothing less than ridiculous. I believe that he means well and that he has intelligence but he ~~has~~ lacks ~~neither~~ lack bravery ~~nor back bone~~ + brain. Exactly such a man Jones, if uncoerced will chose to "aid" him in his next survey.

Endless file A.P. Stokes 1931 p. 3

I am utterly unable to understand how you and the Phelps Stokes Fund can ~~stand for~~ permit this sort of imposition upon the colored race. I can understand the white man who does not want my company and God knows he won't have it if I can help it. I can understand even (if I do not agree with) white folks who resent the power of black folk as voting citizens to interfere in the affairs of the common government of white and black. But when ~~by~~ at the frantic demand of white people a line between the black and white worlds has been drawn I am unable to understand why come white people insist upon coming our side the line and acting not ~~simply~~ as helpers and advisors but as dictators and tyrants, as men determined to make us do and be exactly what they will. In the end this impossible policy is going to lead to the bitterest kind of opposition and that opposition is going to rise not simply from me but from the younger generation of colored men and women who are going to follow ~~him~~ me.

If you expect to work with ~~these~~ black people and cooperate with them, the cooperation is going to be real, they are going to have the power to say what they think whether you like it or not and they will not submit to the dictation of men like Thomas Jesse Jones.

I know that Mr. Jones' favorite version of the reason for my attitude toward him is that it arises from the little lie that he told Professor Giddings some years ago and afterward retracted. I beg to say that that in itself was too trivial a matter to keep my attention for a moment. I simply told him then that I was sorry that I had ever mistaken him for a gentleman. But that is forgotten except in so far as it is typical of his methods and it is typical. He is always telling people confidential gossip which he has gathered. He never puts this upon paper. You can never expect to pin Mr. Jones down by documentary evidence which he has signed. But for twenty years his whole influence has been to discredit in your eyes and the

12-8/1-31

eyes of influential white people the thoughts and actions and ambitions of intelligent Negroes. This is a shameful thing and as I have said, I am unable to understand why you and your colleagues permit it.

11-18-32

As I said in my last letter I shall be very glad at any time to discuss with you this matter or other matters.

A. P. Stokes
p. 4 (1931

W. E. B. DuBois

Original.

[PHELPS-STOKES FUND]

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
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NEW YORK

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L. A. ROY, *Office Secretary*

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 5025

Washington, D.C.,
1767 Que Street, N.W.,
December 18, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 13. It raises many questions which I prefer to talk over with you personally and I shall take an early opportunity on one of my visits to New York to make an appointment.

Of one thing I can assure you in advance. I like to meet and hear presented all sorts of points of view so long as they are honestly held, fairly stated and represent constructive attempts to improve conditions of any race, people or group. I do not get my own views of the race problem from Dr. Jones or from any one personally, but from study, thought and contacts with men of many minds. Yesterday morning one of the colored professors at Atlanta University came in and we had a long talk together. Yesterday evening Major Moton dined with me here. That you are trying through your association and your paper and in other ways to advance the interests of your race, I have not the slightest doubt, but I do feel badly when I find you attacking so severely the motives of men of your race and of my own race whom I know to be equally sincere. Let us fearlessly stand up for policies that we believe in and attack policies that we disapprove, but can we not all cultivate a little more Christian charity in judging the motives of those who have been trying to reach the same goal, but by different emphases or lines of approach.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

APS/L

Anson Phelps Stokes

4/33/13

June 19,1924

The Editor
The Philadelphia Tribune
526 South 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/32/34

My dear Sir:

I trust very much that you will publish the enclosed letter in your next edition and give it the same prominence that you gave the letter by Mr. Brooks. If there is any charge I shall be glad to defray it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[1924]

Segregation [Philadelphia Tribune]

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Tribune:

Sir:

Will you kindly allow me to answer the statement in your issue of June 14, by Daniel A. Brooks. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not have to re-dedicate itself to ~~to~~ opposing segregation. It has always stood against segregation. It always will stand against it and it will come to the aid of every effort to free America from the policy of separation according to race and color.

It is an unpardonable misinterpretation of my spoken and written word to pretend that I have ever stood for segregation. What I have said and what I repeat is that when white people have forced separation and made Daniel A. Brooks the principal of a "Jim Crow" school and when the colored people propose to fight "Jim Crow" institutions, they should not make the mistake of fighting Daniel A. Brooks. Mr. Brooks and his teachers are excellent teachers. They are doing splendid work for our children in the Reynolds School. They, therefore, are not the ones to be attacked; it is the school officials and the Board of Education.

38-13-202

The whole policy of race discrimination which is rife in Pennsylvania today can be attacked on this policy. It is made by the ballot and by the ballot in the hands of the independent voter. Just as long as the Negroes of Pennsylvania can be bribed and bought by a few small offices to vote for the present rulers of the state who foster the "Jim Crow" policy, just so long they will suffer from Jim Crowism.

As long as they are suffering from such a policy and as long as they refuse to use the ballot in order to rid themselves of this policy, just so long Daniel A. Brooks and his colored teachers will be compelled to carry on their "Jim Crow" school and it will be their bounden duty to make this school the very best school possible; to insist upon the best teachers and best methods and if they are attacked for doing this I shall

be among the first to rush to their defense. But when I defend them as teachers I am not defending the system of segregation. On the contrary I am standing exactly where I have always stood and always will stand against segregation by race or by color

38-13-203

Pennsylvania's "one big weekly"

The
Philadelphia Tribune

Established 1884

Philadelphia Tribune Co., Inc.

...PUBLISHERS...

EDITOR'S OFFICE

526 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET

June 20th 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

It is with regret that we received your letter too late for publication in this week's issue. Your letter would have been published with pleasure had we received it in time. We will gladly publish it next week.

I am very sorry that you mentioned the fact that you would pay for the article. THE TRIBUNE does not charge for anything but advertisments. We do not consider your letter an advertisment, therefore, there are no charges. Further, Mr. Brooks did not have to pay and there is no reason for your paying for an article which is of great interest to the Philadelphia public. I assume that you are not well informed with the progress of Negro journalism, otherwise you would know that there are several large publications that do not sell front page space to anybody. THE TRIBUNE is one of these.

I am enclosing an editorial which we carried in the same issue. I will thank you if you will read it.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Washington Rhodes

EWR/C

EDITOR

[PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE]

June 23, 1924.

6/17/24

Mr. E. W. Rhodes,
526 South 16th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Rhodes:

I thank you for your letter of June 20th. Your rule not to accept pay for news articles is, of course, precisely in accord with my practice and the practice which I am sure in time will be that of all of our newspapers and periodicals. I thank you for your offer to publish the matefial. Usually I do not attempt to answer criticism. I expect to have criticism, but this seemed to me unusually unfair coming just on the eve of the meeting of the N.A.A.C.P.

I had noted with editorial with satisfaction.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Januayr 14, 1924.

Captain J. E. Philipps,
~~Sudan Government,~~ Army + Navy Club,
~~Khartoum, Egypt.~~ Pall Mall, London, Eng.

4/32/38

My dear Captain Philipps:

Dr. DuBois is now in Nigeria and in his absence I am writing to tell you that I am sure he too regrets not having seen you while in London. I shall call your letters to his attention on his return and I am sure that he will be glad to communicate with you.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

Villa Faurette

[c.1924] Dr Dubois

I should be so grateful to have any account of proceedings of this last PAN-

AFRICAN Congress

which I shd. have liked to attend

Captain J. E. T. Philipps.

Le Cercle d'Orient, Constantinople.

as in 1921.

Army & Navy Club. Pall Mall. S.W.1.

With best regards.

4/32/37

[PHILIPPSE]

Wayman Wilkerson, Chairman B. M. Roddy, Treasurer J. L. Yancey, Secretary

"$20,000 FOR THE COMPLETION OF STEELE HALL, LEMOYNE INSTITUTE"

Steele Hall Campaign Fund

LeMoyne Normal Institute

807 Walker Avenue

Memphis, Tenn.

May 13, 1924.

Dr. A. D. Philippse,
Nashville, Tenn.
My dear Dr. Philippse:

I thank you very kindly for your letter of recent date, and for the confidence you place in me. Your keen analysis of conditions at F— clearly reveals again the mismanagement of that institution. If the school were not so important in its relation to the whole problem of education of the colored race, one might be content to shun it and forget.

The copy of the president's letter in response to your resignation, still causes me to wonder why so much bitterness must find expression. I say God pity the institution which must be cumbered by a representative through whom so much ill will finds its voice. Pity because surely men have forgotten it if it is not destroyed through vindictiveness. It seems to me it is in such a plight as the "Ancient Mariner" as depicted by Coleridge.

Confidence must be restored at F— to rout out intrenched suspicion. Administration must be based upon sound principles in order to do away with a damnable spy system. Merit among men must find an expression so that favoritism and favorites might be relegated to the limbo. Personality must be called upon

5/1/59

to lead in the hard tasks of administration
so that the fetish of authority and legal rights
may be put into their rightful places. And
men — red blooded men — permitted to serve and
live out their lives in joy in that service.

It is impossible to secure its rightful place
and opportunities so long as T— is encumbered
with an individual to guide who loves self
better than a cause or his co-laborers; who
has never lived upon that high plane from
which he has seen men in their strength; or
who has caught a vision of life's greatest
meaning.

When I think of T— and my three years the
nightmare of it all causes my world to
grow dark and the joy of existence and
service seem to fade and the opportunities
for helpfulness in a world sorely in need
of it seem to lose their significance.

Confidence is the prerequisites to restore T—
to its field. Confidence also is one of the
needs for education. T— students are not
receiving full benefit, educationally, of their
years. Ask anyone who was at T— in 1921-22
about the tests — comparative tests — made by
Prof. Twiss of Ohio State. No one were permitted
to see them. The reason was evident. They
compared very unfavorably with those
of other schools tested at the same time.
Ask Dr Jefferson about the attitude at T—
toward possible gifts of money and givers

"$20,000 FOR THE COMPLETION OF STEELE HALL, LeMOYNE INSTITUTE"

Steele Hall Campaign Fund

LeMoyne Normal Institute

807 Walker Avenue

Memphis, Tenn.

5/1/60

from would be friends. Also why the Alumni are refused a suitable room ever to hold their annual reunion banquet. Why Thos J. Jones is such a friend with Mc— and such an enemy of the Negroes. I Read Woodsons articles in the "Freedman" - Indianoplis paper - last two or three weeks. The so called sifting system is an opportunity for an autocrat to wreak vengeance on those who will not stand for bigotry and intolerance of ignorance. Responsibility must again be sanely distributed and true fidelity to principles let govern in the affairs of the school.

I am distressed by the situation of so many persons leaving. I shall try to write no more at this time. Why justice comes so slowly in this world is a mystery.

If I can be of any service in any way let me have that service.

We have had a big year of service. LeMoyne has developed wonderfully under our hands. It is so small yet that we can offer no field for men with high training and years of service. Some day it will be revealed. It will stand justified for service

I teach Psychology and Education in the University of Oklahoma this summer. Give our regards to Miss Mary. May your service to L— be its redemption. With kindest personal regards

Very sincerely yours,

E. J. Ortman

Name not to be mentioned without permission

"ANALYSIS OF FISK UNIVERSITY"

SPRING, 1924 TESTIMONY OF ALPHONSE D. PHILLIPSE, PROFESSOR AT FISK

TEXT MARKED IN BRACKETS [ ] WAS REPRINTED IN THE FISK HERALD, VOL. XXXIII, #2, 1925, PUBL. BY THE ASSOCIATED FISK CLUBS, NEW YORK.

SEE FISK UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENCE, 1925, AND APTHEKER #227

(15)

[PHILLIPSE, ALAHOUSE D.
FISK. UNIV.
1924

PART V.

[redacted] ANALYSIS OF FISK UNIVERSITY.

Fisk University has had a proud history. With the ending of the Civil War, the newly-freed Negro became the problem of the day. In Nashville, in the old Union Army Barracks, the school was founded. Beginning with elementary work, within ten years four students received an A. B. degree. Dr. Cravath, President from 1875 to 1900, on the opening day announced that Fisk was "the beginning of a great educational institution that should give to the emancipated race the opportunities and advantages of education which had long been furnished only to the white rice." The tour of the Jubilee singers, the purchase of the present campus, the construction of Jubilee hall, are inspiring pages on the annals of the colored race. By its history, and by the ideals for which it stood, Fisk is fitted to be a focal point for the movements to uplift the Negroes.

Through the untiring efforts of Mr. W. H. Baldwin, one of the Trustees, and the hearty support of the alumni, the University has recently completed a drive for a million dollar endowment fund. With this, and with its buildings and equipment (not a great deal, compared with some schools, but still enough to do great service) the future awaits, full of opportunity. A future wherein students, alumni, and teachers, utilizing the material advantages to the utmost, work harmoniously toward the betterment of the colored race. A future I say and hope. Why not a present?

The students, as a whole, are alienated from the institution, out of sympathy with the teachers and administration. Why?

The alumni are frankly opposed to the direction in which things are going. Why?

The teachers in general are out of sympathy with the administration. Why?

The colored people of Nashville, and elsewhere, feel that Fisk of late is not of them nor for them. Why?

The buildings are dilapidated and in bad repair. The campus, with its wonderful possibilities, is a field of weeds, furnishing pasturage for herds of cows. Why?

It is to answer these "whys" that the following analysis is written.

Fisk University, in the Department of the Interior bulletin No. 38, is one of the three colored institutions classed as a "college Under the standard requirements which have been put forth by various organizations, as for instance the Carnegie foundation, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and three or four others, Fisk can be classed as a college, except in two particulars, - the first is the heading "Teachers". The outlines vary as to requirements, ranging from M. A. to Ph. D, but agree that the instruction should be given by teachers whose preparation is higher than that of the department in which they are working. The second requirement is that a preparatory department is not desirable, but if maintained should in no case be under the same instruction and discipline as

the college.

However, so many of the things that make for the success, or failure, of institutions, cannot be listed and described in a few words, or in many, but are intangible. Even in the preparation of teachers, native ability and spirit count for much more than number of years of schooling. The spirit of the students can make or break a school. In a previous paper we have considered some of the factors necessary for students and for schools. Let us apply these factors to Fisk.

We have shown that a college differs in aim and in method from a secondary school. The students of secondary grade are in the middle of the change from childhood to youth. In them is being inculcated the habits and training necessary for their future; intellectual and moral habits. Discipline is equally important with learning, if not more important.

The aim of the college is primarily intellectual. Character is imparted THROUGH learning. Discipline is not so necessary. The student who has not already acquired the habit of study and of self-control, has no place in college. He is not yet ready for collegiate work.

At Fisk, college and high school are one. We have students of college standing taking high school subjects. We have high school scholars in college classes. We have teachers teaching both high school and college classes. And a few teachers who teach ONLY high school, or grade school subjects, are the leading lights in the faculty meetings, their voices fixing and controlling the conduct of college classes.

The necessity for closer and firmer control and observation of the immature high school pupils serves to set the methods throughout the school. High school students, in the first flush of dawning manhood and womanhood, feeling the conflict of newly risen impulses and lacking the self-control which comes with age and experience, need sympathetic but firm control of their social relations. At Fisk, this control and supervision is extended throughout the college; leading to impatience and bitterness.

Let us consider the general character, first of the students, then of the faculty.

The students, like the students in Northern and Western colleges come from a great variety of homes. Some from hovels, lacking any early training, deficient in preparation. Some from homes of wealth. Some from families not so well to do, but rich in culture and refinement. The students are Negroes - that is, they range from full blood (a few) to those with the merest trace of African blood. As varied a group as you will find in any school.

Are they intelligent? As intelligent as the students of any college. That is, they are a few of very superior mind, most of them above the average, not of their race only, but of the median of the total population of the nation. Very few "bone-headed." However, Fisk is not the only school which has graduated mediocrities or worse Wise use of intelligence tests would eliminate most of the palpably unfit. Of that, more later.

Are they honest? Do they cheat in examinations? Will they steal? Of course, a few will steal. Some will cheat in examinations Thieves are found everywhere. I believe the average of honesty is as great as in any institution of higher learning. As for cheating, in the ethics of youth that is not so great a crime, partaking rather of a legitimate outwitting of the teacher. In many schools, an honor system has resulted in a great decrease of cheating. The honor system has not been installed at Fisk, because the concensus of opinion of the ruling classes is that the students WILL cheat. The experiment has not been tried, except surreptitiously by a few teachers. Naturally these do not place their subvention of authority upon record, but the results have not converted any of them to the prevailing belief.

Are the students immoral? A few teachers claim that the Negro is, by heredity, more inclined to looseness in sexual relations than the whites, and require a stricter supervision. Concerning theteachers who claim this, I will speak later at greater length. However, in the first place, the African heredity of most of the students would contribute only a modicum to their character, unless the laws of biology for the human race are much differentfrom those laid down for all other species. Secondly, the Africans would have to "go some" to beat the present white "red light district" of any city. There are a few cases of improper relationsamong students at Fisk. I have never known a CO-ed school in which such was not the case. For that matter, I have heard students at Vanderbilt talk of their conquests among the co-eds at Peabody. The greater per cent of the students at all these institutions are innately decent; a few are not. The same is true at Fisk Undoubtedly of that few, not all are exposed, but be it remembered that not all those sent home from Fisk were guilty of anything more than defiance of rules which are peculiar to Fisk, and are not elsewhere looked upon as crimes. Let him who has never kissed a co-ed cast the first stone.

37-2-9

The rules of Fisk are many, and by far not all printed in the catalogue. It is forbidden for two students of opposite sex to meet each other without the presence and permission of the dean of women or of a teacher. A girl and boy could be sent home for walking together in broad day light, on the sidewalk from Livingstone Hall to Jubilee. A young lady may be sent home for casting a smile from a window to a youth below.

The students at Fisk, except for a slight kink in the hair and a little pigment in the skin, do not differ appreciably from students in a thousand other institutions. They are young and human, most of them have a hard lot. Outside the school they are cut off ffom the greater part of the cultured world. On the street, they must watch continuall lest they give offense to some Caucasian. They cannot hear a concert or opera, except from a high balcony. It is not necessary to picture all the difficulties under which they labor, but it seems hard that in a school which dedicated to giving them "the opportunities and advantages of education," they are debarred from that which to most of us makes the memory of college life a pleasure.

The rules against the meeting of the sexes are not the only rules, however. For instance, the use of tobacco is forbidden. The dormitory rooms are deficient in fire protection; smoking in the rooms or buildings would be a great menace. Also it is not particularly improving to a college campus to obscure it with smoke and litter it

with discarded cigarette butts. But when a young man wishes to smoke, and very few have not at some time, if he knows that meeting a chance teacher on the street a mile away from the school while he was smoking would result in his dismissal, he does just what you or I would do under the circumstances. He smokes where the chances of detection are least - IN HIS ROOM.

Nor are these all the regulations. During the summer session in 1923, the happenings at one teacher's meeting may be instructive. The names of two girl students were placed before the assemblage; the debate was long and serious. The first was charged with a serious offense, punishable by dismissal from school. She had left the campus without permission. The evidence disclosed that she had crossed the street to Ballantyne Hall, a house in which several of the ancient maiden ladies of the faculty resided, to ask one of the teachers what her grade was. After much discussion, against the protest of a large minority, she was let off with a minor penalty. During the course of the investigation, the damaging fact was brought out that when she first appeared at school she wore dangling ear rings. (What a crime!) The second case took much longer. One young lady, for some infraction of discipline, had been confined to the campus bounds. Becoming hungry between meals, she persuaded another girl to go to the school store to buy her a box of crackers. The second girl found the school store closed, (it generally was) and walked across the street to an outside store to purchase the food. The second girl, it was decided, was young and led astray by the real offender; a mere warning to be more careful in the future was deemed sufficient. The case of the first girl, with all the heinious criminality, was discussed for nearly an hour, and only the fact that a few of the faculty possessed a sense of humor kept her from being sent home in disgrace.

37-3-10

Perhaps a glimpse at the system through the eyes of a student would be instructive. The appended bit of fiction, by a girl student, shows the reaction of the victims.

Susan sat her bag down upon the nearby bench and looked around. So this was the famous Jubilee. This was Fisk - the school of her dreams.

She glanced down the dim corridor as far as she could see. She tip-toed softly to the great door and looked in - to see a great parlor lined with great pictures ..... Pictures of fine old faces. "Some of the founders of Fisk - I suppose - " thought Martha.

Her inspection was interrupted by the sound of footsteps behind her. Turning - she beheld a woman, white of hair and severe of countenance who said "This is Miss Jones, I believe." "You have come late."

"Yes," said Martha, "a trifle taken back by the severity of the tone. "I am Susan Jones, and I have just come. I couldn't come any sooner because my mother was ill."

"Alright - it makes it rather hard on us to have girls coming in so late - but come on. I'll show you to your room. You are to room in 81 - with a Miss Smith. "My name is Salley. I am the matron in charge in the absence of the Dean - who is not returning until next week."

So saying Miss Salley led the way out of the parlor into the hall

and up the worn broad stairway. Susan - swallowing a little lump in her throat that bespoken of homesickness - picked up her bag and hastened after the rapidly ascending Miss Salley.

Once inside the room the door of which was marked 81 - Susan sat down to look around. The room was bare and plainly furnished. Surely her room-mate had not yet arrived. Why was the hall so quiet? Surely this was study hour. Suddenly a girl burst into the room. At the sight of Susan - she stopped abruptly. "Oh - this is my roomie" she said gaily. "I'm so glad you've come at last. Cheer up. This place isn't as bad as you seem to think - by the look on your face. I suppose Miss Salley has scared you by her coldness. Don't mind her. I've only been here a week - and I've learned that she isn't much to worry about. After you get used to here. We call her"Ma" here - She means well - but she doesn't do so well."

"But come on - child - let's get acquainted. We've plenty of time to discuss Ma and her carryings on." So saying, she sat down by Susan and the two girls began to converse in a friendly fashion.

37-3-11

Susan walked slowly along the path. Her mind wandered about as she thoughtof the various happenings which had accured recently. Some one came up behind her. "Hello Susan." It was her host - in the dining hall. Catching up with her, he continued in conversation until th ey reached the gate which opened on to the campus immediately surrounding Jubliee.

Gaily humming she continued her walk toward the dormitory. At the steps she was encountered of Miss Salley. Nodding a pleasant salutation, Susan started up the stairs.

"Susan" said "Ma" shortly,"I saw you talking to Mr. M-- from my window. You are to refrain from such indulgences on the campus. It is strictly against the rules of the university and anyone violating such rules are liable to punishment."

"Against the rules -? My dear Miss Salley, surely you do not expect us toobey unwritten rules. There is nothing in Fisk's catalogue which has to do with conversing in a perfectly open simple manner with young men. Surely there is nothing so wrong in that."

"Miss Jones, you will not question the right of the university to set standards which must be adhered to by our students. Therefore, ask no questions. Regulations are made by the faculty as a body under the leadership of our esteemed president. Therefore - ask no questions.

So saying, she turned and walked down the hall. Her steps sounding sharp and decided against the wooden floor. Susan walked slowly upstairs.

"The old cat," she thought - "why can't she be more human. If she were colored perhaps I could stand the insinuations she makes and the hateful things she always says. Why doesn't she go some place else I'm so sick of missionaries I don't know what to do. Now I can see why when I came they told me she listens and meddles and bossess all the time. Imagine somebody standing outside the door of a grown girl at night to listen after the lights are out just to report her for making

noise if she whispers. Old Dummy." "I wish she'd go where she came from. I'll be losing my disposition if I have to live around HER long. Fisk's IDEALS and TRADITIONS are wonderful but -------."

Susan awoke with a blinding headache. Her face was flushed with fever and her chest ached from cold. Turning over - she called her room-mate "Helen - I' cant go to school today. This cold is getting the best of me --- I - I - can hardly see - my head is aching so."

"Well honey - I'm sorry you're ill, but I'm glad its you and not me. I would have to go to the hospital. It's alright, but unless you're dead or almost dying - you feel like you're committing a crime to go down there. Oh well - come on. That's what you're paying for. These folks ought to do something besides give you a lot of talk."

37-3-12

Susan, assisted by her room-mate, went down the stairs slowly to the matron's door and knocked. Finally, a white head inserted itself in the opening in the door. "Well - what's the matter? It's too early in the morning for anybody to be bothering me."

"Miss Kelly"-Helen spoke up - "Susan is too ill to go to school and I think she'd better be in the hospital."

"She wasn't too ill to go to the social last night - so I guess she isn't too ill to go on back upstairs. If she has to come down here, let her come down here when she's supposed to." So saying - the door shut sharply.

"Helen - I - I didn't know there was a certain hour to come. Oh my head is killing me." Coughing - Susan leaned against Helen and clung for support. "There isn't any certain hour, dear. That old woman is always like that. She doesn't like to wait on us at all. I don't see why she's been made matron of the hospital, The authorities around here have wonderful ideals - but good gracious - the practise they have.

By the time they reached the room, Susan was worn out. Helen did all she could in the way of first aid before she finally went down to breakfast. When she came back, Susan was turning and tossing in the bed. Helen drew on a sweater quickly. "Guess I'd better go get old Doc Wilson. She's a pretty bum speciman of the medical profession - but she can at least send you to the hospital."

Shortly afterwards, Helen returning followed closely by a little wizened old woman in black. She came in and went to Susan's bed. Seating herself she began to ask questions - which to the two girls - seemed to be entirely off the point. Finally she said - "I believe you have only a cold and are a little nervous. You maygo to the hospital today and rest up. I have no further directions." So saying - she gathered a shawl around her shoulders and left.

"I'm going to call Dr. Harris - " Helen said decidedly. "We have the bumest medical service in the country. Doc Wilson means well - but she doesn't know. She'd give you a pepper mint drop for scarlet fever."

Dr. Harris came soon, and alarmed at Susan's condition, advised her to be removed to the hospital where he left some very explicit

directions for her care.

Susan examined her registration card joyfully. "A senior," she exclaimed. "Oh how glad I am. Soon I shall have finished and there will be nothing more to worry about - Oh Helen," she called - sighting Helen further down the corridor - "Isn't this great - we're seniors alright. I have enough hours and some to spare."

"Yes, dear, we have the hours alright, but it doesn't mean much. Same old rules, same old regulations; same being watched like babies and reported for every digression; same old chaperons; same ten o'clock rules - everything but hours. It truly doesn't mean anything to be an upper class man much less a senior. Preps have same privileges. Oh well, let's don't worry about it."

"I only have nine months more of it and then good bye forever. We'll go out in the cold, cold world (sobbing into her handkerchief mockingly) and we'll do the same thing our mothers have done before us - send our children and grandchildren back here to be fed up on traditions and ancient customs - and become Fisk 'gentlemen.'" Oh well, it's life I suppose. Come on - I'll play tennis with you this hour, if Ma doesn't make us keep study hall instead. Hurry up!"

If we ask, how do these things come about? perhaps a glimpse at the faculty would be instructive. As a beginning, we might divide this group into two classes, the permanent and the floating. As a whole, there are from fifty to sixty teachers at Fisk, an average of about one to every three students. Add to this a librarian, a dean, a business manager, an executive secretary, one or several presidents' secretaries two or three stenographers, a few matrons and a handful or two of miscellaneous incumbents of the payroll, divide by the month ly payroll, and the result to the average salary. The maximum salary is $2,000 for a full professor. The result may be explained in part, why the floating class float; so we will first consider the permanent class, and why they are permanent.

There are several professors and instructors who have been at Fisk for a long time. Being human, they all differ from each other, but a certain similarity is seen between several of them. If we take the latest catalogue of Fisk and open it to page ten, we will find a list of professors. I would like to give first, avoiding personalities as much as possible, a short sketch of each.

Rev. Paul Laubenstein, Chaplain, on leave of absence, reason unknown.

Dora Anna Scribner. Rhetoric and English Literature. B. A. 1889, Wellesley, M. A. 1906. Chicago. Of Miss Scribner, personally, it is fortunately not necessary to say anything. Her chief hobby is upholding the banner of ornology and prohibition. Her education was not bad, for a start, but she has apparently learned little in the line of English since 1900. This fact, known and commented on by the students, is the chief point against her usefulness; she does not possess the confidence nor respect of the majority of the students. She has contribut ed liberally to school funds and to the aid of needy students. She has

32-3-13

a missionary temperament, perhaps deserving of praise for many good qualities, but NOT the intellectual interests which are necessary for a COLLEGE professor.

Thomas Washington Talley, Chemistry. B. A. 1890, Fisk; D.Sc. 1899. Walden. Strictly speaking, Professor Talley is rather a naturalist of the older school than a scientific specialist of the type in vogue at present, but the broadness of his interests and knowledge he has taught, at various times, all the sciences given at Fisk - and his character, sympathetic and scholarly, fit him well for his place. He has the respect of all the students and of his professional colleagues Incidentally, while he does not air his grievances, nor let them worry him, one who could get his viewpoint on Fisk at present might be surprised at the variance between his views and those expressed in, for example, the Fisk News.

Mary Elizabeth Spence. Greek. B. A. 1887, Fisk; M. A. 1893. Fisk. The age and character of Miss Spence, and her literally life-long connection with Fisk, should exempt her from any criticism from whatever standpoint.

37-3-14

Augustus Farnham Shaw, Physics. B. A. 1892, Yale; M.A.1902. Yale. Personally, Prof. Shaw has many good qualities. His primary motives are, however, of a missionary type rather than intellectual; qualities which were more desirable at Fisk at an earlier day and under different conditions than at present.

John Thomas Caruthers. Agriculture. B. S. 1907, Massachusetts, Agricultural College. A department highly necessary at some schools, such as industrial academies. But rather out of place in a college; at any rate, as a department with a professor, when education, economics and sociology departments are represented only by instructors. Since all the agricultural courses listed in the catalog are marked "Not given in 1924, 25," it is doubtful what has happened to the department.

Charles Allen Hodges. Political Science. B. A. 1885, Oberlin; B. A. 1897 Chicago. A good teacher.

Arthur W. Partch. Physics. B. A. 1889, Wesleyan University; 1893 Union Theological Seminary; M. A. 1912, Millsaps. There are two professors in the Physics Department. Prior to the last year, Prof. Partch taught high school physics. At present he gives laboratory instruction while Prof. Shaw gives the lecture and recitation work in all physic courses.

The intellectual equipment of Prof. Partch is negligible. He assists in other ways, leading in prayer in chapel exercises, etc. He is a moral mansor, one of the pure to whom all things are impure. He is of the opinion that the Negroes are beasts. He would have been ideal as a successor to the late Anthony Comstock, but both his lack of intellectual equipment and his lack of sympathy with and understanding of the students unfit him for work in Fisk.

Esmond B. Beardslee. History. B. A. 1897. Colgate. No data.

Charles T. Cook, Biology. Prof. Cook has no academic degrees. He is well liked by the President, but carefully avoided by everybody else for many good reasons.

Charles Victor Roman. Physiology and Hygiene. A. M. Fisk; M. D. Meharry, LLD, Wilberforce. An interesting speaker. Possesses the confidence of most of the students.

The last two names on the list we may omit, asthey belong to the floater type. Both of them, I hope I may say without immodesty, possess the confidence and respect of their pupils. Both left for sufficient reasons.

Of the Assistant Professors, we may notice Miss Lena May Hoerner. The number of Home Economics classes taught by Miss Hoerner are one class and one pupil during the summer of 1923, she acted as dean of women, and was very unpopular with the girl students; but most popular with the President.

Of the instructors. Miss Carrie Bailey, Chamberlin, teaches in the first two years of the preparatory school. She tries toteach a little bit of everything but not much of anything, being too busy with seeking information about the teachers and students for reference at headquarters.

37-3-15

John Ernest Anderson teaches high school mathematics only.

Olin E. Thomas, B. S. 1922, Ohio State University. Young but earnest and enthusiastic teacher. In his department is at least one student pursuing graduate study, on which he will obtain a Masters' degree.

Joseph B. Nichols. Resigned in 1924, as his salary was not sufficient to support his family.

George Willard Field, Physical Education for men. Resigned 1924. The period of incumbency for physical directors is generally less than one year.

Training School. Belle Ruth Parmenter. Principal of Secondary and Elementary Schools. Instructor in Pedagogy and Methods. Iowa Teachers' College; Chicago. (Dates not given, probably out of respect for lady's age.)

Some of the policies of the institution are determined at Teachers meetings. Every quarter the names of all students failing in one or more courses are read and discussed interminally by this body. The approval of this whole body, consisting as it does of college teachers, high school teachers, training school teachers, music teachers, and a few miscellaneous officers, including the editor of the Fisk news, pass upop all these points. This body, dominated by high school and training school teachers, discusses proposed changes in courses in college department and standing of college students, together with other interesting data, as for instance, the cases mentioned in the earlier pages of this paper.

At these meetings, it is interesting to watch an occasional filibuster on the part of the teachers in the music department, endeavoring to extricate some student gifted with musical talent but lacking in a scholastic work, from the necessity of passing the requirements of college standing. Such an effort on the part of the physical director, in favor of a gifted athlete, would be looked on with holy horror.

More important matters of discipline are referred to the pruden-

tial committee. This also contains high school, training school and music department teachers.

Now we may consider the Executive officers. The boarding departments necessitate a large number of matrons, assistants, etc. However for a school of about 300 interne students, the number of stenographers assistants, secretaries, etc., seems somewhat excessive. All told, there are over 110 people on the payroll. This is entirely out of proportion for a school depending on charity.

The president of the schools is F. A. McKenzie. The president of any institution may, by his office and the powers delegated to him, become somewhat of an autocrat. Pres. McKenzie, however, while denying this imputation, exceeds it by trying to do all the work which he technically delegates to his staff. For instance, the treasurer, the business manager, the dean or the head of any department, may not take a single step without the explicit permission of the president. Whenever they have done so, their action has been reversed. There seems to be a lack of trust and confidence.

37-3-16

As an instance: The business manager may not make any repairs or do anything requested by a teacher, unless that teacher brings him written authority from the president. The school store is nominally under the charge of the business manager, yet when the store keeper wished a vacation, he requested it from the President, received permission and departed without notifying the business manager or even leaving the keys with him.

During the frequent absences of the president, no money is paid out from the treasurer's office for anything. The president disclaims all responsibility for Fisk policies; however, most of these policies appear from the void - at least they are not determined at the teachers meetings. The president has no power to fix salaries or increase them; yet he was able to pay - perhaps I had better give an instance.

During the winter of 1923, a certain Major Blake was engaged as physical director, under a contract calling for a salary of $200 per month for twelve months. Major Blake was an accomplished athlete, but was not of the type prevalent at Fisk - that is, not primarily "finger on hips" like. During the summer school he received a letter from the president, criticising his general conduct and the manner in which he conducted his classes; the criticism being based on information received from some source unknown to the Major. The latter allowed the matter to leak out to his students, a large class of girls taking playground work; these publicly displayed their resentment at the criticism which to them appeared unjust. The result was that Major Blake threw up his contract, in consideration of three months' salary ($600) being paid to him. I wonder if the trustees knew of this circumstance, or on whose authority the affair was conducted. In any case, if the circumstances were sufficient to warrant dismissal, the large payment was unnecessary.

On the other hand, during the summer of the same year (1923) one of the professors was offered a position with nearly twice the salary he received at Fisk. The President, knowing the great interest this professor took in the advancement and welfare of the colored race and of Fisk in particular, and realizing that he had the full confidence of the students and all wellmeaning teachers, tried for days to persuade the professor in question to refuse the position and stay at Fisk,

promising him a substantial raise in salary. The Professor after mature consideration of the good he could do at Fisk if sincerely supported by the administration (which naturally is only the President) refused the position; but was greatly disappointed to find out that, as soon as he communicated his step to the President, he refused the increase of salary by all kinds of flimsy excuses.

President McKenzie enjoys the approval of a certain coterie of the teachers - generally the ones who would be unable to obtain a position elsewhere. However, he does not seem able to attract or hold any of the younger teachers - (the floating contingent) who generally lack the curious missionary outlook of the permanent numbers, but are generally more interested in scholastic attainment, and who in most cases are the only ones, with exceptions, to gain and keep the respect and confidence of the students.

32-3-12

Most of these were engaged by Pres. McKenzie. One example of their attitude. In engaging some of them, nothing was said concerning the use of tobacco. To some, the President gave permission to smoke, adding that it was undesirable to smoke upon the campus, since the use of tobacco was forbidden to students. In the spring quarter of 1924, the President sent the following delicate note to the men of the faculty.

> "It has been reported that some of the instructors have the odor of tobacco smoke upon them. I think you will agree that the instructors at Fisk, like Caesar's wife, should be above the smell of suspicion."

Shortly thereafter, a note was promulgated that a special committee from the prudential committee had decided that it was contrary to Fisk policy for any instructor to use tobacco. This special committee, appointed by the president, was composed of three teachers who were most openly opposed to smoking, and two others who were at least not in favor of it. This is merely an example of the annoyances which infest the place, minor in itself, yet it would be easy to explain, when engaging teachers, that smokers were not desired.

If the above is minor and unimportant, some other instances are not. The salaries at Fisk are very low, and will attract either the incompetent or those genuinely anxious to serve at a sacrifice. Several of the latter class do not expect to get rich, but at the same time do not wish to live in destitution. The salaries at Fisk are not sufficient for being a cheap place to live. This is not true of Nashville, where all eatables (except meat) clothing, gas, electricity and rent are higher than in New York. This fact, however, has not been explained by the president in his letters to applicants. In 1922 three teachers with families, Dr. Corley, Mr. Nichols, and Major Blake were engaged by Pres. McKenzie. The first, having a little money on hand, supported his family at a scarifice and obtained a better position the following year. The family of the second boarded in another city after running in debt in a hovel in Nashville. The third sent his family back to Canada, and, thanks to the additional assistance furnished him, which we have mentioned above, succeeded in getting away.

The following year, two dilapidated houses in a poor looking neighborhood on 16th Avenue were purchased and remodeled to serve

for four apartments, and four families were installed . The houses after remodelling, presented a good appearance, but were heated only by grates. During the winter, the plumbing was frozen several times and twice the two families in each house were reduced to living together in one or two rooms, it being impossible to heat the whole. Some of them were ill from exposure and had to rely on the assistanc of friends. This year only one of the families is left at Fisk.

The teachers as a whole are divided into factions and discontent is rife. Charges of suspicion of everybody, a strict spy system and other expressions of distrust of the president are prevalent. How many of these charges, if any, are true I do not care to discuss They are of interest asshowing that the President lacks the tactfulness and executive ability necessary to cause the faculty to function in harmony with each other The result is an annual turnover of from six to twelve teachers, with the resulting bad effect on students an others. None, or at least, very few of the teachers who leave are dismissed. Most of them feel fettered in any attempt to accomplish anything.

32-3-18

I have spoken of the incumbency of physical directors. One reason is that athletic competitions are discouraged at Fisk. All extra mural events incur a deficit. One reason is that the large colored public of Nashville, who would be natural "rooters" for thes games, are discouraged from attending. The editor of the FISK NEWS stated that a large number of the faculty(?) wished to discourage foot ball, but were afraid to work openly in that direction, being afraid of the opposition of the students and alumni. Therefore, they succeeded by various methods, in causing a deficit in the hope that a sufficient cause would arise for the suppression of the game.

Concerning the discontent of the alumni, these seem quite able to speak for themselves.

The students are disgruntled, not only by the numerous regulations and prohibitions, but by certain other causes. One is the dining room. A large part of the food is unfit to eat; being specially unfitted for adolescents. Many young girls have fallen ill from improper eating and been compelled to leave school. The diet is determined from economic considerations only, in spite of the fact that the staff of the institution contains several medical advisers, home economic teachers, etc. The students are compelled to eat there; a boy who "cuts" a meal is required to wash windows as a penalty. The store maintained by the school, (at a loss, incidentally, though prices are high enough) is open only at a few stated hours. The teacher of home economicsis ostensibly in charge of the Cafeteria, but has to take orders from a few committees without any authority, some special supervisors and managers. The whole thing is an example of business inefficiency. Both Peabody and Vanderbilt maintain cafeterias where good food in ample variety is served at very low prices, and the places are not run at a loss. Even smal ler schools have maintained cooperative student stores which have been successful.

Another grievance of the students is that they have no school paper. Every high school in the land publishes a student paper; not noted for literary excellence perhaps, but serving to express the feelings and train the pens of the contributors. The only paper

published at Fisk is the "Fisk News," a paper in which contributions by students are conspicuously absent, being replaced by fulsome praise of the present administration.

The students need, more than anything else, a chance to do a few things for themselves. They might make mistakes, but what of that. "There is a cure for bad judgment, but none for sterility."

The students need also sympathetic understanding and RESPECTFUL treatment. The appended paper, by one of the members of the Glee Club, will illustrate what I mean:

32-3-19

The girls' Glee Club was called upon as it frequently is, to sing for the Shriners' Assemblage. Perhaps that is not the name; suffice it to say, however, the club was to appear before quite a distinguished audience. The time for the performance was set at noon while the listeners were enjoying luncheon. It was, I might add, to be a surprise to the guests.

Finally the day came for the entertainment. The Girls' Glee Club of Fisk University would sing for the Shriners during lunch at MacFadden's Cafe one of the largest cafes in the city. The automobiles for transportation promptly arrived at the school. Six cars filled with members of the club sped along the way to the cafe. Then all of a sudden up a dirty and narrow alleyway the drivers turned the cars. Driving further up a door opened. In the doorway stood a man beckoning with one hand. With the other hand he motioned the party to be silent. The President of the University together with one of the professors and the music director, advanced to the door and motioned the girls to follow. During the procedure a crowd of curious inquirers had gathered at the end of the alleyway with eyes stretched watching the girls. And who would not call it a singular occurance - twenty fine young ladies with teachers entering the rear door of a large building in the heart of the business section. A few steps led down to a room with a very low ceiling. It really was a cave - a grotto. Mirrors on all the walls reflected dim yellow lights. Tables were arranged in every conceivable way and filled with delicious looking dishes. Drinks were to be seen in abundance. Cigar and cigarette stubs littered the ash trays while the air was filled with the fresh smoke. In the midst of all this merriment, for they (the men) seemed to be at the height of it, the master of ceremonies asked for their attention while the Girls' Glee Club would sing for them. Indeed they were de lighted - and so was the Turkish Sultan when his maidens danced or sang before him or even wise old Solomon ate better when he could hear strains of sweet music stealing forth thru' the air. And so the surprise ended. The girls sang. The small raised platform gave hardly enough room - yet each girl did her best to secure a fairly comfortable position.

Three numbers were sung. It is remarkable how the girls were able to sing thru' such a smoke filled room. The concert was over in about forty-five minutes. The president of the University spoke also the accompanying professor. The master of ceremonies responded and thanked the entertainers for their time and service. The girls filed out into the greasy, narrow alley once more. The usher promptly closed the door as the last person was out. To see the door shut one was reminded of a Chinese opium den or a German Rathskeller. And

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truly the girls felt like they had been in some sort of a den for quite a number complained of headache and the smell of smoke was strong on them all.

The cars were again filled with girls going back to school for the next hour class.

It would be useless here to go further into the deficiencies of the institution. Many there are who in bitterness would make many more charges. Concerning the personal character of the president, I would say nothing here --- it is enough, whether he be conscientious and earnest, or merely an audacious crook, to show that he lacks the executive ability to successfully administer Fisk University. And this I say, not because of any desire to injure him, but because, by his deficiencies, he is committing an irreparable injury to Fisk University, and through Fisk - to the colored race.

32-3-20

The whole tale is one more for pity than for reprobation. Not conscious knavery, but incompetence, lack of understanding, little men in big places and round pegs in square holes, make up the story of the decline of FISK. A place which once meant so much, and can still!

The usual accusation against such a statement as this is that it is not CONSTRUCTIVE. Is it not enough that it may be DESTRUCTIVE of that which deserves DESTRUCTION? Better the house should fall than that it should stand on an insecure foundation, endangering all who are near it. But we can go further, and offer a few constructive suggestions.

First, the character of an institution depends primarily on its president. The only hope I see for Fisk is to obtain a president who can command the respect and confidence of all concerned, and who possesses the ability to successfully administer the institution. Such a man can be trusted to carry out the needed reforms, but I might indicate some of them.

He would abolish the preparatory department, either a year at a time, or if possible, immediately. This would not have been possible at some times in the past, but Howard has succeeded in such an undertaking. There are two other institutions of secondary grade in Nashville. If competition were replaced by cooperation, one of these might be persuaded to take over the entire department to the betterment of both institutions. Prof. Work, President of Roger Williams, by his long connection with Fisk should be easily persuaded to help in this.

He would weed out inefficient teachers. This would be a delicate undertaking, and a wholesale clearing out would precipitate the thing he would try to avoid, but at any cost the faculty of Fisk must be improved.

With only a college and a music department, WITH SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION FOR EACH, not so many teachers would be necessary. With careful attention to courses, perhaps twenty-five could do the work of the present seventy odd with less strain on the individual. At present over half the classes at Fisk contain from two to six students. With fewer teachers, salaries sufficient to attract first class

men could be paid.

A closer attention to the admission of students would be needed. This might result at first in a great decrease in the number, but would attract the best, and I am confident that Fisk would not only regain its present numbers, but even more, and all first class college material. Where the best is offered, the best would attend. However, it were better not to try to serve too many, but to serve fewer well. If every Fisk graduate were known as a picked man, it would mean much to Fisk and to its graduates.

A more liberal policy in regard to the students' personal affairs would be practicable. They could learn to bear responsibility by practicing responsibility.

There is no reason why such a Fisk could not work harmoniously with all other institutions, white or colored, and with both colored and white citizens of the South, in harmony for the service of the race and of the nation.

37-3-21

4/32/56

August 20,1924

Prof. Al. D. Philippse,
506 W. 135th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Philippse:

I have just sent the enclosed letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

August 26,1924

Prof. Al. D. Philippse
506 W. 135th Street, Apt. 33
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Philippse:

I am sending you enclosed all the figures that I have been able to gather of the enrollment of Negroes in American colleges. I hope these may help you.

I have also sent you today copy of a letter which I received from Milikin University.

Just as soon as Dr. Boutte returns we must have an evening together and thrash out the situation.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/32/58

August 29,1924

Prof. Al. D. Philippse
506 W. 155th Street, Apt. 33
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Philippse:

Enclosed is the enrollment of Howard University for 1925 and also the enrollment at Atlanta University during the past ten years.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

September 13,1924

Prof. Al. D. Philippse
506 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Philippse:

The meeting with Baldwin and Wood is going to be Friday, September 19. One or two days before that we are going to hold a preliminary meeting and talk matters over.

I think your article on Fisk is corky. I should like to publish it in part in the CRISIS. Would you be willing?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/21

September 17,1924

Professor Alphonse D. Philippse

506 West 135th Street, Apartment 33

New York City, New York

Can you meet with us at Doctor Boutte's residence tonight?

506 W. 135 St
New York. Sept 4th/24

Dear Dr Dubois!

I just came home from a little tour in the State of N. J. & found your letters here. I thank you very much for the kind informations. I hope that your meeting with the trustees will take place in the near future as I shall be unable to participate after Sept. the 15th. I saw Mr Wood & Baldwin & shall see them again Monday or Tuesday of next week. I think they both mean it well & realize the dangers of Dr Mackenzie's policies.

With best regards to you & family

Most sincerely yours

A Philippe

4/13/65

[ENC. FROM Philippse]

Fisk University
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
Nashville, Tennessee

1505 Acklen Avenue, Nashville,
26th. Oct. 1924.

My dear Phillipse,

What is the matter with your arm? Is it broken? Have written you to the 192 Street but no reply.

You will note by the above address that I am at the other end of Nashville. I do not think that the President will like it. He had looked me out a place in the house where the Dean used to live, but there, we all make mistakes especially yours truly.

I am afraid that I shall be in trouble if I am not careful. It so happened that the other day I said to one of my classes that it was the duty of professors to see that their pupils passed (meaning thereby that the teacher should have and use the necessary skill to make the pupils proficient.) Now at a meeting this week the Pres. put the tin hat on my verdant ideas. It is our duty to flunk (fail, is it not?) the pupils.

Well, well, will let you know more anon. In the meantime, write, WRITE.

Kindest regards to Madmoiselle Marie and your goodself.

Yours as ever,

R. A. Nicol

Send me s.v.p. the address of Joseph Nichols.

5/11/18

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[ENC. FROM PHILIPPSE?, 1924]
[Ortman, E.J.]

LeMoyne Junior College
ELMER J. ORTMAN, PRESIDENT
807 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION

July

this fall. Will have to go again soon. With my work in Oklahoma this summer, I have been very busy.

I just received the Fisk Herald with DuBois' speech. Let me say at once it was to the point. It said what a lot of people had been saying privately and thinking. Truth will arise - and woe is the little man who tries to sit on the lid! I am pleased I left when I did. It is best for all concerned.

I fear that Mr. McKinney will have to change or go. Really I have but little hopes of a change there in personality. I hear complaints and all seem to overlook whatever good he has done.

I am awaiting your articles with interest. Vindication is just and I believe you are fighting the battles of several former and present Fisk faculty. What do you anticipate will be the end? With kindest personal regards from Mrs Ortman and myself to "you all". Sincerely E.J. Ortman

5/11/26
Dr. A. Kuyper, my friend of
the Rocky Mt Academy has (or writte
I [illegible] magazine why
received [illegible]

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

June 30, 1924.

My dear Mr. Chilligse,

By now your "trans"-continental trip is over I suppose. Would that mine was beginning. Unfortunately I shall be indefinitely delayed because of no finance and no means of getting any as long as the present business depression is so acute. I have hopes of getting employment with another firm here. This will be my means of leaving. — The

5/11/73

old duck, meaning of course F.M.C.K., is still at the old game of pacing backwards and forwards with his hands behind him. May his pleasure be all his own! — The campus is in a deplorable condition. Nothing short of a "man on horseback" in front of a large lawn mower can help that. Weeds have taken the place. — The "Whispering gallery" would have your friends believe that you are nothing but a fake, to use some of their words. The well organized spy-system is probably responsible for that report.

When you get settled, let me

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

George Streator,
1302 Harding Street.

P.S.- As soon as I hear from you, I'll forward your present.

5/11/24

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 7, 1924.

My dear Dr. Phillipse,

I was more than pleased to receive a letter from you. I'm glad to know that you arrived safely and had such a good trip.

5/1178

This incident about the campus proved interesting: Two young women of the regular student body (c'est à dire, not of the summer session only) were attempting to get the weeds away from the flower beds. A task next to hopeless, for the grass and weeds are higher than the flowers by three feet.

Two members of the summer faculty (one whose name I cannot use. The other

on request) told me and a fellow student that the unrest at Fisk was the result of an insidious propaganda spread from the outside. One, W. A. Lynk of Memphis, proctor of Livingston Hall, a Negro of the "Uncle Tom" type, is very bitter in the denunciation of the "radical" students. He was supplied with names of particular students whom he had never seen, designating them as "radicals". Bob Anderson and I had a talk with him Saturday. We gave him hell (pardon) We tried to lead him out on certain instructions he had received. Can't report much on him except that he is very objectionable to all the men except about three aldermen (ages 35, 40, etc).

A Miss Butler engaged as director of women's gymnasium work told me and

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

3

Chas. Lewis that she had been told that the girls at Fisk (and the boys) needed more watching than other young people (all this since DuBois' speech).

Lynk and Crandall (French teacher) are quite friends, so I have my doubts about the latter.

The summer registration is not over 148 — chances that it is less by a great deal. A decline over last year's summer session.

Nobody seems to know where Talbot is. Several students from Atlanta Univ., Knoxville College, are surprised to find so little of Fisk's boasted superiority. Even the students can't be fooled forever.

Yes, I should be delighted to know that it were possible for me to attend Columbia or somewhere next year. As matters stand, I am not only without funds but can't even find work. The job I have only gives me employment two hours a day now, and due to a dull season in business, and to my not being in a position (racially) to compete with other men there on a fair basis, I am in a serious predicament. I am going deeper and deeper in debt, because my family must live somehow. However a few months work at decent pay would soon have me on foot, but I don't get the work, here. Therefore I can't, or am not succeeding in saving money.

4/14/31

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

5.

Don't overwork yourself. If you find a certain job for me, let me know, and I'll jump up there some way or other. As it is one half of the "world" works while the other wants to, but can't. — Regards to you and Miss Mary from the family.

Yours,

George Stratton
1302 Harding St.

4/44/132

Aug 9.

My dear Dr. Philippe,

I haven't as yet secured the articles from the party who promised to write it. Nor have I been successful in getting any students to set down on paper what they have experienced here. The situation is this: Our past performance points to but one conclusion as they see it.) They become too active in the matters around Tech, they are immediately "blacklisted". I know what that means. It is not

5/1/83

at all comfortable to be continually watched and to have your grades puffed because of your "attitude" and beliefs. The world isn't full of people who dare to buck against that thing called "expediency." It isn't always easy either to count the disfavor of those who seem to control everything down in this part of the country. There isn't much to be heard around these quarters. Everything is as silent as the heartbeat of a mouse. Whatever is on foot is quietly

5/11/84

gone about. There isn't a chance to hear anything. Howard the propaganda to discredit DuBois' speech is going on rather steadily. Some of those who voiced their approval that Monday night have grown skeptical. That kind of a person is usually on the fence most of the time — seeking to follow the crowd. Today around Fisk the official air is, of course, anti-DuBois. To be in the "band-wagon" and still be assured of little favors like good marks, appointments when

5/11/25

graduation comes, etc.,
one must either swallow
his manhood and conscience
in silence, or suffer
the penalty of expulsion
or failure to graduate.

5/11/86

How are business
conditions in New York?
Nashville is at a decided
low ebb, especially for
me. It's the worst summer
I've had in years.
If it continues like
this, I'll probably
have to stay out of
school altogether next
winter.

Give my regards to
Miss Mary. — George

(over)

1302 Harding

PS.— As long as things continue as they are, I shan't be able to liquidate any obligations. Please bear with me until the sky clears up.

[Greater] 1924
Monday
Aug 18.

My dear Dr Phillipson,

Enclosed you will find the little opinion that I promised to get for you. I am withholding the writer's name. The typewritten draft is mine. I hold the original. He gave me permission to alter his text a bit, as he wrote rather hastily. I haven't changed the sentiment of his letter not in many places the wording. I am sending a "carbon" of the letter to him for his approval. The nature of his job will

5/11/87

during the first six weeks of the summer quarter, and the second six weeks found less than that number. (And everybody has a seat in chapel)

Colored merchants complain that Mackenzie has not allowed the girls to trade in their stores for various pretended reasons. They are bitter against the school as a result of this discrimination. That has weakened the effectiveness of Fisk people locally.

in a way curtail his "out-of-bounds".

Boughton announces the summer school registration as follows:

	Totals:
1920	54
21	200
22	187
23	205
24	206 (?)

However he states in the next sentence that

	College		High School	
1920	41	+	13	=
21	not tabulated			
22	52	+	11	
23	64	+	14	
24	93	+	25	= 118

The deficit or difference is in the number of "unclassified students". There were not more than 135 people seated in chapel

There were no letters written concerning the Work present. The morning of the celebration I was waiting for Work to appear on the campus, that I might escort him into the chapel. Anderson and H.R. Williams were standing outside of the President's office for ~~I don't know~~ I-didn't-know-what at that moment. I went up to H.R.W and Anderson.

"What's the hold-back?" I inquired.

"They say we can't hold the exercises" one of them responded.

At that moment, Trustee and Mrs. Deering came down the hall and inquired for the President. Shortly afterwards, McK, Lauenstein and Graham came out of the Dean's office and either Graham or Lauenstein murmured "go ahead" or something to that effect. McK meanwhile looked as if he could eat a handful of nails, and I didn't hear a word from him.

Later Graham suggested ~~to~~ Anderson that an apology be given McK for he felt that he was slighted in being kept

5/11/28

of the program.

The reason for the conference between Laub, Graham + McK is this: When Taylor said to McK:

"We are holding chapel this morning Dr McK. Would you like to say a few words?"

McK responded:
"I didn't know you were to have exercises. Who gave permission?"

"The Dean", - said Taylor.

"Ask The Dean and Mr Laub. to come to my office."

Now the Dean had

given permission to Taylor to hold the exercises during McK's absence from the University.

The Dean says McK knew the exercises were to be held. (according to Taylor).

McK says he didn't know.

Who lied?

At the close of summer school a brief note was read by Laub or Boughton from McK. He was in Point Pleasant, N.J. at that writing, or there

announced paid.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely

Leo. Stuecator.
1302 Harding St.

P.S. — I have had the misfortune to mislay my book of addresses. What is your latest address?

[George W. Streator]
9 Bo 2 Harding
Nashville, Tenn.
Sept. 20, 1924.

My dear Dr Philippse,

Not hearing from you I was a bit hesitant about writing. I am glad to know that you are succeeding in having your articles favorably considered.

Isaac Fisher will write a defense of McKenzie in the first issue of the "News". If possible I'll get that article before it goes to press. Call by DuBois' office and look over the matter I sent him.

5/11/95

Look over too, the case that affects me directly. I have sufficient evidence on hand and will get more to prove the charges false. Tell me also: Did Margaret Tillar write you about your present? Is that why you wrote Mrs. Crothwaite? Please tell me that. It affects the case at hand. Don't talk with Miss Tillar. She's in Jersey City, or Orange, N.J. now. I know that she is communicating with the "insiders" here. Be careful and don't let her round out your plans.

[Enclosed find check for $5.00. I wish I could have ~~done~~ (not that word) - paid the whole amount but I am in worse straps than you are. I haven't made anything scarcely this summer.]

Don't fail to see the matter I sent Du Bois. I consider the getting of those papers a real "scoop".

Write me at once and let me hear something encouraging. Nothing is being left undone to discredit you at present. And Du Bois - if his ears were affected by his critics - gosh!

Sincerely
George.

P.S. - It's too late to get a money order and I don't want your name to come to Negroes bank on my check. See?

[George W. Streator] Oct 6.
1924

My dear Dr. Philippe,

I have not secured a settlement of my case with McKenzie. He refuses to give me a statement saying that the charges have been dropped. At the same time, altho I have received another letter from him and have been before a faculty committee, I am not able to get a definite statement as to the charges against me. I know that it is a question of "attitude". Prof. Cook — a very rash manner asked me: "Are you satisfied with Fisk University?" I told him and the others of the committee that I didn't feel free to answer the question inasmuch as every statement I would make would count against me. The charge of the medal under which I am suspended has fallen into the background. I can't get any satisfaction whatever out of it. I have submitted

C41/44/4

to the Prudential Committee a letter which holds all my proof. I sent a copy of it to Du Bois.

In discussing the matter with Prof Anderson recently days ago, he told me that I put too much faith in that "dreamer Chilligoe." He said that both he and Broomfield were of that opinion. I remained silent on that.

It seems that I have been made the goat of the deal. I hate to say it, but my "friends" on the faculty have fallen away like lice in a deodorizing plant. Out of the whole group there are not six in whom I have implicit confidence. They are afraid of their jobs.

As an individual - human - I am a bit down-hearted, ill, and worried by the situation, but I refuse to let them whip me.

I believe if you write Miss C. E. Wright who was women's gymnasium

instructor last year, you might get a statement worth while. She may be found at 700 – 15th Avenue, Middletown, Ohio. Also Fred A. Steiner, Corydon, Iowa.

Miss Scribner's brother-in-law is the new librarian and Dantch's wife is instructor of German and French.

Explain to Dr. DuBois that I only wanted the letters McKenzie sent me. I needed to analyze them further.

I went around Fisk this morning and found that I had suddenly grown into a thing to be avoided by those people who feared contact with a "radical" student.

Perhaps I get a square deal, and then perhaps I won't.

Sincerely

George

4/4/48

[George W. Streator]

Oct. 8. 1924

My dear Dr. Shillinglaw,

Won my case. Entered School without giving a letter promising my support of anything & sport. I simply stood my ground and they came all the way to meet me. I was disappointed at the way the thing ended. I was anxious for a nice fight. I succeeded in getting only a pack of lies and finding out just what kind of men Broomfield and Anderson are.

Say, your friend Nicol is back. What kind of a fellow is he? Give me your opinion of him. I'll need to have somebody on the faculty who can get on the near-inside and I don't want to make any mistakes.

5/11/15

Flag-raising day furnished a number of funny incidents. Napier spoke of the feat which "comes to Fisk every seventeen years" meaning Dr. DuBois. Mrs. Auch Gravely read from Hebrews to prove that the wearing of uniforms is right. "Children obey your masters," was a statement attributed to her, coming from her scripture reading.

There was a large stack of cards for students who didn't present themselves for registration. I don't know how many, but there were at least a hundred. Of course the number of new students is exceedingly large. Some interesting facts will soon come out I'm sure.

In the course of our verbal battle

I told Mack that if he wanted a letter from me, he would have to write for it. Of course he wouldn't write for it. I told him further that I was not ready to give his administration an "O.K." — I am sure of this: McKenzie would have put me out of Fisk if he hadn't been afraid. No bluffing or egotism there. He is going to try to make me his friend. He really thinks he can get me to give him an endorsement from my group of radicals. I haven't lied to him, making him believe that I admire him. A thousand times no, but since I would not commit myself sufficiently and since my record would stand looking into (inspection), he couldn't hold his change any longer than he could safely do so.

5/1/103

The student petition can be got up. I am willing to do it. Speak

to some of the Alumni there about the desire of getting the "Herald" in Nashville and points South. Get them to send me some copies to 218 - 5th Ave. N., well wrapped. What-ever the charges are, I'll remit.

I can do the cause much good if I can only get money enough to get them this year. My schedule interferes with my work terribly.

Write me soon.

George

P.S. - It is impossible to find more courteous hypocrites than Fisk Officers at present.

[George W. Streator]

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

1924

Oct 14.

My dear Dr. Philippe,

An item or two worth recording:

Precaution must be taken in going about this campaign not to turn the whole faculty toward and with McKenzie. There is a danger that a great many people locally will be inclined in his favor if the attack against him is made to appear racial or personal. Do you get my point?

One publication must be given the facts to wit: (1) The incompetence is not totally among white teachers here. There

5/11/106

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Are incompetent Negroes on the faculty. C. I. Cook, for example, whose record morally and intellectually is not the best. A new man Carson, Negro, will also prove unpopular as well as incompetent if I might judge from early appearances.

The "Crisis" read that mediocre White teachers are replacing the colored teachers. It would have better read (in my opinion) that competent teachers who show a desire to exercise a few of their privileges as men are replaced by spineless individuals who take all

5/11/07

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things as <u>right</u>. ; if they come from McKenzie.

5/11/08

My point is this, mainly: The McKenzie forces are trying like everything to make it appear that the Northern alumnis are a bunch of hot headed radicals opposed to everything white, whether good or evil. It is true that Carson and Julian are the only colored additions & the faculty in years, but men like Nichols (chemistry) while I admit not the most brilliant men, were fair for the most part. Thomas is another. You know them both. We could make allies of them

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and their words would weigh heavily against McKenzie. The business manager, Shenner, I believe would prove valuable, if reached. He is so damned crabbed tho.

5/1/109

There are some people on the faculty and staff who sincerely believe that McKenzie is honest in his intentions but ill-advised.

I am reasonably safe now tho much watched and much advised.

Mrs. Myers wants me in conference

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tonight. Don't know why. The Myers family are strong for McKenzie, naturally. Most of the older boys are opposed to the Myers clownish way of conducting themselves publicly. They resent that "Uncle Tom" stuff which is ante-bellum and non-desirable with the present generation of intelligent Negroes. In fact the whole quintette is viewed as a minstrel show.

I would like to have the Fisk "Herald". A few copies would do much

5/11/10

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6

towards working up a student sentiment for any necessary move. The student body is over 1/3 new. You know what that means. Upwards of 100 old students are missing I haven't made an accurate check, but I shall this week.

5/1/11

Let me hear from you,

George.

[George W. Streator]

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Nov. 6.

5/1/22

My dear Dr. Philippa,

Pardon this retarded letter, but I am busy - extremely so.

[Two hundred copies distributed in good circles (Herald).

Succeeded in getting transfer after four weeks of school, from Chemistry under the new stool-pigeon Carson, to Physics under Shaw. The former was out to flunk me, it seems. Had it on good authority that he intended to give me "H". McK. asked the faculty to allow me to change. So you see McK's not such a bad man after all! Ha! ha!

The students are getting together more than ever, but there are a lot of cowards among us yet.

Note this:

1. This man Carson of whom I have written, was sent here by somebody at Ohio State. His recommendation came to McKenzie from some man at Ohio State. Carson formerly taught at Morris Brown — Atlanta. He is another Cook, only worse. His being here comes as a part of answer to the charge that Negroes are not engaged for staff or faculty work at Fisk. He is thoroly incompetent.

2. Dean Collings, Miss Ceshin, and Mrs. Sweet took it upon themselves to suggest to the Meharry

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5/11/23

men to remain away from Fisk socials and social affairs.
The students objected to that forwardness. I'll
give you more details as the matter develops.
It promises to be an interesting case. The
Fisk Alumni at Meharry are hot on the
trail. The whole Meharry student-body is
bitter towards Fisk. At the football games,
they gave rousing cheers for Du Bois and
yelled down with the Fisk parasites and
job-holders! Give us men on your faculty."
The "American Mercury" and the "Crisis" were
much in evidence. Also: the Fisk Alumni
at Meharry are going to present a list of
grievances to the Trustees when they meet here.
They will probably present whatever Bob Anderson

[and I put in their hands.

By the way, let your letters to Fisk students who may write you divulge nothing of your plans, if you have anything to be kept on the quiet. There are, as I have said, spies among us yet. - Write me at 1302 Harding St, as usual. I didn't want the "Heralds" to go there, hence the change of address.

All of the girls and most of the boys refused to attend the election returns given in Livingston Hall, after the Dean of Women refused to allow them to socialize. Merely straws which show the way the wind blows. S.O.S! S.O.S! ## reverse

[George W. Streator]

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nov. 6.

My dear Dr. Philippsen,

Briefly:

Miss Caskin has assigned for her six weeks examination in English (College class - don't recall number) the following subject: "Why Dr. MacKenzie should be retained at Fisk." You know the predicament of the students. Say "no," they'll probably flunk. Say "yes" they'll probably (no, surely) get a good grade.

5/11/31

Rector of Christ Church (Episcopalian) (White) Dr. E. D. Dandridge, spoke in chapel this morning. A talk on loyalty. [Dandridge

born in Virginia. 2. Trustee of St. Paul
Academy in So. Virginia. Has the
typical southern air of "your people."
Stated that
"we should not criticize lest we
be criticized in turn. You know the
line of bunk he used— religious
stuff. Said further he has no respect
for Negro who leaves his people and
lives above them. (You know that
stuff. don't you?) "The Negro should
live among his friends."

Faculty met and read your
charges made known to committee
of Trustees. Cashin (Miss) had previously
read part of them to another of her classes
She asked them to give their opinion.

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5/11/32

They called them 3 "true". Don't know what the effect will be.

I am being shown royal courtesy now. "Pat transferred to Shaw's class in Physics 2. → 1. Cook. Has had me to teach for him four days already. Roman now in California on visit of some kind asked Cook to take his class. Cook having a conflict, asked me in turn. ← Have shown my appreciation by taking advantage of the opportunity to spread a bit of propaganda. — Affairs in

general show a concealed tendency to improve. It is this: Give us your loyalty and we will give you certain concessions. On the whole, the improvements are of a minor but noticeable nature.

Yours 1302 Harding St.

Still S.A.S. for ∅

Regards to Miss Mary and you from family and a host of friends.

5/1/50

[George W. Stocker]
Nov. 28.

My dear Dr. Shuttleworth,

T. N. Wood at Fisk again today. Had long personal talk with him. Gave him a hot talk. Very hot, too. But before him lots of facts, tho he seemed inclined to belittle them in the cloud that "We they have good intentions."

Told him: "Change the entire student body. Put us all out. Get a new group. In three years you'll have the same problems as long

and Anderson (BOT). We let him ~~down~~ know, and the students let him know that we did not want McK here at all. He knows that.

Tell Du Bois: In order to get before Trustees; we had to scheme against C.V. Roman. We whipped Roman to a mental frazzle. We really made a monkey out of C.V. Roman.

The students hold the whip hand now, if they

as you retain present faculty and management.

Wood seemingly likes to talk to me. I am in the front ranks of this thing now. They have to come by me to reach students. We are even better organized than ever. But Wood - he is one slick bird without a doubt. He is great on talk.

Note, this: He spent a lot of time making apologies for McK, to me

don't out maneuver us.

However I still plead for financial aid. Are there any scholarships available anywhere? I am almost ready to fall overboard. Am fixing wholly on my nerve.

Yours

George

1107 - 17th Ave N.

Regards to Miss Mary. Fuller report will reach you Tuesday.

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Dec 6. 1924

My dear Dr. Gilligpse,

I can give a better account of the situation since things have cooled off. As to my own position, I am safe I suppose, because the administration is not going on record as sending away students who disagree — not term them. Of course all the cunning of Mc & is to be expected and guarded against. I have been accused of leading what has been erroneously called a riot. That isn't true. I have avoided that kind of stuff. My part has been

12/11/24

played openly and fearlessly right in Mr. Pace - under his nose. I have told the Trustees and him together and separately just what I think of Mr. Pace's administration (You know what that is. I was accused directly of being the direct informer of DuBois on the campus. My answer was that I have communicated with numerous alumni, and that I have told nothing except the truth. Of course there was only one response: "Oh you are fighting Fish." My answer to that: "When one's house needs cleaning, one does not seal the doors and windows and let down the blinds. There must be air and light." Needless to say there is no reply to that.

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Generally speaking, there is a change already. The effort is now being made to keep everybody happy, although several of the administration's asses are still trying to persuade students to "change that awful attitude." Much talk is being done about "the students must play fair if they want certain concessions". That of course, is in line with Wood's last talk. The impression is being given (or rather is tried to be given) that everything will come around all right if McK is given a chance. You know and I feel very strongly that McK

5/1/25

is not capable of making these changes. I have declared openly before the faculty, Mrs Franvick, ~~and~~ Wood and Hazies and the students that we want to feel that something is going to be done.

I believe I can say truthfully that the old maids are opening their eyes. Miss Spence quietly told one of our committee that she was glad we went to the Trustees, Miss Boynton ditto. Scribner is a sick bird, however, and Herbst is as nervous as a newlywed.

Definitely, the sick-spittle Negroes at Fisk must be dealt a death blow. Fisher

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5

Cook, Myers and the quintet present one of damnable sides of Negro life. And that is the lying, sneaking, hypocritical type of Negro "leader"; the fellow who will sell his mother's honor for a job and a chance to be called a "leader."

5/11/26

Let me hear from you. Be careful about mentioning my name around some of the newly made Fisk alumni in New York. Somebody is spilling my beans from that end of the line.

Sincerely yours,

1109-17th Ave. N.
Director.

(over)

P.S.— There is a rumored "break" between Mell and Dean Graham, because of the Dean's having nothing to do but office-boy.

Miss Clark who was formerly in the library has resigned. I shall stay to get her address. I believe she will tell a few things.

Again, let me hear from you at once. → 1107 - 17th Avenue North

[George W Stwator]
Dec 11.
[1924]

My dear Dr. Shilliggose,

Very glad to hear from you. I shall write briefly as I am rushed for time and have a committee meeting on hand at 6:30.

5/11/17

Examinations which were scheduled for Dec 26, were changed to Dec 22. This came next day after Anderson and I told Wood that if the trustees wanted us to believe he was sincere, "do something and stop talking." We are on to Wood and have let them all know that promises are all bunk.

Dress regulations for

women suffered some radical changes. All the don't's relative to attractive dress have been removed. The entire argument along the lines the girls put before trustees was sustained and everything asked for along those lines was granted. However:

For every thing done so far, there has been

(1). A claim for its success put forward by some faculty member, to support the claim that the faculty are

perfectly willing to do everything that ought to be done, and that the agitation by the "radical" and "unfriendly" alumni is hunting rather than helping affairs.

(2) An increased activity in the old maid's spy system. They are conducting a frenzied campaign to enforce every damned little invitable rule on the campus. You know it is impossible not to break some rule. The statement is always: "We can't give you

student government if you speak to the girls' on the campus, or if you refuse to look pleasant in chapel" or some such foolishness. They are, in other words, seeking to establish a reason why it is impossible to trust us. The student body isn't perfect, surely, but no less so than any other group.

Generally speaking there is a noticeable let up, especially on Mr K.'s part. He is a sad looking individual He can't live much longer

I don't believe. Not much longer.

If it is possible, let the New York alumni make some sort of move in the form of a Xmas message or something to establish themselves firmly in the hearts of the students. A good number are going home for Xmas and their word can change the impressions among many Southern alumni that the N.Y. group has a selfish interest at heart.

5/11/18

The condition of athletics is bad. That is a student weak spot – always.

This season scores:
(Football)

Roger Williams 13, Fisk 6
(the game was forfeited to Fisk)

Knoxville College 6, Fisk 0
Atlanta Univ 38, Fisk 0
Tuskegee 67, Fisk 6
Morehouse 52 Fisk 0
Talledega 62 (!) Fisk 0

Causes: Few men of size and bulk in Fisk.
+ Rule which keeps Freshmen

and high school from participation in athletics.

(3) Poor coaching – altho Fields is fine fellow, personally, he is no football coach. → Suggs at A & I State Normal here, and Riddle at Talledega, both efficient and Fisk alumni would have been pleased to come to Fisk.

(4) Unsystematic athletic management affords no training to students in correct management.

Colored papers carrying the news story: Pittsburg

American, St. Louis Argus,
Chicago Whig, East Tennessee
News.

The "Crisis" and the
above papers are excluded
from the library. I made
a specific request to the librarian for
the "Opportunity" magazine
" "Nation"
" "Crisis"
and more weekly
papers (Negro) for the
library. All of these
and more are not to be
found at Fisk.

We are whipping our forces
into line for a student demand
for right to organize an athletic
association. Advise on

advisability of continuing student agitation in quiet but firm way. We don't want to cross purposes with you. That is to say, I don't want to be the cause of any counter policy. Most of the students don't know of the silent work going on in N.Y.

5/11/19

My needs: I am earning very little $25.00 per month gross receipts. I have debts for necessities - food, clothing and housing in excess of $200.00. Some of

these bills must be met at once, and expenses are going right on. I must raise 50.00 immediately for these debts. I have no way of getting this except by borrowing.

Tuition next quarter $27.50

Books around 10.00

Owing on tuition 1st quarter to a person I must pay ——— 12.00.

Besides, I am sincerely in need of clothes. Not

luxuries, but necessities. I am actually in a hard shove, but I can't go under. McK would derive too much pleasure from that. I believe that I am needed in Fisk. There are some hot-headed selfish students here who can ruin the whole thing ;) there isn't someone to check them. I have done it all year. I sincerely believe I can do lots of good for the cause. For that reason

I don't want to have to leave Fisk. — Therefore in short I must raise no less than half of my total indebtedness, or, $100.00. So far my only hopes have vanished. Whatever you can do will be appreciated.

Sincerely

George. 1107 - 17th Ave. N.

Mrs. Robt White 138 - 14th Ave. N.
Mrs S.W. Crosthwaite 1813 B. Morena St.

[GEORGE STRATTON]

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
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NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dec. 20

My dear Dr. Philippse

I've watched the situation here very closely for two years. I've watched the results of the changes that were supposed to follow the Trustee investigation. I am fully convinced that the McKenzie administration will do nothing more than it has done already. The few changes made were made for no other purpose than to quiet the students. There hasn't been any change in the spirit of the place. The atmosphere is the same. The only modifications made to date don't amount to a hill of beans when you come to think about it.

Shaw is still busy watching and spying on students from the windows of Chase Hall.

4/4/1953

Scribner is still telling lies to her classes in Freshman English. She is rumored to have told the Chicago Club that Prof. Work was the cause of all the trouble here. She stated recently to one of her classes that it was a lie that a teacher had demanded an essay on Dr. McK. The facts are these: Carlin asked for the essay and expected it. The day before it was due in, several seniors came to me asking my opinion. They didn't want to write the thing, and yet feared to do other than write it. To relieve them of the immediate pressure, I called on McK. He was "ill". Couldn't see me. I went then to Miss Carlin. Left a note for her much in these words: "If it is true that you are requiring an essay of the nature that you

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are rumored to be requiring. I must say that you are committing a worse blunder than you committed when you wrote the note to the Mchanny men". — The next day Caskin refused to accept the essay, saying that she never had the intention of using it — and so on. She says now that Miss Scribner is of the opinion (to her of course) that it was good that Fisk had the accusations brought by DuB; for it was best that "we should know what people think of us." It is to be regretted that Dr. DuB. selected the pitable minds of children as an audience. Much stress is placed on the fact (!) that the audience was made up of school children.

The situation here now is worse than ever

4/14/54

from the standpoint of the leaders among the students. The few grants made often serve to pool the ends of their desires. The contact with Southern alumni is largely there the students. The Negro forces - Roman, et al., - have alluded more than once to the fact that all of the signers to the preface to Dr. B. articles in the Herald are Northern Negroes - far removed from contact with the students. There must be an effort to get the Southern alumni together. It can be done by acquainting them with the situation. Of the 300 copies of the Herald which I had, over seventy five (estimated) went to various towns South. The response has been on the whole good. However I have read any number of letters and have had numerous conversations with students from which

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281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

I glean these significant facts: Dr. DuBois has many enemies (which is natural). Whenever the opportunity presents itself, these enemies if they are unprincipled enough, will make the Fisk matter a personal matter. People are too quick to indulge in personalities. It takes a thinking man to see the underlying principle. Many students have said letters, therefore, which are like this one which I quote: "DuBois waited until his daughter finished, then he comes to spoil the chances of other men's children." (The assumption is that the student uprising can be traced directly to DuBois). To quote from a letter to me from my aunt of

two months ago: "DuBois has led off in other fights, only to leave it and run off to something else." My retort was that the people probably looked for DuB to do not only the leading, but all the fighting. [My aunt and her husband are in charge of Mrs. Bethune's school in Daytona, Florida. One would expect that I ought to be helped thereby. Fact is I receive no aid from that source. However, I have mailed enough Fisk Heralds to Daytona to effect the policy of the school there, especially as regards placing the students out in domestic service.

The attitude of my aunt towards McP[illegible] is indicative of what I am "driving at": She knew the Fisk of yesterday. She believes yet that McP. is an honest man. To quote at

4/44/155

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

length a letter of yesterday:" I shall read it (the "Herald") at our regular (faculty) reading circle. Mr. X can not withstand that onslaught. I am honestly sorry for him. I have never seen him but I believe he was honest in his convictions, but knows not colored people and certainly not ~~colored~~ Fisk people. I have wanted to write him, but feared he might misunderstand or misquote, so I have refrained. I know which side Miss Boynton is on. She for five years or more has seen this coming. She predicted it when she and I were together at her home in Andover." —— That of course is from a confidential letter. I use it to substantiate

9/1/44/4

two or three things.

1. The people must be given plenty of light on the workings of the McR. administration. Show them the facts, and they can't falter.

2. There are some Fisk faculty - and old maids too, - who can be won over.

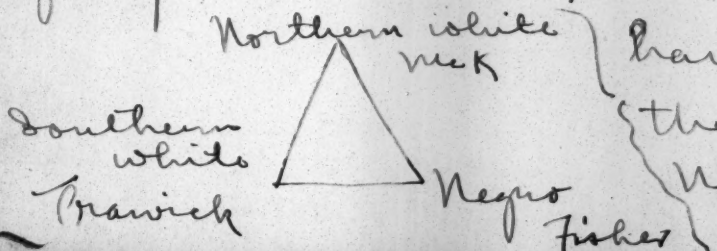
In N.Y., everybody is informed, in Nashville a relative few. Farther South worse still. Some people have never heard of McR. even.

Among the white people in Nashville they have sown a few anti - McR. seeds that have taken root. Others are doing the same. There is an element of Southern whites who believe that Negroes should run Negro schools. They are naturally hostile to Fisk. It is always something rotten when they begin to boost

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

a man like McA. ?

Nashville had a lynching. The so-called best element denounced the lynching and offers $6,500 reward for the apprehension of the lynchers. McA and Mullowney (Mahaney) signed a statement that appeared in the papers. The signing of that statement was the sum total of Fisk University's contribution to the various petitions, etc. Not a word of sympathy, or what-not came to the students from the platform. Neither did the peace triangle have a word to say about the beautiful relations in Nashville between the races.



4/14/43

Exams begin Tues. Registration for new quarter Dec. 31.

Remember me to Miss Many for a Merry Xmas and a happy new year. Wish I could express myself in more tangible form.

Sincerely

George

1107 - 17th Ave. N.

Mr
Clarence Miller
139 4th St

Regards to Miss Mary.

[1928?]

1924

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

4/14/39

My dear Dr. Philippe,

Anderson, Lewis, Miss Goodwin, Miss Cunningham and I spoke before and to Trustees on the subject "Fisk University". I assume you, we didn't leave a thing unsaid.

I'm sorry I haven't been able to write you a full account of the thing. As soon as it was over I had to go to bed. The strain of the last three weeks was beginning to tell on several of us.

You can do me a favor by finding

Out L.A. Woods reaction to the meeting with students. The trustees expressed themselves in brief on our definite grievances like Student government, fraternities, etc. On the matters of suspicion, distrust intimidation, incompetent faculty, sick faculty, etc, they didn't express themselves. Our entire line of speeches was a substantiation of all charges made by you folk in N.Y. plus an added punch here and there. The trustees might react favorably or unfavorably. I'm afraid there'll be a part of sh: sh! campaign to keep us quiet.

Our propaganda department is

GEORGE R. CALHOUN
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
281 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENN.

4/44/30

doing some excellent work. We dont need to do anything except tell the students; "Boycott this" or boycott that," and believe me they do it to a finish.

However, as I have said before, unless I get hold of some money. I cant re-enter second quarter. If I leave then, I do not blush with ego when I say that Mel would be damned happy. Also, I have some hard work to do yet. The thing must be kept hot on the inside. The effect of the student outbreaks has been far -

reaching. The East Tennessee "News" carries a front page write-up of a student demonstration out here. The thing is greatly exaggerated but tell me what you think of it. I'm sure copies will reach N.Y. — The whole business: demonstration, boycotts, meeting with Trustees - everything started with three or four men: Anderson, Lewis, Goodwin, Streator. We have won a great moral victory - if we don't lose it on the peace table.

However, tell somebody in N.Y. to lend me some money quick!!

Sincerely — George

→ 1107 - 17th Ave. N.

1707 Primrose ave
Nashville
Tenn.

924 ?
(unaddressed)

8/11/44/4

My dear Phillipse

well how about it?

We've been waiting & have seen nothing except a very apparent stiffening of his attitude.

His friends have rallied to his support stronger than his enemies have hit him.

Fisher is working hard in his favor - enrollment - parties nearly boys is heavier than last year - 7 in every room - 3 in some at Livingston.

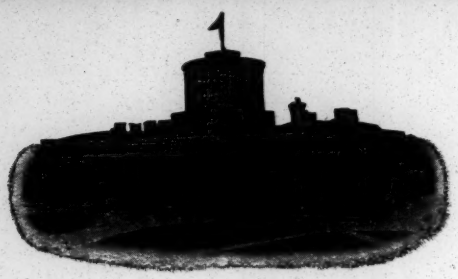
Du Bois's speech here resulted in Mc's favor - even his enemies here say that - Du Bois in the "Crisis" is weak so far & nothing from you makes a gloomy outlook for those praying for relief.

Boughton quit disgusted - he might talk - I can get his address tho the Union Theological Seminary 122 nd St should reach him.

Regards

Thurm

[1924]



State of Ohio
Adjutant General's Department
Columbus

31-13-109

6 8 Dixwell Ave
New Haven
Conn

My dear Sir:

I am writing you for information about the student strike at Fisk University. I have read in a few papers of the trouble between the student and the president. I have been unable to find out the true condition. So I am asking if you can give me any facts as to the truth of the and cause of the trouble, as well as the result. Thank you.

Sincerely yours.

H. R. Phillips.

December 31,1924

Mr. H. E. Phillips
Adjutant General's Department
Columbus, Ohio

My dear Sir:

If you are not a graduate or former student of Fisk University you will be able to get the facts in the present trouble through the occasional issues of The Fisk Herald published at 2301 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. If you are a graduate or former student you had better attend the meeting of The Associated Fisk Clubs at the Y. W. C. A., 179 W. 137th Street, New York City, January 2 and 3.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/35/96

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

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JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 29, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois; — While visiting mine at Fern Rock Camp, I saw your daughter.

She said to tell you that you must come up and bring her mother, — or she will stay till you do come, — and to add that she has an invitation to Springfield, which she will accept at once if you don't come. —

Some other drastic reprisals, which she promised, would also be equally effective, — if I could remember them.

Cordially yours,

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

Dept. 21, — 1924.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY

WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

Dr. DuBois: —

Who is the Treasurer of the Anti-McKenzie Fisk Fight?

I want to send a little check at the first of the month, and on the first of each month, to help forward the fight.

The meeting the other night was a revelation.

Very sincerely —

Wm Pickens.

P.S. — I hope I will get the copy of the "Herald" with your speech.

WP

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

4/355/86

September 22, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Pickens:

Mr. A. J. Allison, The Urban League, 202 West 136th St., New York City, will handle all subscriptions to the fund of the Fisk Association. He will see that you get a copy of the Herald just as soon as the consignment arrives. Thank you for your interest.

WEBD/PF

9/33/25

November 13, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Pickens:

Some one has told me that you know something about a missionary MacDowell, who has done something of interest. Tell me about him if you know.

4/3=/42

WEBD/PF

M E M O R A N D U M

November 26, 1924.

From: Mr. Pickens

To: Dr. Du Bois

Subject:

Mrs. Pickens happened to read and mislay my copy of "The Fisk Herald," before I got back from somewhere, so that I did not get to read your speech until yesterday. And here's telling you that it could not have been said any better unless you yourself had said it better.

It's the best Alumni speech any back-sliding Negro College ever heard. And, by George, do it again, if you ever get the chance--which is not likely.

WEW

December 16,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. PICKENS:

Captain Boutte asked me to say that he would be very glad to make a display of your book in his window and do what he can to sell it. He meant to let you know before but neglected to do so.

WEBD/KF

5000 Woodland Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept30,1924.

D r.W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been asked by the Gorham Press of Boston to develop my article in the Survey, entitled The Theology of Teaching, which appeared April 15, into a book of some length. The book will deal with the influence of the public schools upon racial and religious conflicts in the United States.

Would you be kind enough to give me your views upon the following?

1. To what extent is Negro prejudice manifesting an increase in the northern public schools?

2. What efficacy has the public school in alleviating racial antagonisms?

I wouldthank you for anything you might care to say in connection with the foregoing. The article in the October Mercury is already in my possession.

Sincerely,

David H. Pierce

4/33/54

October 3,1924

Mr. David H. Pierce
5000 Woodland Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of September 30, I beg to say that according to my observation, increased prejudice is usually manifested in public schools in the North where there is a sudden influx of colored pupils. Usually, however, such manifestations are temporary and pass away unless the parents and school officials take it up.

In New York City, for instance, where there has been a large increase in Negro pupils there has apparently been no permanent increase in racial friction. On the other hand, in Dayton, Ohio, Indianapolis and other places, the fight for separate schools and against them

has been intense. The difference is that in New York City the school officials refuse to recognize racial difference, either in the pupils or in the teachers, while the contrary is true in the other places mentioned.

There is absolutely nothing like a well-conducted school system for absolutely breaking down racial prejudice and, on the other hand, nothing tends to make prejudice permanent like school separation according to race and class.

I trust these answers may be of use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

4/33/53

WEBD/A.F

5000 Woodland Avenue,
Cleveland,Ohio, October 6,1924.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor,The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of October 3rd.

The information will be included in my forthcoming book.

Sincerely,

David H. Sievers

4/33/50

[A.D. PINCKNEY]

from

8 Mills St.,
Roxbury, Mass.,
Jan. 2, '24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear Sir:-

May I write you again concerning "Preaching and Preaching." The Stratford Company has accepted it on its face value, making the same objection that other companies have made: Will the negro reading public make it worth while on the business side. However, they have agreed to publish it with certain stipulations that the author aid in advertising and getting subscriptions.

Could or would you furnish me with a list of the local secretaries of the N.A.A.C.P., to who I could send a few of these circulars with which the company has supplied me.

You will pardon my persistence but I am exceedingly anxious that this book reach a large colored audience. After receiving my degree at Brown Univ. (1921) and instead of continuing my work at Harvard as I had planned I thought it best to do research work in my own way. This is the result.

If you would have those names forwarded to me you would oblige me much. Trusting that you will I am

Sincerely yours
Judith D. Dickey

4/32/56

December 11, 1924.

Mr. Charles Pingree,

Denmark, Maine.

4/42/107

We who have long known and loved Lizzie Pingree send this last word to her burial. She was our dearest friend, second mother to our two children and devoted helper and defender of our race to whom she gave the fullness of her years. God keep her soul in happiness forever.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Nina G. Du Bois

Yolande Du Bois

November 22,1924

Mr. C. A. Pitman
3971 West Belle Place
St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Mr. Pitman:

Thank you very much for the clipping sent me. I shall use it.

I am glad to know you are still in the land of the living. I had quite lost track of you.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/EF

October 4,1924

Mr. J. M. Pollard
Zanesville Civic League
140 South Sixth Street
Zanesville, Ohio

My dear Mr. Pollard:

I thank you very much for the suggestions sent. I am turning it over to the N. A. A. C. P.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/MB

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"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."—Mark 16:14

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October II, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

4/4/16

Dear Sir, I have seen with Dr. W.W.Matthews, the General Secretary of Foreign Mission Board of the A.M.E.Zion Church, a copy of your new contribution to the Literary World, entitled " The Gift of Black Folk", and desire to be enumerated among the recipients of your complimentary copies.

Please direct reply to the address on the card enclosed.

Yours truly,

S.Athan Pomeyie

(S.Athan Pomeyie)

[ENCLOSURE]

S. ATHAN POMEYIE

DELEGATE FROM AFRICA

CARE OF REV. R. E. PETERS
1949 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY.

QUITTAH
GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA.

S/Lth/h

October 14,1924

Mr. S. Athan Pomeyie
c/o Rev. R. L. Peters
1949 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

My book, "The Gift of Black Folk", is on sale at this office and we would be glad to remit you a copy on receipt of the price, which is $2.00 plus 6¢ for postage.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

24 Ormond Place
Brooklyn, N.Y.
December 22nd, 1924.

Miss Randolph
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

My dear Miss Randolph:

I called to see you a short time ago with reference to a position as stenographer in the N.A.A.C.P. office. Since that time, I have learned that Mr. Bagnall's secretary intends to leave and you therefore will have a vacancy.

Perhaps I did not impress you very favorably at the time I spoke to you, so I am taking the liberty of writing you my qualifications.

I was educated in the public and high schools of Brooklyn and am a secretarial graduate of the Y.W.C.A. Business School, Schermerhorn Street Branch.

I have been working for five years, during which time I served as Secretary and Law Clerk in the law firm of Giles and Jones, Brooklyn, as stenographer and typist at the New York Urban League and as secretary to Mr. Gustav Goldberger, branch manager of the Unity Protective Insurance Association, 2295 Seventh Avenue, New York City. I also was employed as assistant to the business manager of "Opportunity". These gentlemen and Mr. Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, I am sure will be glad to give me recommendations, should same be necessary.

I feel confident that I will be able to do Mr. Bagnall's work efficiently, and trust you will give me an opportunity to show whether or not I am capable. I am greatly interested in the work of the N.A.A.C.P., consequently, I would like very much to become affiliated with that organization.

Trusting that I may hear from you, I am, with best wishes for a Joyful Yuletide,

Very truly yours,

Sybil Bryant Foster

#33/11

MRS. THOMAS D. RAMBAUT
WYCKOFF, NEW JERSEY

Get information

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Can you send me some information concerning the Dyer Anti-lynching bill?. Some time ago I wrote to my congressman asking for a copy of the bill but I have not received it.

The Republican women are asked to endorse this measure and many of them have asked me for detailed information concerning it, which

I am unable to agree.

Thanking you I remain

Sincerely yours.

Margaret Batchelder Rowland

June 12, 1924

June 26, 1924.

Mrs. Thomas D. Rambaut,
Wyckoff, New Jersey.

My dear Madam:

Your letter of June twelfth has just reached me on account of absence from my desk. I fear it may be too late, but I am sending you information herewith concerning the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/4/2/55

4/33/2

September 25, 1924.

Miss Ethel Mae Ray,
102 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Ray:

Will you have breakfast with Mrs. DuBois and myself Sunday noon at twelve? We are at 606 St.Nicholas Avenue, two flights up.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/33/2

October 3,1924

Misses Ethel May Ray & Regina Anderson
102 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear friends:

I am quite desolate at having missed your visit. Please call again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/47/14

November 18,1924

Real Silk Hosiery Mills
500 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of November 12 with regard to C.O.D. parcel #A-469019, I beg to say that Miss Fauset has gone to Paris, to be absent six months and at this, her office, we do not know anything about the package. However, I am writing to her sister, Mrs. Helen Fauset Lanning, 203 West 122nd Street, New York City. I would advise you to communicate with her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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"REALITY"

THE INDEPENDENT BAHAI MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ELIMINATION OF PREJUDICE, RELIGIOUS, RACIAL AND CLASS.

A MAGAZINE OF CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT

17 WEST 42nd STREET

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DR. HARRISON G. DYAR

Consulting Editors

AHMAD SORHAB
CARL D. FEHR
HELEN WENDELL
DR. RICHARD MANUEL BOLDEN
LUELLA F. PHELAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1924.

Jessie Redmon Fauset,
c/o Office of the Crisis Magazine,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear friend:

Your letter addressed to our editor was forwarded to him to Washington, D.C., and it has been returned to us this morning; that accounts for our delay in replying.

Assuming that you are familiar with REALITY MAGAZINE, which is now going on its 5th year and represents the Bahai Movement in this country and its dominent note is "The Elimination of Prejudice, Religious, Racial and Class" naturally, we are vitally interested in your book, therefore, we believe we have a proposition that is co-operative, and which will appeal to you.

The enclosed card shows our advertising rates, and in order to help you in your work and to introduce your book before our 10,000 readers, we will accept your ad for whatever space you may designate for a 3 time trial special offer only, and allow you a special discount of 50% off our regular rates; in other words: sign the reverse side of the rate-card, setting forth how much space you wish to use, whether an inch, a half, a quarter or a full page, and deduct 50% off the rates that appear on the card enclosed; also send us your first remittance together with your advertising copy, and we will run your ad.

When your advertisement appears in REALITY, you will receive a marked copy, when you will then remit for the following month, and we are sure, that when the three months have expired, that the results will be so gratifying, that you will become a permanent member of the Reality advertising family. REALITY comes out about the 25th of each preceding month; that is: the November issue will be out in the latter part of October, the December issue will be out in the latter part of November, etc.

In case you haven't seen a recent issue of REALITY, we are

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Consulting Editors

AHMAD SORHAB
CARL D. FEHR
HELEN WENDELL
DR. RICHARD MANUEL BOLDEN
LUELLA F. PHELAN

NEW YORK,.....

sending you one under separate cover, and awaiting your order by return of mail, we remain,

Cordially and fraternally yours,

REALITY PUBLISHING CORP.,

By: H. S. Robinson
Br. P. L.

HR/PL

4/47/81

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Laura Robinson, Sec'y & Treas.

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AN INDEPENDENT BAHAI MAGAZINE

"REALITY"

Devoted to the Elimination of Prejudice,
Religious, Racial and Class

A Magazine of Constructive Thought

17 WEST 42nd STREET

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Dr. Richard Manuel Bolden

New York, Oct. 24, 1924.

Jessie Redmon Fauset,
c/o Office of the Crisis Magazine,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear friend:

On October 18th we replied to your letter of the 15th, and will appreciate hearing from you, and with best wishes, we remain,

Cordially and fraternally yours,

REALITY PUBLISHING CORP.,

By: H. S. Robinson
Sec. P.L.

HR/PL

April 21, 1924.

12/47/21

Mrs. Daisy C. Reed,
129 E. Hayes Avenue,
Corona, New York.

My dear Mrs. Reed:

It would be quite right for you to strike me entirely off the list of your friends. I meant to write you while I was abroad, but of course forgot your address. Still I did think of you and among the trinkets which I brought back is one for you which I shall see that you get one of these days.

Mrs. DuBois tells me that you have kindly invited us to your box at the Fashion Show. She will go, but alas I must be out of town talking. I am very sorry indeed because I should especially like to see the show this year.

My best regards to you and Dr. Reed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL
FRENCH LICK, INDIANA

Box 37.

Mar. 13-24

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir would you
kindly inform me as
to whether Monroe
Trotter addressed
the peace conference
or not or if he had
any kind of speech

or dealings at the Conference.
Of course I feel reasonably sure he did not.
But there is some few need continuing and your word will be final. Did Simmons.
Thanking you in advance
I remain Respectfully Yours
Chester Rentie

N.A.A.C.P. member.

April 3, 1924

Mr. Chester Rentie
French Lick Springs Hotel
French Lick, Indiana

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 13, I beg to say that Mr. Monroe Trotter did not address the peace conference at Versailles and had no connection with that conference except the right which all people had of sending in written suggestions. Whether or not he send in such suggestions I do not know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/47/53

REVUE ÉCONOMIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

TÉLÉPHONE 45835

CHÈQUES-POSTAUX 94529

BRUXELLES, LE 7. FÉV. 1924 192

RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, 129

21-10

43/2

Cher Monsieur,

Puis-je me permettre de vous demander de bien vouloir reprendre à la Revue Economique Internationale votre ancienne et précieuse collaboration.

Nous serions heureux de publier votre avis sur un des problèmes du moment, soit en un grand article de 25 à 30 pages, soit dans un article de vie économique de 10 à 15 pages, à votre choix.

Avez-vous une étude d'actualité ? Elle passerait à ce titre à bref délai.

Croyez, je vous prie, à mes meilleurs sentiments.

Hauviller

[REVUE ECONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE]

March 21, 1924.

4/3489

Mr. Leon Hennebicq,
Revue Economique Internationale,
Rue de la Victoire, 129,
Brussels, Belgium.

My dear Mr. Hennebicq:

I have just returned from a five months trip to Africa and Latin Europe and have your kind letter of February 7th.

I would suggest as a subject for an article of twenty to thirty pages in your review "The Pan African Movement". I would like, in that article, to show the present situation of the various groups of people of Negro descent and their ambitions and the present degree of co-operation which they have reached. I think in such an article that I can make it clear to Belgium that the Pan-African Movement is not revolutionary or mere propaganda, but a sincere international effort which deserves the support and good will of all forward looking people.

Will you kindly let me know by return

mail if such an article will suit you and then suggest two definite dates when you would like the article to be ready?

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/34/95

ELIAS REZNIKOFF
ACCOUNTANT
177 UNION AVE.
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
TELEPHONE 1352-W
REMOVED TO: 210 BROADWAY

2025

July 26, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

My dear Doctor:—

I am a constant and careful reader of your Crisis. I find your editorials very interesting, very powerful and very much inspiring.

Wishing to find out something about your good self I inquired among my colored friends about you but was surprised to find that they had never heard of you nor that they have ever read the "Crisis".

Now I know that you are a very busy man. I would certainly not dare to expect that you would sit down and write your autobiography for me.

But, doctor, I want to know everything about the Editor of the Crisis. Can you help me? I would appreciate it.

Sincerely and cordially yours,
Elias Reznikoff,
(A Jew, not a Yankee, thank God!)

July 29,1924

Mr. Elias Reznikoff
210 Broadway
Long Branch, N. J.

My dear Mr. Reznikoff:

I thank you for your kind words in your letter of July 26. You will find my autobiography in 'Who's Who in America'; also an autobiographical chapter in my book 'Darkwater', Chapter one.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

210 Broadway,
Long Branch N.J.
July 31, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

Many thanks for your quick reply.

I shall make use of the information you have given me.

Very sincerely yours,

Elias Reynikoff

2/47/17

Rhodes Scholarships

Education Building

Albany, N. Y. 10-28-24

Dear Sir:

Your name has been given as a reference by Mr. Countee P. Cullen of 2190 - 7th av. N.Y.City who is a candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship in this State this year. I should appreciate it if you would send me a confidential statement concerning the candidate, mentioning what opportunities you have had of knowing him, and giving your full and frank opinion as to his fitness to represent the State at Oxford as regards one or all of the following points. (Please speak only of those qualities of the candidate about which you have first-hand information.)

4/42/63

(1) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership.
(2) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments.
(3) Physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways.

Since the election must be held on Dec. 13, 1924 and since the Committee should have as much time as possible to consider the credentials of each candidate beforehand, you will confer a favor both on the candidate and on the Committee by replying at your earliest convenience. Whatever you may say about the candidate will be treated by the Committee as strictly confidential.

Yours very truly,

Augustus S. Downing

SECRETARY, Committee of Selection,

State of NEW YORK

[RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS]

November 1,1924

Mr. Augustus T. Downing
Rhodes Scholarships
Education Building
Albany, New York

My dear Sir:

Answering your favor of October 28 I beg to say that I know Countee P. Cullen of 2190 Seventh Avenue, New York City. I have been acquainted with him for three or four years.

He is a manly young fellow with rare force of character and good executive ability. He has literary attainments of the first order. I think he is one of the coming poets of America. His poems appear for the month of November in four current magazines: The American Mercury, The Century, Harpers, and The Bookman, and he has won several prizes. He appears to be in excellent health but I do not know as to his interest in outdoor sports.

I have known some Rhodes scholars and am familiar with the general plan of the fund. I think that no one is better fitted to benefit from these scholarships than Mr. Cullen.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/48/92

920 Westminister St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
22 November 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue,
Newyork City.

My dear sir:

I am in need of some information for november 26, 1924, and I am looking toward you help me get it.

During the last session of the Virginia ~~Legislature~~ ~~there~~ were some legislation enacted or attempted to limit Negro registration in that state or something to that effect. Can you inform me of same? Next, will you inform me of the number of negro industrial policyholders in the Metropolitan life insurance company in the United States.

Respectfully,
A. Leon Richardson

97/14/17

November 24, 1924.

Mr. A. Leon Richardson,
920 Westminister Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

The bill passed by a recent session of the Virginia legislation was concerning registration of persons as white or colored in accordance with their descent. We expect to publish an article on this in a future number of The Crisis. I do not know the number of colored policy holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. There are a large number but I doubt if they would publish the exact number.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[April, 1924]

2340 Seventh Avenue,
Apartment 54,
New York City.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
69th and 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

With re to the letter to the Board of Education, you will remember that I asked you for a letter of recommendation, being "up" for a permanent appointment as teacher here, having passed all necessary examinations for such an appointment.

I shall be deeply grateful for a letter of recommendation from you and should you find it convenient to so oblige me, please send the letter directly to the Board of Education,% Board of Examiners, 500 Park Ave., Attention of Mr. Wm. Hannig.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Irving M. Richardson

April 18, 1924.

April 22, 1924.

Miss Inez M. Richardson,
2340 Seventh Avenue, Apt. 54,
New York City.

My dear Miss Richardson:

Enclosed is a letter which you can send to the Board of Examiners.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[ENCLOSURE]

April 22, 1924.

44/64/4

To Whom It May Concern:

I know of the ability of Miss Inez M. Richardson and am glad to recommend her to appointment as teacher in the New York Public Schools.

WEBD/PF

APR 29 1924
SUBSCRIPTION

14 mo.

Cairo
Lenica Viga
Costa Rica C.A.
April 14 24.

MAY 2 - 1924

Mr W. E B. Du. Bois
Dr Sir.

Enclosed please find $2.00 for one years subscription for the crisis.

I am a constant reader of this paper and am greatly intersted in your work.

I shall be very much favoured if you will give me some information regarding a reputable American School for a young lady, age 15 years. Coloured. (fair) She is desirous of entering an America School this year and your advice will greatly facilitate is.

Thanking you in anticipation

I Remain
Dr Sir.
Yours Truly
R E J Richardson

July 10, 1924.

4/42/93

Mr. R. E. J. Richardson,
Cairo, Lenia Viega,
Costa Rica, Central America.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of April 14th has just been brought to my attention.

There are many schools which the young lady whom you mention might attend with profit although much depends upon just what sort of training she wishes. At Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia she would get excellent industrial training. At Howard University, Washington, D. C. she would get a good college course. At Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pa., she could get good high school and normal work in a very beautiful situation. If she is ready for college work there are, of course, numberxs of the large institutions that she could enter. If I can be of any further service, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Cairo
Lenea Vieja
Costa Rica C A.
Sept. 12 24

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois,-
Dr Sir

Enclosed please find
Ten Dollars ($10.00) for the subscribers
I have sent you
I am getting in some more
which I will forward soon-
Yours Very Truly
R. E. J. Richardson

R. E. J. Richardson.

4/47/88

$10

[C. Sept. 1924]

I am doing my best to advance the circulation of your magazine in these parts, and am expecting before the end of this year to sweel the list to not less than twenty.

With respect to the young lady I wrote to you respecting a school for her in America, I have not been able to get her away yet owing to the want of needed information.

There are 3 schools that I have in mind - viz Knoxville College, Tenn. The National Training School for Girls and Women. Washington, D. C. and the Cheyney Training School. Cheyney. Pa. I should very much regard your advice as to the one that would suit her conditions best; Considering that her past education was purely elementary.

Thanking you in anticipation for an early reply and any assistance by way of advice you are able to offer.

I. Remain
W. E. B. Du Bois
Yours very faithfully
L. E. J. Richardson

September 23, 1924.

Mr. R. E. Richardson,
Cairo, Lenia Vieja,
Costa Rica, C. A.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the subscriptions which are on the way to The Crisis. I am turning this letter over to Mr. Hill and he will see that they go forward promptly.

With regard to the schools mentioned I think that Knoxville College, Tennessee and Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pa., would be the best and as between these two I rather favor Cheyney. Write directly and as soon as possible to the principal, Mr. Leslie P. Hill, Cheyney Pa.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DF

41/47/84

October 11, 1924.

Mr. R. E. J. Richardson,
Cairo, Lenia Vieja,
Costa, Rica, C. A.

4/4/7/87

My dear Sir:

I am glad to acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars for subscriptions which I have handed to the Business Manager. H will write you. I have already written you concerning schools. I regard Knoxville and Cheyney as good schools.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[ROACH]

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 4515

COLORED AMERICAN RETAIL CO., INC.

2351-9 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

May
31st
1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am hereby asking your attendance at a special meeting of some business men on Monday, June 2nd, at 1:00 P. M. at the Association of Trade and Commerce, 2370 Seventh Avenue.

I sincerely trust that you will grant me the courtesy of attending this meeting which will be of vital importance to the community in so far as Negro activities are concerned.

Thanking you for the courtesy and anticipating your presence, I am

Yours very truly,

W H Roach

WHR:CNH

11/23/94

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
APR 18
4-PM
1924

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave,
New York, N. Y.
C/o The Crisis.

771 South 16 St., Phila. Pa.

April 18, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. Du bois
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Mr. Du bois

I am interested in getting as much material as I can on you, for the purpose of putting it in my scrap book. Will you kindly send me any information on your life, including a picture of you? Thank you for your kindness.

Very truly yours,
Bernice Roberson.

April 24, 1924.

4/47/23

Miss Bernice Roberson,
771 South 15th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Miss Roberson:

In answer to your card of April 18th to Dr. DuBois, let me say you will find a biography of Dr. DuBois in "Who's Who". Mr. A. N. Scurlock, 900 You Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. has photographs of Dr. DuBois for sale.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

requests the honor of your presence

at the marriage of her niece

Flossie Viola Bennett

to

Dr. Clarence Lafayette Roberts

on Thursday evening, April seventeenth

nineteen hundred and twenty-four

at eight o'clock

Auditorium

Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute

Daytona, Florida

At Home

After April the twenty-fourth

646 N. W. 2d Ave.

Miami

34-11
4/47

April 8, 1924

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Lafayette Roberts on the occasion of their marriage.

Garvey

316 W 119th St.
New York City N.Y.
Mar 18-24

Nath Assn. for advancement of Colored people
Mr. James Weldon Johnson
Dear Sir

Enclose you will find letter and papers, sent to the vice president of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. no doubt that all of the officers have received the same, not only the officers of this company but many others as this one was turned over to me to read and see what I think of it. I am sending the same to your assn. hoping it may be of some benefit to you, at lease it will let you know the activity of the opposing side as I my self consider the garvey activity a great menace to our race

Please do not use Mr McGowan's name if this letter or any part should be published at any time - but you may keep the letter and papers

4/3675

Respectfully yours
Chas. E. B. Roberts

Cable address "Univnegimp" New York .. Telephone Harlem 2877

ENCLOSURE [INCOMPLETE]

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

AND

African Communities League

MARCUS GARVEY
President General

Sir WM. L SHERRILL, K. C. D. S. O. E.
Asst. Pres. Gen'l.

Sir CLIFFORD S BOURNE, K. C. D. S. O
Chancellor

Sir R. L. POSTON, K. C. O N.
Secretary General

PERCIVAL L. BURROWS
Asst. Secretary General

N. G G. THOMAS
2nd Asst. Sect'y General

UNIVERSAL BUILDING
56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth."

February 25, 1924.

Please do not ever use this name

Mr Wm. S. Mc. Gowan,
16 W 54th St.,
City.

My dear Mr Mc. Gowan:-

4/36/3

I am charged with the duty and responsibility of writing to you on a subject which I feel that you are interested in, because of your high and elevated position in the nation, and because of your humanitarianism which is felt to be beyond question. The subject is that of the Negro problem as it confronts us, not only in America, but in the world.

There is a deep and earnest desire on the part of some of the world's most forward looking statesmen and humanitarians, to make an immediate effort for the settlement of the perplexing and grievous question of race. We in America should not delay the settlement of this great question, because it cannot settle itself.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organization of six million scattered members of which I am President-General, is working for a solution of the problem through the founding and establishing in Africa of a nation for Negroes, where the race will be given the fullest opportunity to develop itself, such as we may not expect in countries where we form but a minority in a majority Government of other races.

There is no doubt that the 20th century Negro in America is different from the Negro of the last century. To-day he is forward looking and ambitious. He is the product of our best schools, colleges and universities. With his training, he is not prepared to be satisfied as a secondary consideration in the social, economic and political life of the nation. By his ambition, he is aspiring to the highest in political office and industrial and social positions. This under the Constitution, cannot be reasonably denied him, but in the midst of a majority race that is not inclined to allow the minority to enjoy the benefits of the best that the nation affords, we have the great problem that must be solved.

April 25, 1924.

Mr. Clarence J. E. Robinson,
203 West 138th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for five dollars and twenty five cents in accordance with your letter of April twenty third.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

24 University Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

27 March 1924

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I shall be greatly obliged if you can refer me to the best books or articles on the negro migration to the North since the World War.

Very truly yours,

George A. Robinson.

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois

23/4/h

April 8, 1924

Mr. George W. Robinson
24 University Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

4/47/31

My dear Sir:

The best books on Negro migration since the World War are the books by Emmet J. Scott, published by the Carnagie Foundation and the book by George W. Woodson, published by the Journal of Negro History. I am unable just now to recall any special articles on migration although there have been a large number. Most of them you will find mentioned from time to time in the files of the Crisis since 1915.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

24 University Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

9 April 1924

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am indebted to you for your courteous letter of 8 April in answer to my inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Robinson.

W.
Doctor/E. B. Du Bois

4/47/30

TELEPHONES {3701 3702 MORNINGSIDE

The New York Amsterdam News

THE LEADING COLORED NEWSPAPER

2293 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 29, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

May I express my warmest thanks for your kind & pleasant regarding my book? I know that this will go far toward giving it added circulation.

I am sorry that the copy I sent to the Crisis in 1917 missed your notice. The book appeared in the month America entered the war, and in those stirring days a good many less important things escaped all our respective attentions.

If I can be of any service in giving added publicity to your new book "The Gift of Black Folk" I shall be most happy to. Let me know, & you will.

Cordially yours

J. A. Rogers.

Established—London, 1881 | Established—New York, 1884

Henry Romeike Inc

106-110 SEVENTH AVENUE

No. 18731

Bill, $ 7.50

Total, $

NEW YORK, November 11th, 1924

Jessie R. Fauset,

69 Fifth Avenue Sub. #23

New York City

Please detach this part and enclose with your remittance.
Do not return the bill, as your cancelled check will be your receipt.

Henry Romeike Inc

Name Jessie R. Fauset No. 18731

Subject #23

	PRESS CLIPPINGS	
100	to be sent	7.50

IMPORTANT

Your subscription expires by time limit NEXT [illegible]

we are enclosing our invoice for renewal, payment to be made promptly if you desire uninterrupted service.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"Expires by time limit in six months"

41713

November 18,1924

The Henry Romeike Clipping Bureau
106 Seventh Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Miss Jessie Fauset, subscriber #23 has left for France and will be absent six months. I think, under the circumstances, that you had better cancel her subscription until she returns.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

DURHAM, N.C.
12-18-24.

Miss Jessie Faucet,
c/o The Crisis,
70 5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear friend:

We plan to change the name of the ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID. This becomes necessary because we plan to extend our territory, and we know that our present name will not have the appeal that it should have to facilitate this extension. We also realize that our present name is not suitable for a society engaged in the sale of Fraternal Insurance.

5/32

Now, several names have been submitted to us, and because of our preconceived notions and prejudices, we do not believe that those who are connected with the society can fairly select a name with a popular appeal as well as might some of our disinterested friends. Hence, we have decided to take a straw-vote among disinterested individuals.

We are enclosing a list of names. Please check off the name that appeals to you most, and return the list to us. You may also note at the bottom of the list the reason or reasons why you prefer the particular name you checked.

We want this to be your PRIVATE OPINION, and not an opinion formed after discussing the matter with others. May we ask, therefore, that you refrain from discussing it until after you've sent us your vote.

Respectfully,
ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID

W. G. Pearson

W. G. Pearson, S. G. S.

We operate exclusively among Negroes.--W.G.P.

[enclosure]

LIST OF SUGGESTED NAMES

1.--Which of the following names appeals to you most?

a.--The AMERICAN KNIGHTS ( )

b.--The ROYAL KNIGHTS of America ( )

c.--The AMERICAN FREEDMEN ( )

d.--The FREEDMAN Society ( )

e.--The FREEDMAN FRATERNAL Society ( )

f.--The Society of AMERICAN FREEDMEN ( )

g.--The ROYAL FREEDMEN ( )

5/32

2.--Indicate your choice above by a check (✓) mark.

3.--Why do you prefer the name you selected? Give your reasons in the space below.